



Official Year Book

NEW SOUTH WALES

No. 60
1969

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OFFICIAL YEAR BOOK
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES

No. 60 1969

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AND

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PREFACE

THIS is the 60th edition of the *Official Year Book of New South Wales*, which was known, from the first edition in 1886 until 1904, as the *Wealth and Progress of New South Wales*.

The Year Book presents a comprehensive statistical survey of the social, demographic, and economic structure and growth of New South Wales. It describes the legislative provisions and administrative arrangements which are of significance for a proper interpretation and analysis of the statistics of the State, and illustrates the part played by governmental authorities and private organizations in the life of the community. Although the various statistical series and the descriptive material are presented from a historical standpoint, the main emphasis in the Year Book is on developments in the more recent years.

The various chapters of the Year Book (groups of which were published separately as soon as possible after their preparation) contain the latest statistics available at the time of preparation. Delays which have for some years prevented the annual issue of the Year Book are being overcome, and annual issues are expected in the future.

Every care has been taken to ensure that the statistical and other material in the Year Book is free from error. I would, however, appreciate readers pointing out any defects or suggesting improvements.

More detailed statistics relating to matters treated generally in the Year Book are available in the various parts of the *Statistical Register*, published annually by the Bureau. More recent statistics are available in the *Monthly Summary of Business Statistics* and the quarterly *Statistical Bulletin* (which contain the latest figures in the principal statistical series) and in the range of annual, quarterly, and monthly mimeographed publications issued by the Bureau. The *Pocket Year Book*, which is published annually, contains a wide range of statistical and other material in a compact form, and is useful as a handy reference book.

My thanks are tendered to the responsible officers of the various Commonwealth and State governmental authorities and to others who have kindly supplied information for this Year Book, often at considerable trouble. Special thanks are due to the Commonwealth, State, and local governmental authorities, private organizations, farmers and graziers, and others who have supplied the basic data from which the statistics of the State have been compiled. I wish to pay particular tribute to the Editor of Publications and those other officers of the Bureau upon whom the great bulk of the work in preparing this Year Book devolved. I should like to give special thanks to the Government Printer and his staff for their efforts in the printing of the Year Book.

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Deputy Commonwealth Statistician
and
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Bureau of Census and Statistics,
Sydney, May, 1970.

ROUNDING OF FIGURES

Where figures in this publication have been rounded, any discrepancies between the totals shown and the sums of the component items are due to rounding.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Part I: Geography	1
Climate	6
History	21
Constitution and Government	26
Defence	46
Part II: Population	49
Vital Statistics	89
Part III: Marketing and Consumption of Foodstuffs	137
Prices and Rents	146
Retail Trade	160
Industrial Arbitration	169
Wages and Hours	178
Employment	207
Part IV: Social Condition	229
Pensions	263
Public Health	282
Education	306
Law and Crime	378
Police	413
Prisons	416
Housing and Building	423
Part V: Public Finance	453
Private Finance	509
Local Government	585
Part VI: Rural Industries	631
Agriculture	668
Pastoral Industry	717
Dairying, Poultry, Beekeeping	761
Water Conservation and Irrigation	786
Forestry	795
Fisheries	801
Land Settlement	806
Part VII: Oversea Trade	817
Interstate and Coastal Trade	844
Shipping	850
Railways	872
Omnibuses and Tramways	884
Roads and Bridges	889
Motor Transport and Road Traffic	898
Civil Aviation	917
Communication	927
Part VIII: Factories	939
Mining	1039
Appendix	1077
General Index	1090
Maps (<i>inside back cover</i>)—	
New South Wales	
Sydney Statistical Division	

GEOGRAPHY

The name "New South Wales" was given to the eastern part of Australia (then known as New Holland) on its discovery by Captain Cook in 1770, and for fifty-seven years all Australian territory east of the 135th meridian of east longitude was known by that name. In 1825, shortly after the separation of Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land), the western boundary was moved to the 129th east meridian. The steps by which the territory of the State assumed its present boundaries and dimensions are shown below:—

Table 1. Territorial Adjustments of New South Wales since 1788

Date	Nature of Territorial Adjustment	Area Involved in Adjustment	Area of New South Wales after Adjustment *	Population of Territory known as New South Wales at end of Year
		Sq. miles	Sq. miles	
1788	New South Wales defined as whole of Australasia east of 135th meridian of east longitude †	....	1,584,557	1,035 (26th Jan.)
1825	Tasmania constituted a separate colony	26,383	1,558,174	} 38,300‡
1825	Western boundary of New South Wales moved to 129th east meridian	518,134	2,076,308	
1836	South Australia founded as a separate colony	309,850	1,766,458	
1841	New Zealand proclaimed a separate colony	103,862	1,662,596	78,929
1851	Victoria proclaimed a separate colony	87,884	1,574,712	145,303
1859	Queensland proclaimed a separate colony	554,300	1,020,412	197,265
1861-3	Northern Territory and territory between 129th and 132nd east meridians separated	710,040	310,372	327,459
1911	Australian Capital Territory ceded to Commonwealth	911	309,461	377,084
1915	Jervis Bay area transferred to Australian Capital Territory	28	309,433	1,699,376
				1,893,449

* Includes area of New Zealand until 1841, but excludes area of Pacific Islands (except Lord Howe Island). Figures for 1788 to 1841 are approximate.

† Literally interpreted, the boundaries defined included New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and some neighbouring islands.

‡ Approximate.

The present boundaries of New South Wales are as follows—on the east, the South Pacific Ocean from Point Danger to Cape Howe; on the west, the 141st meridian of east longitude; on the north, the 29th parallel of south latitude proceeding east to the Barwon River, thereafter along the Macintyre and Dumaresq Rivers to the junction with Tenterfield Creek, and

thence along the crest of a spur of the Great Dividing Range, the crest of that range north to the Macpherson Range, and along the crest of the Macpherson Range east to the sea; on the South, the southern bank of the Murray River to its source at the head of the River Indi, and thence by direct marked line to Cape Howe.

The greatest dimension of the State is along a diagonal line from Point Danger to the south-west corner of the State—a distance of 850 miles. The shortest dimension, along the western boundary, is about 340 miles. The length of coast, measured direct from Point Danger to Cape Howe, is 683 miles, the actual length of seaboard being 907 miles. The greatest breadth, measured along the 29th parallel of latitude, is 756 miles.

The total area of New South Wales (including Lord Howe Island, but excluding the Australian Capital Territory) is 309,433 square miles, or about one-tenth of the area of Australia. About 4,639 square miles of the total surface of the State are covered by water, including 176 square miles by the principal harbours.

The areas of the various Australian States and Territories are shown in the following table. The table also shows the areas of the States within the temperate and tropical zones (i.e. below or above the Tropic of Capricorn).

Table 2. Areas of Australian States and Territories

State or Territory	Area	Proportion of Total Area of Australia	Ratio of Area to Area of N.S.W.	Area within—	
				Temperate Zone	Tropical Zone
	Sq. miles	Per cent.		Sq. miles	Sq. miles
New South Wales	309,433	10.42	1.00	309,433	...
Victoria	87,884	2.96	0.28	87,884	...
Queensland	667,000	22.45	2.16	306,358	360,642
South Australia	380,070	12.79	1.23	380,070	...
Western Australia	975,920	32.85	3.15	611,920	364,000
Tasmania	26,383	0.88	0.09	26,383	...
Australian Capital Territory	939	0.03	...	939	...
Northern Territory	520,280	17.62	1.69	97,300	422,980
Total, Australia	2,967,909	100.00	9.60	1,820,287	1,147,622

LORD HOWE ISLAND

Lord Howe Island, which was discovered in 1788, is situated 436 miles north-east of Sydney and about 300 miles east of Port Macquarie. Mount Gower (2,840 feet) and Mount Lidgbird (2,504 feet) dominate the island, which is of volcanic origin and has an area of 5 square miles. The climate of the island is temperate and the rainfall abundant, but because of the rocky formation of most of its surface, only 300 acres are suitable for cultivation. Most of the arable area is devoted to the production of *Kentia* palm seed. The island is linked with Sydney by a flying-boat service, and is a favoured tourist resort.

The island is a dependency of New South Wales and is included, for purposes of parliamentary representation, in a metropolitan electorate. A Board at Sydney, assisted by an elected Island Advisory Committee, manages the affairs of the island and supervises the palm seed industry. The land is vested in the Crown, and is leased at nominal rentals.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

The physiographical characteristics of New South Wales, in particular its coastline, geological structure, mountains, rivers, and lakes, were outlined on page 3 of the Official Year Book, 1929-30. For particulars of the distribution of industries and settlement throughout the State, reference may be made in particular to chapters "Rural Industries" and "Factories".

The general configuration of New South Wales and the distribution of rainfall are illustrated by a diagrammatic map on page 8. Another map, on page 9, indicates the principal agricultural, pastoral, dairying, and mining regions of the State.

Natural features divide New South Wales into four main zones extending from north to south—the Coastal districts, the Tablelands (which contain the Great Dividing Range between the coastal districts and the plains), the Western Slopes of the Dividing Range, and the Western Plains.

The Coastal districts are undulating, well watered, and fertile. Their average width is 50 miles in the north and 20 miles in the south—the widest portion being 150 miles in the valley of the Hunter River. The coastline is regular with numerous sandy beaches, inlets, and river estuaries, and, at intervals, there are lakes, partly marine and partly estuarine, which provide extensive fishing grounds and tourist and holiday resorts.

The Tablelands are formed by an almost unbroken succession of plateaux, varying in width from 30 to 100 miles and forming the main watershed. The average height of the Northern Tableland is 2,500 feet, but a large portion in the New England Range has an altitude greater than 4,000 feet. The average height of the Southern Tableland is slightly less than the northern, though the Kosciusko Plateau which it contains is the most elevated part of the State, rising at Mount Kosciusko (Australia's highest peak) to an elevation of 7,328 feet. The Jenolan and other caves occur in the limestone belt in the central portion of the Tablelands.

To the westward, the Tablelands slope gradually to the great Western Plains. The Western Slopes are, in the main, a fertile, undulating region, with rich plains along the rivers and occasional rugged areas. They are watered by the upper courses of the inland rivers, and have an adequate and regular rainfall.

The Western Plains cover nearly two-thirds of the area of the State. Their surface consists of fertile red and black soils, but, particularly in the western sections, the rainfall is low and intermittent and the rate of evaporation is high. The Plains are traversed by the western rivers in their lower courses, but the rivers do not water a very extensive area because they are few and their natural flow is irregular. The Darling River and its tributaries are liable to shrinkage in dry weather, but when heavy rains occur in their upper basins, they overflow the surrounding country for miles, producing a luxuriant growth of grasses. Storage reservoirs on the Murray and South Darling and regulation of the flow of the Darling River help to maintain water supplies in periods of scarce rainfall.

PRINCIPAL RIVERS

The Tablelands, which contain the Great Dividing Range and form the main watershed, divide the rivers of New South Wales into two distinct groups—the coastal rivers, which are mostly short, independent, and fast-flowing streams, and the inland rivers, which belong to the Murray-Darling

system and are for the most part long, meandering, and slow in discharge. The most important of the inland rivers is the Murray, which forms part of the border of the State and is fed by the snows of the southern tablelands. The longest river is the Darling, which flows across western New South Wales from the north-east to join the Murray in the south-west.

The characteristics of the principal rivers in the State are illustrated in the next table, which shows the length of the rivers, the catchment area above a selected gauging station on each river, and the average annual flow of water at the station. Dams and other storage works have been constructed on many of the rivers, in most cases upstream from the selected gauging stations, and the average flows shown in the table have been affected to some extent by the regulation of water releases for irrigation and flood mitigation purposes.

Table 3. Principal Rivers of N.S.W.

River	Length of River	Gauging Station	Distance of Station from Source of River	Catchment Area above Gauging Station	Average Annual Water Flow at Station	Period of Records*
	Miles		Miles	Thous. acres	Thous. acre-feet	
<i>Coastal Rivers—</i>						
Richmond	163	Casino	105	442	616	1944 to 1965
Clarence	245	Lilydale	163	4,122	2,979	1922 to 1965
Macleay	250	Turner's Flat	205	2,432	1,592	1946 to 1965
Hastings	108	Ellenborough	60	397	654	1946 to 1965
Manning	139	Killawarra	100	1,619	2,150	1946 to 1965
Hunter	287	Singleton	198	4,064	717	1898 to 1965
Hawkesbury (incl. Nepean)	293	Penrith	194	2,714	1,211	1892 to 1963
Shoalhaven	206	Welcome Reef	90	685	444	1910 to 1964
Snowy	278†	Jindabyne	38	458	948	1903 to 1963
<i>Inland Rivers—</i>						
Gwydir	415	Pallamallawa	218	3,040	665	1892 to 1960
Namoi	526	Gunnedah	216	4,224	566	1892 to 1961
Castlereagh	341	Gilgandra	147	1,498	147	1952 to 1965
Macquarie	590	Narromine	318	6,464	970	1902 to 1965
Bogan	451	Gongolgon	380	6,912	182	1946 to 1965
Darling	1,702†	Menindee	1,383	141,888	2,804	1881 to 1964
Lachlan	922	Forbes	253	4,704	786	1893 to 1962
Murrumbidgee	981	Wagga Wagga	396	6,848	2,961	1885 to 1960
Murray	1,609†	Yarrowonga Weir	369	6,746	4,415	1905 to 1964

* For many of the stations, satisfactory records are not available for particular years within the period of record.

† Length within N.S.W.: Snowy, 168 miles; Darling, 1,626 miles; Murray, 1,203 miles.

TOURIST FEATURES

Throughout the tableland and coastal districts of New South Wales, there are many pleasure resorts, centres of scenic beauty, and some remarkable examples of natural phenomena.

Many tourist features are to be found close to Sydney. Sydney Harbour has great natural beauty, and the Sydney Harbour Bridge spanning an arm of the harbour is an imposing structure. The National Park and Ku-ring-gai Chase, near the city, are extensive recreation reserves in which the natural fauna and flora have been preserved and the scenery is typical of the Australian bush. The Hawkesbury River and Broken Bay (into

which it discharges) are most beautiful waterways less than 50 miles to the north of Sydney. Within 50 miles to the south of Sydney, the coastal panoramas from Sublime Point and Mount Keira are striking.

Natural surfing beaches abound along the entire length of coastline, and the beach and foreshores are often highly developed, especially in the vicinity of Sydney. The sandy beaches contrast with the timbered and scrub-covered mountain sides fringing much of the State's coastline, and numerous lookout points provide extensive panoramas of coast, coastal plain, and mountains. Salt-water lakes open to the sea (such as Tuggerah Lake and Lake Macquarie between Sydney and Newcastle) are found along much of the coast, and on their shores are many holiday and fishing resorts.

The Blue Mountains (50 to 80 miles west of Sydney) contain many popular tourist resorts; among the deep valleys, largely in their natural state, there are waterfalls, cascades, and fern groves. There is a remarkable series of limestone caves at Jenolan in the Central Tableland, about 120 miles from Sydney. There are caves containing similar geological phenomena at Wombeyan and Yarrangobilly, which are also situated in the Tablelands. Around Kosciusko, Australia's highest mountain peak, there is a large national park, and facilities are provided for tourists and snow sports. At Moree, in the north-west of the State, hot mineral springs are used for bathing for medicinal purposes.

Canberra, the capital city of the Commonwealth of Australia, is situated in the Southern Tableland, about 200 miles from Sydney. The site of the city was transferred to the Commonwealth Government in 1911, and it has been developed on spacious lines, in a setting of parklands and gardens, and with a lake as a unifying feature, in close accord with a design accepted after a world-wide competition.

The Government Tourist Bureau circulates literature and provides detailed information concerning resorts and travel throughout the State.

CLIMATE

New South Wales is situated entirely in the temperate zone. Its climate is generally mild and equable and mostly free from extremes of heat and cold, but occasionally very high temperatures are experienced in the north-west and very cold temperatures on the southern tablelands. Abundant sunshine is experienced in all seasons. Sydney, the capital city, is without sunshine on an average of only 23 days per year, and the average range of temperature between the hottest and coldest month is less than 19° Fahr. In the hinterland, there is even more sunshine and the range of temperature is greater, but observations with the wet bulb thermometer show that the temperature is not maintained in any part of the State at a level so high as to be detrimental to the health and physique of persons engaged in outdoor labour.

Practically the whole of New South Wales is subject to the influence of frosts during five or more months of the year. Snow has been known to fall over nearly two-thirds of the State, but its occurrence is comparatively rare except in the tableland districts. Snow is found during most of the year on the peaks of the southern tablelands.

The seasons are not as well defined in the western interior as on the coast. They are generally as follows—spring during September, October, and November; summer during December, January, and February; autumn during March, April, and May; winter during June, July, and August.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

Meteorological services throughout Australia are administered by the Commonwealth Bureau of Meteorology. A Divisional Office of the Bureau in Sydney directs observations throughout New South Wales. Climatological stations are established at a number of representative towns, and there are hundreds of rainfall recording stations.

Weather observations from many stations in New South Wales are telegraphed daily to the Weather Bureau, Sydney, where bulletins, rain maps, and isobaric charts are prepared and issued for public information. Weather forecasts and forecasts of conditions over the ocean and for aviation purposes are prepared. When necessary, flood and storm warnings are issued to the press, broadcasting stations, and governmental authorities.

Particulars of meteorological observations at various stations in New South Wales are published annually in the *Rural Industries and Settlement and Meteorology* Part of the *Statistical Register*.

WINDS

The weather in New South Wales is determined chiefly by anti-cyclones, or areas of high barometric pressure, with their attendant tropical and southern depressions. The anti-cyclones pass almost continually across the face of the continent of Australia from west to east. A general surging movement occasionally takes place in the atmosphere, sometimes towards, and sometimes from, the equator. The movement causes sudden changes in the weather—heat when the surge is to the south, and cold weather when it moves towards the equator.

New South Wales is subject to occasional cyclonic disturbances (not usually exceeding three in any year) in the months February to May. Cyclones may result from an inland depression, or may reach the State from the north-east tropics or from the southern low-pressure belt which lies to the south of Australia. In the summer months, the prevailing winds on the coast are north-easterly, mainly on account of the consistency of the sea breezes, and they extend inland to the highlands. West of the Great Divide, however, the winds are variable, being dependent on the control of the various atmospheric systems; they have a marked northerly component in the northern half of the State and a pronounced southerly component in the southern areas. Southerly changes are characteristic of the summer weather on the coast. These winds, which blow from the higher southern latitudes, cause a rapid fall in the temperature and sometimes are accompanied by thunders:orms. During winter, the prevailing direction of the wind is westerly. In the southern areas of the State, the winds are almost due west, but proceeding northwards there is a southerly tendency. Australia lies directly in the great high-pressure belt during the cold months of the year.

RAINFALL

Rainfall in New South Wales is associated mainly with tropical and southern depressions. The distribution of rainfall is dependent on the energy present in, and the rate of movement of, the atmospheric stream and the prevailing latitudes in which the anti-cyclones are moving. Rainfall exerts a very powerful influence in determining the character of settlement, but its effects can be gauged only in a general way from annual averages of quantity of rain, because consideration should also be given to other important factors such as reliability and seasonal distribution.

The annual amount of rain varies greatly over the wide expanse of the State. Coastal districts receive the largest annual rains, ranging from an annual average of about 30 inches in the south to about 75 inches in the north. Despite their proximity to the sea, the mountain chains are not of sufficient height to cause any great condensation, so that (with slight irregularities) the average rainfall gradually diminishes towards the north-western limits of the State. The average annual rainfall in the north-western corner is about 8 inches.

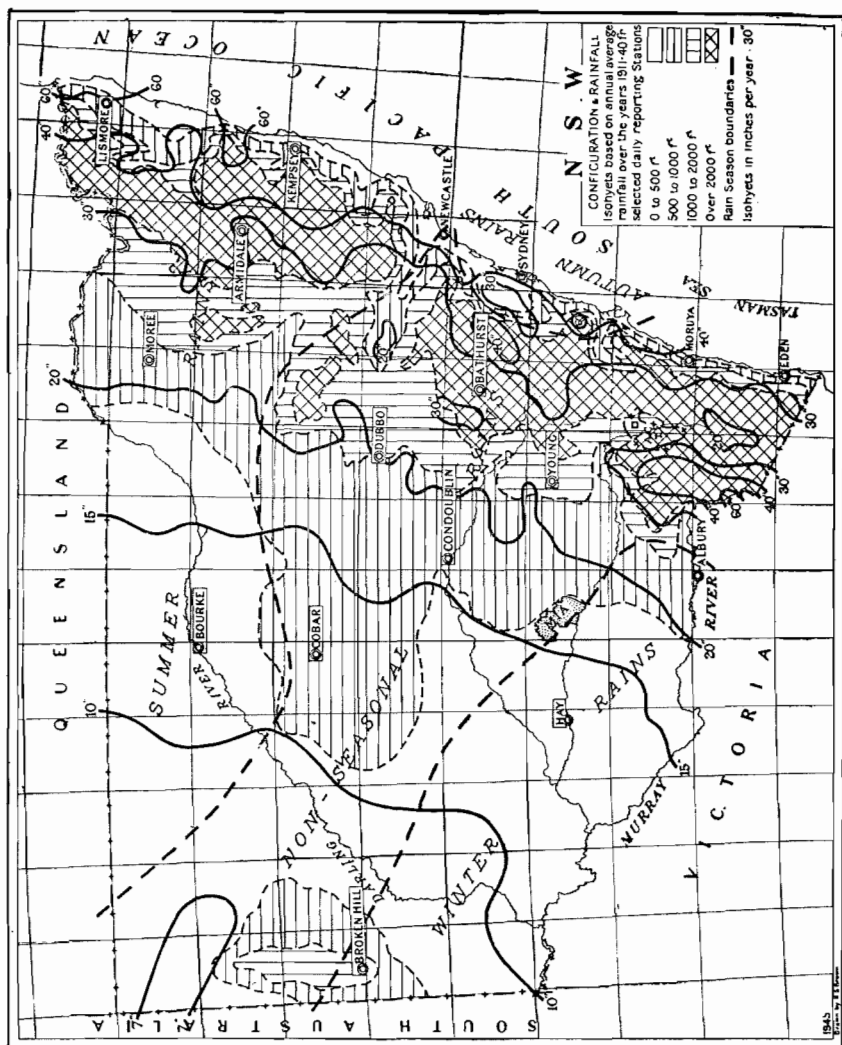
An approximate classification of the area of New South Wales according to the average rainfall to which the area is subject is given in the next table. About 40 per cent. of the area of the State receives less than 15 inches of rain per year.

Table 4. Area of N.S.W.* Classified by Annual Rainfall

Average Annual Rainfall	Area	Proportion of Total Area	Average Annual Rainfall	Area	Proportion of Total Area
Inches	Sq. miles	Per cent.	Inches	Sq. miles	Per cent.
Under 10	61,143	19.7	40 and under 50	11,240	3.6
10 and under 15	72,937	23.5	50 " " 60	5,046	1.6
15 " " 20	54,315	17.5	60 " " 70	2,098	0.7
20 " " 30	72,317	23.3	70 or more	549	0.2
30 " " 40	30,727	9.9	Total	310,372	100.0

* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

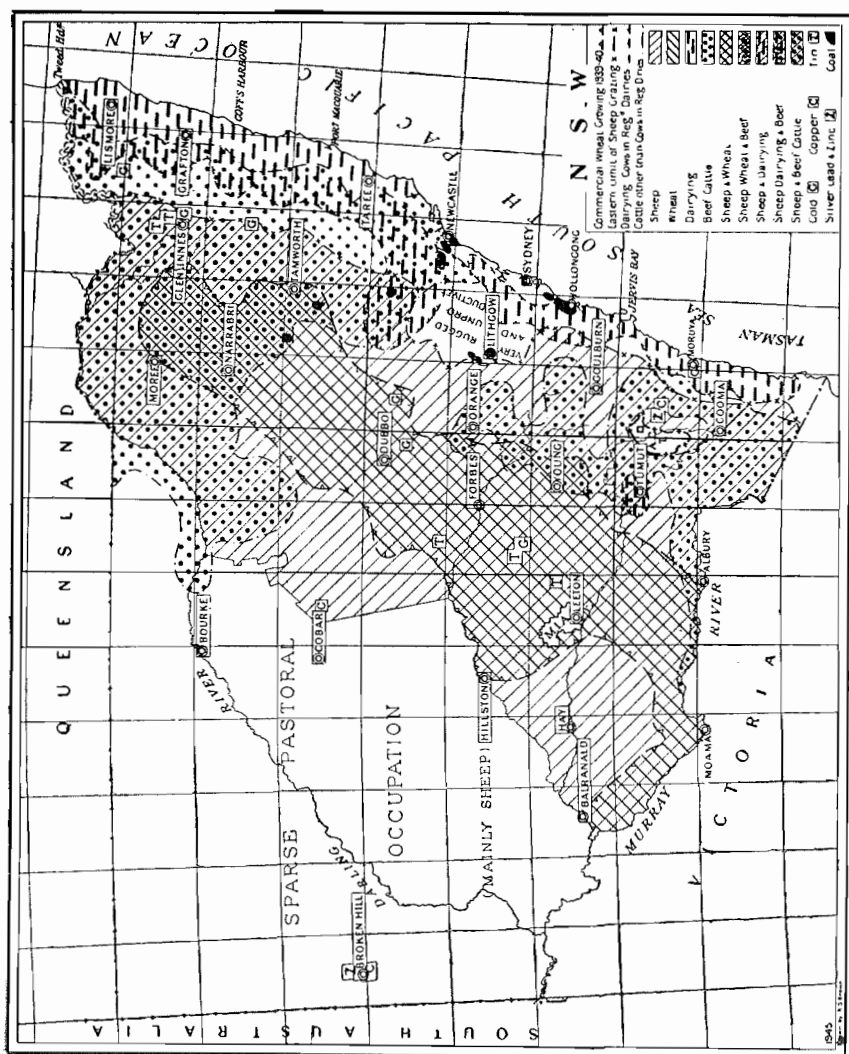
CONFIGURATION AND RAINFALL, NEW SOUTH WALES



Over the greater part of the State, the annual rainfall varies on the average between 20 per cent. and 35 per cent. from the mean, but in the south-eastern corner the degree of variation is less and in the north-western quarter it is more. Protracted periods of dry weather in one part or another are not uncommon, but simultaneous drought over the whole territory of the State has been experienced only very rarely.

The seasonal distribution of rainfall may be described as follows. A winter rain region, which includes the southern portion of the western plains and about two-thirds of the Riverina, is bounded on the north by a line from Broken Hill to Wagga Wagga with a curve around Albury. A summer rain region, including the whole of the northern subdivision, is bounded on the south by a line which waves regularly, first south and then

PRIMARY PRODUCTION REGIONS, NEW SOUTH WALES



north of a direct line from the north-western corner of the State to Newcastle. Between these there extends a region, including the central and south-eastern portions of the State, where the rains are distributed fairly evenly throughout the year, but a narrow coastal strip between Nowra and Broken Bay receives its heaviest rains in the autumn.

Southern depressions are the main cause of good winter rains in the Riverina and on the southern highlands. A seasonal prevalence of this type of weather would cause a low rainfall on the coast and over that portion of the inland district north of the Lachlan River. A tropical prevalence ensures a good season inland north of the Lachlan, but not necessarily in southern areas. An anti-cyclonic prevalence results in good rains over coastal and tableland districts, but causes dryness west of the mountains.

The seasonal rainfall regions and the distribution of rainfall in relation to the configuration of New South Wales are illustrated in the diagrammatic map on page 8.

The following table shows, for each meteorological division in the State, the annual rainfall during each of the last ten years and the average annual rainfall during the 30 years from 1911 to 1940. The figures for each division are averages of the rainfall registered at the recording stations located within the division. In the case of a few stations, rainfall records are not available for the full 30-year period from 1911 to 1940, and due allowance for this has been made in computing the averages. The meteorological divisions, which approximate the statistical divisions into which the State is divided for general statistical purposes (see map inside the back cover of this volume), are subdivided in the table into northern and southern or eastern and western sections, as indicated by the letters N, S, E, W.

Table 5. Annual Rainfall, N.S.W.

Division		Average Rainfall *	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Inches												
Coast—												
North	N	55.44	38.71	60.31	78.40	34.25	60.95	83.21	79.07	52.62	50.58	42.31
	S	55.63	37.54	60.57	87.76	42.52	55.46	92.29	94.15	49.79	44.29	33.96
Hunter and Manning	N	53.50	36.84	50.27	76.85	43.22	52.80	72.84	97.25	34.40	34.97	41.16
	S	34.63	22.06	32.31	42.88	35.25	34.92	42.95	54.79	29.29	22.40	26.94
Metropolis	N	41.90	27.54	53.31	55.69	47.68	54.48	45.55	77.90	41.73	37.43	41.40
Balance of Cumberland	N	30.04	18.37	34.08	38.20	31.76	41.93	37.92	55.71	30.74	22.71	27.51
South	N	42.96	26.39	46.15	65.45	47.96	73.12	48.94	74.36	36.10	28.90	40.38
	S	36.28	27.72	31.90	52.95	40.44	62.62	36.32	57.33	32.72	21.14	36.73
Tablelands—												
North	E	40.19	22.71	33.83	58.88	24.97	39.89	51.56	49.60	36.75	27.04	29.82
	W	30.45	23.01	33.00	41.01	27.27	30.99	38.43	34.89	32.05	21.20	28.99
Central	N	23.10	15.38	30.29	28.82	24.14	26.49	24.64	33.58	24.24	15.51	24.14
	S	33.42	21.24	38.76	41.44	40.34	41.22	37.43	50.78	37.54	23.71	33.30
South	N	25.79	17.68	25.41	35.68	32.89	36.01	27.26	28.42	27.05	16.78	27.76
Kosciusko Plateau	S	33.38	26.05	32.71	35.72	42.19	36.08	28.41	31.93	33.23	20.07	32.79
Western Slope—												
North	N	26.06	16.95	28.42	34.09	21.13	26.06	31.41	28.30	30.20	16.36	24.00
	S	24.28	18.40	28.10	27.03	25.03	26.21	29.88	33.38	29.06	19.15	23.28
Central	N	22.85	14.69	27.80	29.71	22.08	28.43	23.11	34.60	24.44	15.98	21.74
	S	21.93	11.84	27.92	28.81	28.03	25.67	24.34	27.88	22.38	16.39	26.95
South	N	23.27	13.57	26.15	25.38	29.17	27.56	27.97	26.68	24.12	15.80	27.34
	S	33.37	24.30	36.93	28.88	42.04	31.42	31.68	31.59	35.95	23.07	37.98
Plains—												
North	E	21.81	13.74	27.07	29.46	18.77	27.12	28.11	30.56	24.70	13.83	21.46
	W	18.38	11.77	23.25	30.08	16.70	23.20	26.39	26.49	21.80	10.94	19.38
Central	N	17.13	9.76	21.52	23.87	15.90	17.77	20.51	23.45	16.35	9.79	16.65
	S	17.46	10.79	20.50	23.84	18.54	22.18	20.94	24.52	17.31	12.78	20.47
Riverina	E	18.46	13.70	19.36	16.59	23.77	18.07	18.70	22.71	18.96	14.92	20.63
	W	13.71	9.40	15.74	14.40	16.72	15.98	12.80	17.67	14.42	11.62	13.05
Western Division—												
Eastern half	N	12.82	6.41	14.02	16.75	11.74	13.61	19.15	18.07	13.26	6.03	12.56
	S	12.87	8.42	13.78	12.99	14.37	16.32	15.25	17.92	12.32	11.05	12.53
Western half	N	8.29	4.21	9.65	6.28	9.03	5.73	9.96	7.77	4.26	3.48	5.80
	S	9.67	8.39	12.51	6.18	10.41	9.22	12.30	11.08	8.91	6.35	7.87

* Average for 1911 to 1940.

In relation to the rural industries, the seasonal distribution and reliability of the rainfall, rather than the annual aggregate, are the important considerations. In wheat farming, for instance, sufficient moisture is required to enable the soil to be prepared for planting (which takes place from April

to June), to promote germination of the seed and steady growth, and then for the filling of the grain (about August or September for early crops) until harvesting (from November to January). Heavy rains may delay ploughing and sowing, or later in the season may cause disease or rank growth or beat down the crops. For dairy farming, conducted mainly in the coastal areas, a more even distribution of rainfall is desirable to maintain the pastures in a satisfactory condition throughout the year. For sheep, spring and autumn rains are needed to ensure supplies of water and herbage, and summer rains of sufficient quantity to mitigate the effect of warm sunshine on the pastures; too much rain is likely to cause disease in the flocks.

The relationship between rainfall and the principal rural activities is indicated in the diagrammatic maps on pages 8 and 9. Monthly indexes of the rainfall in the wheat, sheep, and dairying districts are shown in later chapters of the Year Book.

The average monthly rainfall in each of the meteorological divisions of the State is shown in the following table. The averages are based on records of rainfall registered at recording stations during the 30 years from 1911 to 1940, or, in a few instances, during the years of this period for which records are available.

Table 6. Average Monthly Rainfall, N.S.W., 1911 to 1940

Division		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
		Inches											
Coast— North	N	6.44	5.90	7.18	5.94	5.74	4.02	3.93	2.14	2.43	2.97	4.07	4.68
	S	6.19	6.96	7.16	6.21	4.60	3.87	3.50	1.90	2.89	3.56	3.70	5.09
Hunter and Manning	N	4.99	5.50	5.67	6.50	5.13	4.37	4.47	2.43	3.39	3.30	3.33	4.42
	S	3.19	2.95	3.54	3.54	2.76	2.76	3.21	1.81	2.47	2.29	2.48	3.63
Metropolis		3.67	3.01	4.27	5.32	4.32	3.24	4.22	2.25	2.68	2.78	2.61	3.53
Balance of Cumberland South	N	3.27	2.67	3.20	3.28	2.35	1.95	2.51	1.24	1.83	2.07	2.49	3.18
	S	4.08	2.65	4.41	4.55	4.02	3.63	4.20	2.22	2.81	2.69	2.78	3.92
		3.81	3.19	3.79	3.51	3.54	2.94	2.69	1.96	2.43	2.60	2.63	3.19
Tableland— North	E	5.26	4.94	4.70	3.30	2.57	2.60	2.33	1.43	2.04	2.74	3.56	4.72
	W	3.77	2.78	2.41	1.78	1.59	2.41	2.40	1.74	2.07	2.66	3.05	3.79
Central	N	2.13	1.87	2.04	1.75	1.46	1.94	2.03	1.55	1.61	1.81	2.43	2.48
	S	3.16	2.80	3.02	2.89	2.39	2.87	2.96	2.34	2.36	2.62	2.74	3.27
South Kosciusko Plateau	N	2.43	1.99	2.19	1.97	1.82	2.24	2.20	2.08	1.97	2.26	2.10	2.54
	S	2.71	2.24	2.57	2.30	2.57	3.07	2.88	3.20	3.12	3.16	2.59	2.97
Western Slope— North	N	3.17	2.41	2.41	1.57	1.59	2.05	2.01	1.45	1.59	2.21	2.55	3.05
	S	2.71	2.08	2.10	1.56	1.27	2.10	2.01	1.54	1.62	2.06	2.30	2.93
Central	N	2.29	2.02	2.07	1.72	1.41	2.05	2.17	1.44	1.54	1.59	2.08	2.47
	S	1.85	1.52	1.73	1.76	1.47	2.29	2.05	1.85	1.55	1.77	1.87	2.22
South	N	1.69	1.52	1.77	1.83	1.74	2.56	2.27	2.25	1.80	1.93	1.80	2.11
	S	1.86	2.00	2.43	2.44	2.72	4.05	3.50	3.90	2.82	2.98	2.17	2.50
Plains— North	E	2.33	1.95	1.99	1.38	1.56	1.96	1.83	1.16	1.31	1.56	2.08	2.70
	W	2.09	1.73	1.75	1.18	1.33	1.75	1.50	0.88	1.02	1.22	1.71	2.22
Central	N	1.58	1.35	1.42	1.32	1.22	1.81	1.52	1.07	1.11	1.23	1.23	1.92
	S	1.49	1.46	1.31	1.38	1.28	1.92	1.43	1.38	1.19	1.37	1.40	1.85
Riverina	E	1.28	1.34	1.31	1.46	1.52	2.13	1.68	1.83	1.53	1.68	1.29	1.41
	W	1.00	0.95	0.86	1.07	1.18	1.49	1.25	1.26	1.08	1.28	1.05	1.24
Western Division— Eastern half	N	1.26	1.30	1.13	0.84	0.99	1.26	0.98	0.63	0.72	0.87	1.19	1.65
	S	0.91	1.12	0.88	0.83	1.08	1.38	1.04	1.09	1.01	1.13	1.04	1.36
Western half	N	0.69	1.05	0.55	0.58	0.75	0.80	0.59	0.34	0.48	0.68	0.70	1.08
	S	0.62	0.97	0.58	0.60	1.00	0.99	0.75	0.75	0.80	0.92	0.90	0.79

EVAPORATION

The rate of evaporation is influenced by the prevailing temperature and by the atmospheric humidity, pressure, and movement. In New South Wales, evaporation is an important factor, because in the greater part of the inland districts water for use of stock is generally conserved in open tanks and dams. Actual measurements of the loss by evaporation have been made at a number of stations, and the average monthly evaporation (measured by loss from exposed water) over a period of years is shown below, together with the average monthly rainfall over the same period. The total annual loss by evaporation is about 40 inches in the coast and southern tablelands and as much as 90 inches in the west. In the far north-western corner of the State, for which actual records are not available, the total loss from evaporation is probably equal to nearly 100 inches per year.

Table 7. Average Evaporation and Rainfall over a Period of Years

Station	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
	Inches												
Walgett—													
Evaporation	8.09	7.10	6.44	4.32	3.04	2.05	2.00	2.71	4.08	6.03	7.23	8.58	61.67
Rainfall	1.85	1.41	1.42	1.12	1.36	1.74	1.54	0.76	0.96	1.14	1.37	1.96	16.63
Wilcannia—													
Evaporation	9.46	7.89	7.15	4.94	2.95	1.90	1.95	2.89	4.46	6.37	7.56	8.95	66.47
Rainfall	0.71	1.16	0.57	0.66	0.87	0.85	0.65	0.50	0.55	0.83	0.80	1.28	9.43
Umberumberka (near Broken Hill)—													
Evaporation	12.71	10.62	9.21	5.95	4.13	2.84	2.92	3.97	5.86	8.48	10.14	12.01	88.84
Rainfall	0.45	0.70	0.52	0.41	0.80	0.78	0.54	0.48	0.57	0.65	0.88	0.56	7.34
Leeton—													
Evaporation	8.88	6.95	5.63	3.12	1.96	1.23	1.17	1.48	2.56	4.17	6.34	7.87	51.36
Rainfall	1.22	0.86	1.03	1.47	1.38	1.84	1.36	1.67	1.31	1.49	1.26	1.24	16.13
Burrinjuck Dam—													
Evaporation	5.99	4.99	4.21	2.40	1.17	0.70	0.71	1.05	1.92	3.01	4.29	5.35	35.79
Rainfall	1.95	1.90	2.16	2.63	2.75	4.25	3.79	3.98	2.76	2.86	2.24	2.23	33.50
Canberra—													
Evaporation	9.01	7.03	5.62	3.44	2.07	1.34	1.90	3.11	4.80	6.22	8.00	53.88	
Rainfall	2.05	1.78	1.89	2.14	1.57	1.69	1.59	1.99	1.54	2.33	1.82	1.75	22.14
Sydney—													
Evaporation	5.42	4.33	3.71	2.68	1.88	1.49	1.57	2.02	2.79	3.94	4.73	5.52	40.08
Rainfall	3.86	3.15	4.44	5.65	4.98	3.68	4.89	2.41	2.77	2.80	2.54	3.63	44.80

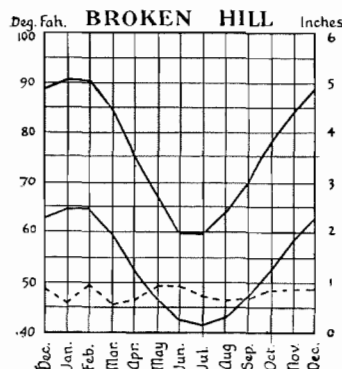
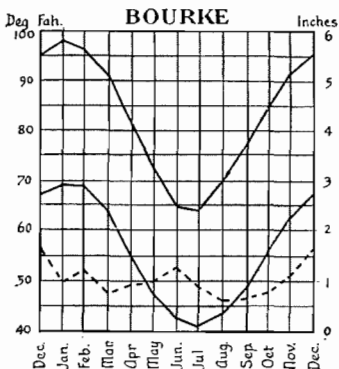
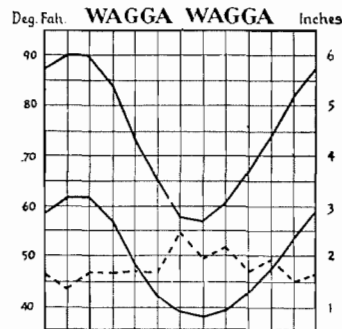
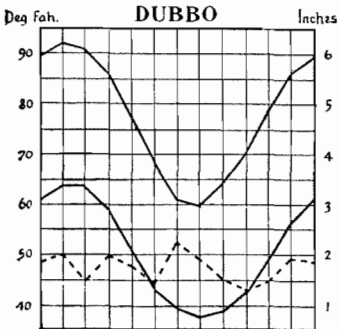
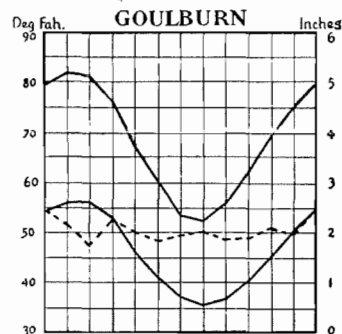
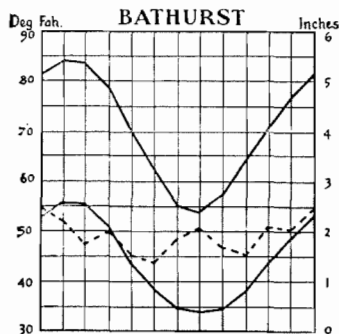
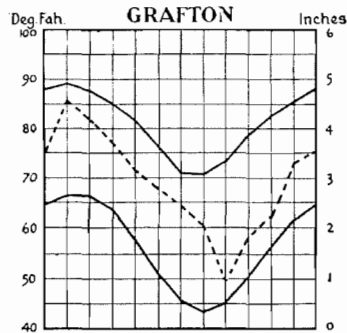
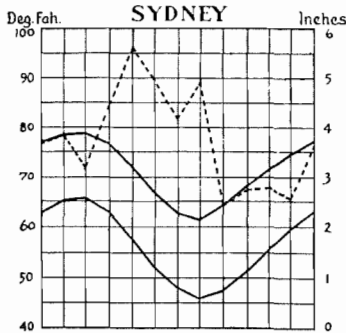
CLIMATIC REGIONS

The territory of New South Wales may be divided into four climatic regions which correspond with the terrain—the Coastal districts, the Tablelands, the Western Slopes of the Dividing Range, and the Western Plains.

The northern parts of the State are generally warmer than the southern, the difference between the average temperatures of the extreme north and south being about 7° on the coast, 5° or 6° on the tablelands and plains, and 3° on the slopes. It should be noted, however, that the length of the State decreases from nearly 700 miles on the coast to about 340 miles on the western boundary. From east to west, the average mean annual temperatures vary little except where altitudes are different, but usually the summer is hotter and the winter colder in the interior than on the coast. Thus at Sydney the average temperatures range from 71° in summer to 55° in winter, as compared with 76° in summer and 52° in winter at Wentworth in the same latitude in the western interior. Similar variations are found in the north. The mean daily range at any station is seldom more than 30° or less than 14°.

MEAN MONTHLY RAINFALL AND MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM TEMPERATURE

The graph shows mean maximum and minimum temperatures in shade (deg. Fah.) for 30 years (1911-1940), except for Grafton and Wagga, which are for all years to 1940. The average monthly rainfall is for 30 years (1911-1940). Temperature is shown by firm line, rainfall by broken line.



COASTAL DISTRICTS

In the Coastal districts, which lie between the Pacific Ocean and the Great Dividing Range, the average rainfall is comparatively high and regular, and the climate, though more humid, is generally milder than in the interior.

The climatic conditions in the Coastal districts are illustrated in the next table, which shows, for representative climatological stations, average temperatures and rainfall for the thirty years from 1911 to 1940 and the extremes of temperature for all years of record:—

Table 8. Temperature and Rainfall: Coastal Districts

Station	Distance from East Coast	Altitude	Temperature (in Shade)						Rainfall
			Average Annual	Average Summer	Average Winter	Mean Daily Range	Highest	Lowest	
	Miles	Feet	° Fahrenheit						Inches
<i>North Coast—</i>									
Lismore	13	42	66·7	75·2	56·9	22·6	113·0	23·0	52·11
Grafton	22	21	68·6	77·3	58·4	24·3	114·0	24·0	34·68
Kempsey (West)	10	31	65·6	73·9	55·9	24·3	116·0	18·0	46·23
<i>Hunter and Manning—</i>									
Port Macquarie	0	44	63·4	70·8	55·2	16·8	105·8	29·5	57·44
Jerry's Plains	53	150	64·6	75·8	52·3	28·5	120·5	19·0	24·84
Newcastle	1	106	64·4	72·1	55·5	14·4	112·0	37·0	41·36
<i>Cumberland—</i>									
Sydney	5	138	63·7	71·3	55·2	14·8	113·6	35·7	44·80
<i>South Coast—</i>									
Wollongong	0	33	63·0	70·0	55·2	15·9	115·2	33·6	48·49
Nowra	6	50	62·8	70·5	54·5	19·7	110·0	31·5	37·87
Moruya Heads	0	55	60·3	67·0	52·8	14·6	111·0	31·5	35·71
Bega	8	50	59·8	68·7	49·9	26·2	116·5	20·0	35·92

Taking the coast as a whole, the difference between the mean summer and mean winter temperatures is only about 18°.

The north coast districts are favoured with a warm, moist climate, the rainfall being from 35 to 75 inches annually. The mean temperature for the year is from 66° to 69°, the summer mean being 74° to 77° and the winter mean 56° to 59°. On the south coast, the rainfall varies from 30 to 60 inches, and the mean temperature ranges between 60° and 63°, the summer mean being from 66° at the foot of the ranges to 70° on the sea coast and the winter from 50° to 55° over the same area.

Coastal rains come from the sea with both south-east and north-east winds, being further augmented in the latter part of the year by thunderstorms from the north-west.

Sydney

Sydney is situated on the coast about half-way between the extreme northern and southern limits of the State. Its mean annual temperature is 63.7° Fahr. The mean seasonal range is only 16.1°, the mean summer temperature being 71.3° and the winter temperature 55.2°. On the average, rain occurs on only 143 days in the year. The hours of sunshine average 6.7 a day over the whole year, ranging from an average of 5.3 hours in June to 7.6 hours daily in November.

The climatic conditions of Sydney are illustrated in the next table, which shows barometric observations and average temperatures and rainfall experienced during the thirty years from 1911 to 1940, the average hours of sunshine during the forty-six years from 1921 to 1966, and the extremes of rainfall for all years of record:—

Table 9. Temperature, Sunshine, and Rainfall: Sydney

Month	Average Hourly Reading of Standard Barometer, corrected to 32° Fahr., Standard Gravity, and Mean Sea Level	Temperature (in Shade)			Average Hours of Sunshine	Rainfall			
		Mean	Mean Maximum	Mean Minimum		Average	Greatest	Least	Average Number of Days on which Rain Fell
	Inches	° Fahrenheit			Hours	Inches			Days
January	29.875	71.8	78.6	65.1	226.4	3.86	15.26	0.25	13
February	29.942	72.1	78.7	65.5	189.5	3.15	22.22	0.12	12
March	30.002	69.8	76.6	62.9	195.4	4.44	20.52	0.33	13
April	30.063	64.9	72.0	57.7	182.5	5.65	24.49	0.06	14
May	30.048	59.7	67.0	52.4	178.5	4.98	23.03	0.14	12
June	30.078	55.5	62.8	48.1	159.4	3.68	25.30	0.16	11
July	30.070	54.1	61.8	46.4	189.4	4.89	13.23	0.10	12
August	30.060	56.0	64.3	47.6	211.5	2.41	14.89	0.04	10
September	30.018	59.9	68.3	51.4	214.0	2.77	14.05	0.08	11
October	29.976	63.8	71.7	55.9	227.1	2.80	11.13	0.21	11
November	29.935	67.1	74.5	59.8	228.4	2.54	20.36	0.07	11
December	29.881	70.1	76.9	63.2	227.0	3.63	15.82	0.23	13
Year	30.000	63.7	71.7	56.3	2,429.3	44.80	86.33	23.01	143

The extremes of temperature (in shade) were 113.6° on 14th January, 1939 and 35.7° on 22nd June, 1932.

The greatest rainfall recorded on any day, 11.05 inches, occurred on 28th March, 1942. The heaviest recorded rainfall in one hour was 3.35 inches on 29th September, 1943, and the heaviest in three hours was 5.17 inches on 30th April, 1955.

TABLELANDS

On the Northern Tableland, the rainfall ranges from 29 inches in the western parts to 40 inches in the eastern. The temperature is cool and bracing, the annual average being between 56° and 60°; the mean summer temperature lies between 66° and 72° and the mean winter between 44° and 47°. The Southern Tableland is the coldest part of the State, the mean annual temperature being about 54°; the summer mean ranges from 55° to 68° and the winter from 33° to 45°. At Kiandra, the elevation of which is 4,578 feet, the mean annual temperature is 44.4°. Near the southern extremity of the tableland, on the Snowy and Muniong Ranges, snow is usually present over most of the year.

The following table shows, for representative climatological stations in the Tablelands, average temperatures and rainfall during the thirty years from 1911 to 1940 and the extremes of temperature for all years of record:—

Table 10. Temperature and Rainfall: Tablelands

Station	Distance from East Coast	Altitude	Temperature (in Shade)						Rainfall
			Average Annual	Average Summer	Average Winter	Average Daily Range	Highest	Lowest	
	Miles	Feet	° Fahrenheit						Inches
<i>Northern Tablelands—</i>									
Tenterfield	80	2,837	58.4	68.7	46.8	24.0	101.5	17.0	30.18
Inverell	124	1,980	60.0	71.9	47.3	29.7	107.0	14.0	28.77
Glen Innes	90	3,518	56.2	66.5	44.8	24.4	101.4	16.0	31.32
Armidale	80	3,333	56.8	67.7	44.9	23.3	103.4	14.0	28.98
<i>Central Tablelands—</i>									
Cassilis (Dalkeith)	120	800	60.3	72.2	47.8	24.1	109.5	17.5	21.27
Mudgee	121	1,635	60.1	72.8	47.1	27.9	113.2	15.0	24.02
Bathurst	96	2,204	57.1	69.0	44.9	25.7	112.9	13.0	22.56
Katoomba	58	3,356	54.3	63.9	43.7	15.7	101.8	26.5	53.17
Crookwell	81	2,910	53.1	64.6	41.4	24.0	105.0	15.0	33.91
<i>Southern Tableland—</i>									
Goulburn	54	2,093	56.9	68.2	45.2	21.8	110.0	18.0	24.27
Canberra	68	1,906	56.1	68.3	43.9	22.4	107.4	18.1	22.45*
Kiandra	88	4,578	44.4	55.2	33.1	21.1	94.5	5 below zero	60.67
Bombala	37	2,313	52.7	62.7	41.9	24.6	104.5	14.0	26.33

* Average for 24 years from 1924 to 1947.

WESTERN SLOPES

On the Western Slopes, the annual average rainfall varies from 20 inches in the western parts to 30 inches in the eastern. The most fertile part of the wheat-growing area of the State is situated on the southern part of these slopes, where the average rainfall is about 25 inches per annum. The mean annual temperature on the Western Slopes ranges from 65° in the north to 59° in the south; the summer mean ranges from 79° to 72° and the winter from 51° to 46°.

North of the Lachlan River, good rains are expected from the tropical disturbances during February and March, although they may come as late as May and at times during the remainder of the year. In the Riverina district, south of the Murrumbidgee generally, and on the southwestern slopes, fairly reliable rains, light but frequent, are experienced during the winter and spring months.

The next table shows, for representative climatological stations on the Western Slopes, average temperatures and rainfall during the thirty years from 1911 to 1940 and the extremes of temperatures for all years of record:—

Table 11. Temperature and Rainfall: Western Slopes

Station	Distance from East Coast	Altitude	Temperature (in Shade)						Rainfall
			Average Annual	Average Summer	Average Winter	Average Daily Range	Highest	Lowest	Average Annual
	Miles	Feet	° Fahrenheit						Inches
<i>North Western Slope—</i>									
Warialda	160	1,106	63.1	76.0	49.3	32.8	111.0	16.0	25.06
Gunnedah	155	876	64.9	78.5	50.7	28.9	117.0	19.0	21.09
Quirindi	115	1,278	61.8	74.6	48.4	29.2	114.0	13.0	25.58
<i>Central Western Slope—</i>									
Dubbo	177	870	63.6	76.9	49.9	26.3	115.4	16.9	20.91
Forbes	180	781	63.2	76.9	49.6	24.9	114.0	22.0	19.26
<i>South Western Slope—</i>									
Young	140	1,416	59.5	72.6	46.6	25.7	113.0	19.0	24.59
Wagga Wagga	158	612	61.6	74.9	48.5	24.7	117.0	22.0	21.42
Albury	175	530	61.3	74.2	48.6	25.2	115.0	24.0	27.66

WESTERN PLAINS

The Western Plains, which cover almost two-thirds of the area of the State, are broken only by the low Grey and Barrier Ranges. Owing to the absence of mountains in the interior, the annual rainfall over a great part of the Plains, which lie in the zone of high pressure, does not exceed 10 inches. It increases from 7 inches on the northwestern boundary of the State to 10 and 15 inches along the Darling River, and 25 inches on the eastern limits of the plain country. The lower Murray and Murrumbidgee basins, which extend into the Plains, are closer to the Victorian than the New South Wales coast, and this factor facilitates precipitation over that region under the influence of southern depressions. The mean annual temperature ranges from 69° in the north to 62° in the south; the summer mean is from 83° to 74° and the winter from 54° to 49°. The summer readings of the thermometer in this district are from 10° to 20° higher than those on the coast. Excessive heat is experienced occasionally during the summer season. In winter, the average temperature is 52° and skies are clear. Owing chiefly to the dryness of the climate, these inland regions produce merino wool of excellent quality.

The next table shows, for representative climatological stations on the Western Plains, average temperatures and rainfall during the thirty years from 1911 to 1940 and the extremes of temperature for all years of record:—

Table 12. Temperature and Rainfall: Western Plains

Station	Distance from East Coast	Altitude	Temperature (in Shade)						Rainfall
			Average Annual	Average Summer	Average Winter	Average Daily Range	Highest	Lowest	
	Miles	Feet	° Fahrenheit						Inches
<i>North Central Plain—</i>									
Moree	204	686	67·6	80·5	53·4	28·1	117·0	22·0	21·43
Narrabri	193	697	66·6	80·1	52·1	27·7	117·0	20·5	24·14
<i>Central Plain—</i>									
Walgett	295	436	67·5	80·8	53·2	25·7	122·2	23·0	16·63
Condobolin	227	655	65·0	78·7	50·9	26·8	120·0	20·0	16·12
<i>Riverina—</i>									
Hay	309	310	62·3	74·7	49·9	24·9	118·2	22·9	13·65
Deniliquin	287	311	61·8	73·8	49·8	23·1	116·5	26·0	15·46
Leeton	230	466	62·2	75·2	49·1	22·4	117·0	24·9	15·76
<i>Western Division—</i>									
Bourke	386	361	68·7	82·5	54·0	26·7	125·0	25·0	11·74
Cobar	350	822	65·7	79·5	51·3	24·6	118·7	24·4	12·61
Wilcannia	473	267	66·7	80·0	53·0	26·6	122·2	21·8	9·43
Broken Hill	555	1,000	64·4	76·8	51·7	22·7	115·9	27·0	9·20
Wentworth	478	125	63·8	75·8	52·0	24·1	118·5	21·0	10·80

WEATHER CONDITIONS IN NEW SOUTH WALES, 1965 AND 1966

Drought conditions, which were evident in the north-western parts of the State towards the end of 1964, became more widespread and severe during 1965. In inland areas of the State, rainfall was generally well below average for the first seven months of 1965. Moderate to heavy rain in later months of the year alleviated conditions, but failed to prevent crop failures, deterioration of pastures, and heavy stock losses in widespread parts of the State. In coastal districts, rainfall was generally well below average for the first five months of 1965, but moderate to good rains during the rest of the year improved prospects in most coastal districts. Widespread rains over most of the State during December, 1965 improved crop and pastoral conditions generally, but many districts in the Western Division were still at the end of 1965, experiencing drought conditions.

The widespread improvement in pastoral conditions brought about by the December rains was subsequently offset by hot, drying summer con-

ditions, and many inland areas were again experiencing drought conditions by the end of February, 1966. Above-average rainfall in the coastal regions during February, and in most central and southern inland areas during March, afforded temporary relief from the dry conditions and provided an excellent opening to the 1966-67 wheat season in the central and southern wheat-growing areas. Rainfall during the following four months was mainly below average, and pastoral conditions in many areas deteriorated markedly, but widespread heavy rains in August, 1966, followed by above-average rainfall in September and October, greatly improved the condition of pastures and stock and enhanced the prospects for a record wheat crop. Heavy rain during November delayed harvesting in parts of the northern wheat-growing areas and caused some deterioration of the more advanced crops, but in most areas the rain was of value to wheat crops and was responsible for a further improvement in the condition of pastures. At the end of December, 1966, the only areas still experiencing drought conditions were isolated parts of the Western Division.

OBSERVATORY

Sydney Observatory, lat. $33^{\circ} 51' 41.1''$ south, long. $151^{\circ} 12' 17.8''$ east, established in the year 1856, is a State institution. The work of the Observatory is astronomical, and the instruments are a 6" meridian circle, $11\frac{1}{2}''$ equatorial refractor, and a 13" astrograph on which is also mounted a 10" wide-angle camera. The scientific work consists of the determination of the position, distribution, and movement of stars in the region of the sky allotted to Sydney (52° to 65° of south declination) in the international astrographic programme and in the observation of minor planets, double stars, occultations of stars by the moon, etc. Time signals are transmitted from the Observatory for use in navigation and for civil purposes. Educational work consists of lectures on astronomy and reception of visitors interested in the subject.

STANDARD TIME

The mean solar time of the 150th meridian of east longitude has been adopted as the standard time for New South Wales, which is therefore 10 hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time. However, South Australian standard time ($142\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E. longitude, or $9\frac{1}{2}$ hours ahead of G.M.T.) has been adopted as the standard time in the Broken Hill district in the far west of the State.

The standard time in Queensland, Victoria, Tasmania, and the Australian Capital Territory is the same as for New South Wales. In South Australia and the Northern Territory, the standard time is that for meridian $142\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E. longitude, or $9\frac{1}{2}$ hours ahead of G.M.T. In Western Australia, the standard is for meridian 120° E. longitude, or 8 hours ahead of G.M.T.

Daylight saving was observed in Australia between 1942 and 1944, as described on page 22 of Year Book No. 51, the standard time being advanced by one hour between September and March in those years.

TIDES

A self-recording tide-gauge has been in operation at Fort Denison, in Port Jackson, since 1866. On 1st January, 1954, the zero of the gauge was lowered 5 inches to the plane of Indian Spring Low Water, which is the datum for hydrographic plans, tide records, and predictions. The height of the various planes above this datum are as follows—mean low water springs 0.80 feet, mean low water 1.20 feet, mean high water 4.73 feet, mean high water springs 5.13 feet. The average rise and fall of tides is only 3 feet 6½ inches. The lowest tide was recorded on 16th July, 1916, when the tide fell to 10 inches below the present datum; the highest was recorded on 10th June, 1956, when the tide rose to 7 feet 9 inches above the present datum. The record tidal range (6 feet 9½ inches) was recorded on 10th June, 1956, when high tide registered 7 feet 9 inches and low tide 11½ inches.

At Port Hunter, the average rise and fall of tides is 3 feet 5½ inches, and of spring tides 4 feet 3 inches, the greatest range being 6 feet 5 inches. The highest tide registered was 7 feet 4 inches in May, 1898.

On the coast generally, the average rise of spring tides is approximately 4 feet 3 inches.

HISTORY

A chronological table of the principal events in the history of New South Wales from 1770 to 1919 was published on pages 1 to 8 of the Year Book for 1919. The principal events from 1920 are listed below:—

- 1920** Multiple electorates and proportional representation at State elections—Control of Australian Note Issue transferred to Note Issue Department of Commonwealth Bank.
- 1921** 44-hour week introduced (State)—Voluntary wheat pool inaugurated—First direct wireless press message, England to Australia.
- 1922** Rural Bank established—Reversion to 48-hour week (State).
- 1923** Agreement to extend certain Victorian railways into New South Wales.
- 1924** Migration Agreement with British Government on basis of \$68,000,000 loan—Compulsory voting at Commonwealth elections—Australian Loan Council formed.
- 1925** Main Roads Board established—Sydney Harbour Bridge commenced—Broadcasting stations established.
- 1926** Imperial Conference defined Dominion States—First section of City Underground Railway opened—Electrification of suburban railways commenced—44-hour week reintroduced (State)—Widows' pensions (State) instituted—Workers' compensation insurance compulsory.
- 1927** First sitting of Commonwealth Parliament in Canberra—Commercial wireless communication established with England—Family endowment (State) instituted—System of single seats and preferential voting at State elections—44-hour week (Commonwealth awards)—Financial Agreement between Commonwealth and States.
- 1928** Australian Loan Council reformed—First aeroplane flight from United States to Australia.
- 1929** Royal Commission on Coal Industry—Compulsory voting at State elections—Compulsory military training suspended.
- 1930** Wireless telephone service to England established—Acute economic depression—Moratorium Act—Unemployment Relief Tax imposed—Sales Tax introduced—Brisbane-Kyogle railway opened.
- 1931** Government Savings Bank of N.S.W. suspended payment (22nd April); subsequently amalgamated with Commonwealth Savings Bank—Premiers' Financial Agreement (reduction of expenditure)—Commonwealth Conversion Loan (internal debts \$1,106,000,000)—Legislation for reduction of interest and rents—Commonwealth Arbitration Court reduced wages by 10 per cent.—Commonwealth Bank assumed control of exchange rate—State Lottery initiated.
- 1932** Sydney Harbour Bridge opened—State Cabinet dismissed by Governor—Imperial Economic Conference (Ottawa)—Clarence River bridge completed standard gauge railway to Brisbane—N.S.W. Industrial Commission constituted.
- 1933** World Economic Conference (London)—State Family Endowment Tax abolished.
- 1934** Legislative Council reconstituted as an elected chamber—New States Royal Commission—England-Australia Air Mail inaugurated.
- 1935** State industrial undertakings (brickworks, etc.) sold.
- 1936** Death of H.M. King George V—H.M. King Edward VIII abdicates; accession of H.M. King George VI.

- 1937** Aviation and Marketing Referendum (rejected)—Imperial Conference (London)—Commonwealth Court's "basic wage" adopted for State awards—Report of Royal Commission on monetary and banking systems—Co-operative home building societies sponsored.
- 1938** British Empire Games in Sydney—Empire Producers' Conference (Sydney)—Empire Air Mail Service—British Commonwealth Relations and Imperial Trade Conferences (London).
- 1939** War with Germany (3rd September)—National Security Act—Commonwealth Arbitration Court adopts 44-hours as standard week—Emergency control of exchange, prices, etc.
- 1940** Australian Forces abroad—Empire Air Training Scheme—First Australian oversea diplomatic representatives—School attendance compulsory from 6th birthday (formerly 7th)—War with Italy (11th June)—Compulsory Defence Training—Volunteer Defence Corps formed—Commonwealth industrial arbitration powers extended—National Advisory War Council—Libraries Act proclaimed.
- 1941** Federal income tax, instalment payments—Commonwealth child endowment introduced—Commonwealth pay-roll tax imposed—Australian Forces in Malaya—War with Japan (8th December)—Coal miners' pensions introduced—United States-Australia Lend-lease Agreement.
- 1942** Fall of Singapore—Japanese submarine sunk in Sydney Harbour—Coupon rationing of clothing, tea, sugar—Uniform Commonwealth taxes replace State's income and entertainment taxes—War damage insurance—Day-light saving—Commonwealth widows' pensions introduced—Subsidy for dairy industry.
- 1943** Compulsory defence service extended to South-west Pacific Zone—Prices stabilisation scheme—Commonwealth subsidies to reduce prices and to offset increases in basic wages—Butter rationed by coupons—School attendance compulsory from 6th to 15th birthday—Compulsory third-party motor vehicle insurance.
- 1944** Referendum on extended Commonwealth powers rejected—Meat rationed by coupons—"Pay-as-you-earn" system of Commonwealth income taxation.
- 1945** H.R.H. Duke of Gloucester, Governor-General—Cessation of hostilities: Europe, 8th May, Pacific, 15th August—Australia ratified United Nations Charter—Re-establishment and Employment Act—Annual Holidays Act in operation—Unemployment and Sickness benefits introduced—Banking and Life Insurance Acts—United Kingdom-Dominions wool marketing agreement—Cumberland County Council (town planning).
- 1946** Commonwealth Hospitals Benefits—Pensions for Members of Legislative Assembly—Commonwealth-State agreements ratified: War Service Land Settlement, Housing, Hospital Benefits, Coal Industry—Wool auctions resumed—Telecommunications Agreement (British Empire)—Immigration Agreement with United Kingdom—National Security Act terminated, but Commonwealth and State Acts continue certain controls—Additional Commonwealth powers sought by referendum: Social Services approved; Marketing of Primary Products and Industrial Employment rejected.
- 1947** Commonwealth tuberculosis benefits introduced—40-hour week, State awards—Border Rivers Agreement with Queensland—Commonwealth arbitration law amended; Conciliation Commissioners appointed—Banking (Nationalisation) Act—Australia joins International Monetary Fund and Bank—Compulsory voting for local government elections—Commonwealth wage subsidies cease and price stabilisation subsidies curtailed—Sugar rationing abolished.
- 1948** 40-hour week, Commonwealth awards—Commonwealth referendum: control of rents and prices rejected—Control of rents, prices, and land sales assumed by States—Further price subsidies withdrawn—Banking (Nationalisation) Act held invalid by High Court—British Commonwealth Conference (London)—Australia-New Zealand economic and trade co-operation agreement.

- 1949** Local government areas in County of Cumberland reduced from 66 to 41—New motor vehicles sales and real property sales de-controlled—British Commonwealth Constitutional and Financial Conferences—Dollar crisis—Devaluation of £A in terms of U.S.\$—General Coal Strike (June-August); extensive industrial dislocation—Rationing of gas and electricity—Banking (Nationalisation) Act declared invalid by Privy Council—Snowy River Waters Act (water conservation and hydro-electricity scheme)—Nationality and Citizenship Act.
- 1950** Capital issues de-controlled—Petrol, tea and butter rationing ended—Child endowment extended to first child in family—Commonwealth pharmaceutical benefits scheme introduced—First loan to Australia from International Bank—Communist Party Dissolution Act (Commonwealth)—Australian units fight with U.N. Forces in Korea—Commonwealth Arbitration Court awarded \$2 special increase in male basic wage and raised female rate to 75 per cent. of male rate; applied in State awards.
- 1951** Communist Party Dissolution Act invalidated by High Court—War gratuities paid—Record wool prices—Electricity zoning restricting industrial and commercial use to four days in five—Capital issues control reimposed—Double dissolution of Commonwealth Parliament—Compulsory defence training resumed—Long service leave for all workers under State awards—Commonwealth pensioners' medical scheme introduced—Commonwealth referendum, Alteration of Constitution (Communism) rejected.
- 1952** Death of H.M. King George VI; accession of H.M. Queen Elizabeth II—Japanese Peace Treaty ratified—ANZUS Treaty (U.S.A., Australia and N.Z.) ratified—Record deficit in Balance of Payments—Severe import restrictions—Last of emergency building controls removed—Restrictions on consumption of electricity relaxed.
- 1953** Coronation of H.M. Queen Elizabeth II—Royal Commission on television—Commonwealth medical benefits scheme introduced—Restrictions on consumption of electricity abolished—Armistice in Korea—Commonwealth Arbitration Court abolished quarterly adjustments of basic wage; applied in State awards—Compulsory unionism introduced in N.S.W.
- 1954** Visit of H.M. Queen Elizabeth II and Duke of Edinburgh—Commonwealth Royal Commission on espionage—Diplomatic relations with U.S.S.R. severed—South East Asian Treaty Organisation formed, with Australia as a member—Referendum on liquor trading hours in N.S.W.; majority for 10 p.m. closing.
- 1955** New liquor trading hours introduced (10 p.m. closing)—First power from Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme—Australian troops stationed in Malaya—Control of tea abandoned—Quarterly adjustments of basic wage reintroduced in State awards—Production of aluminium commenced in Tasmania—N.S.W. legislation extending long service leave to all workers in N.S.W.
- 1956** Private trading banks authorised to operate savings banks—Economic measures (March): further import restrictions, increase in interest rates, and supplementary budget (with increased company taxation and higher additional taxes on motor vehicles, petrol, beer, spirits, tobacco, and cigarettes)—Commonwealth conciliation and arbitration system reorganised; Court to handle legal questions only, and Commission to settle disputes and determine awards—First regular television transmission in Australia from Sydney—Land tax reintroduced in N.S.W.—Stamp duty imposed on hire purchase agreements and maximum interest rates thereon fixed by State Parliament—Olympic Games held in Melbourne.
- 1957** "Bring out a Briton" migration scheme inaugurated—New trade agreement between United Kingdom and Australia—Currency restrictions on overseas travel relaxed—Commonwealth uniform taxation legislation held valid by High Court—Agreement on commerce between Australia and Japan, giving Japan "most favoured nation" status—Report of Murray Committee on universities and university teaching institutions.

- 1958** Reciprocal agreement between Australia and United Kingdom on social security—Visit of Mr. Harold Macmillan, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom—Visit of H.M. Queen Elizabeth, Queen Mother—First nuclear reactor (HIFAR) set in operation at Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Lucas Heights (near Sydney)—Quotas imposed by U.S. Government on imports of lead and zinc—"Equal Pay" legislation covering females under State awards—Defamation Act (N.S.W.).
- 1959** Commonwealth Bank undertakes to act as "lender of last resort" to authorised dealers in short-term money market—Diplomatic relations with U.S.S.R. resumed—Commonwealth legislation to amend banking control and to re-organise Commonwealth Bank to form Banking Corporation (to control Commonwealth Trading Bank, Savings Bank, and Development Bank) and Reserve Bank of Australia—New Migration Act; removal of "dictation test"—Commonwealth Arbitration Commission increased metal trades margins by 28 per cent.
- 1960** Almost all import licensing restrictions removed—Compulsory national service training abolished—New trade agreement between Australia and Canada—Economic measures (November) credit restrictions, increase in interest rates, increased sales tax on motor vehicles, non-deductibility (for income tax purposes) of interest on new company borrowings.
- 1961** Uniform divorce law for Australia in operation—Conversion of tramway services to omnibus operation completed—Conveyancing (Strata Titles) Act—Export incentives: pay-roll tax rebates and income tax concessions—Modification of November, 1960, economic measures—\$156,000,000 borrowed from International Monetary Fund; \$90,000,000 stand-by credit arranged—State referendum: abolition of Legislative Council rejected—Report of Inquiry into operation of Landlord and Tenant Act—Legislation to implement basic recommendations of Wyndham Report on secondary education—Oil strike, Moonie (Qld.).
- 1962** Albury-Melbourne standard-gauge railway in use—Economic measures (February): 5 per cent. rebate in personal income tax for 1961-62; sales tax on motor vehicles further reduced—\$156,000,000 loan from International Monetary Fund repaid—On-the-spot tickets for traffic and parking offences introduced—Income tax concessions: 20 per cent. of cost of new manufacturing plant—Special advisory authority to recommend emergency import tariffs or quotas—Aborigines enfranchised—New N.S.W. Companies Act (uniform with other States' Acts)—Remaining import licensing restrictions removed (October)—N.S.W. population reaches 4,000,000.
- 1963** Visit of H.M. Queen Elizabeth II and H.R.H. Duke of Edinburgh—Australia's "gold" subscription with International Monetary Fund raised to 25 per cent. of total subscription—Commonwealth Arbitration Commission awarded three weeks' annual leave in metal trades; later adopted in most Commonwealth awards—Abolition of sales tax on all foodstuffs except confectionery and soft drinks—Uniform marriage law for Australia in operation—Commonwealth Pacific Coaxial Cable (COMPAC) between Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, and Canada opened.
- 1964** State public servants awarded four weeks' annual leave—First commercial production of crude oil in Australia (Moonie, Queensland)—Macquarie University (the third University in Sydney) established—Long service leave provisions incorporated in Commonwealth awards—Commonwealth grants for buildings and equipment in public and private secondary schools—Commonwealth grants to encourage savings for homes—Quarterly adjustments of State basic wage abolished—Quotas imposed by U.S. Government on imports of meat—Salaries of members of

- 1964** (*continued*) Commonwealth Parliament increased—Commonwealth legislation to deal with income tax avoidance practices—Off-course (totalizator) betting scheme introduced.
- 1965** Selective compulsory national service scheme reintroduced—Royal Australian Mint (Canberra) opened—Report of Martin Committee on tertiary education—N.S.W. State elections (April): Lib.-C.P. Ministry (Askin)—Australian combat troops despatched to South Vietnam—Housing Loans Insurance Corporation established by Commonwealth—New basis for financial assistance grants by Commonwealth to States—Report of Vernon Committee of Economic Inquiry—Royal Commission on local government finance and valuation—Report of Starr Committee on public hospitals in N.S.W.—Quota restrictions on lead and zinc imports into the U.S.A. removed—Stevedoring Industry Authority responsible for recruiting waterside workers—Referendum of wool growers: proposed wool reserve price scheme rejected—Court of Appeal established as division of N.S.W. Supreme Court.
- 1966** N.S.W. Law Reform Commission appointed—Provisional driving licences introduced—Free trade agreement (to apply to 60 per cent. of trade) between Australia and New Zealand in force—Retirement of Sir Robert Menzies after 16 consecutive years as Prime Minister—Decimal currency system introduced in Australia—Legislation to permit the screening of films on Sundays—Immigration laws relating to people of Asian origin eased—Plans to modernise N.S.W. port facilities announced (cost \$166 million)—Salaries of members of State Parliament increased—National Servicemen join Australian combat troops in South Vietnam—Overall plan announced for water conservation projects in N.S.W. (cost \$1,200 million)—Government assistance for drought relief in N.S.W. and Queensland—Visit of President Johnson of U.S.A. to Australia—Commonwealth elections (November): Lib.-C.P. Ministry (Holt).

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

New South Wales is one of the six federated States which, together with the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory, constitute the Commonwealth of Australia. The Commonwealth is a fully self-governing nation, freely associated with other nations as a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Within the State of New South Wales, there are three levels of government—the Commonwealth Government, with authority derived from a written constitution, and centred in Canberra; the State Government, with residual powers, centred in Sydney; and the local government authorities, with powers based upon a State Act of Parliament, operating within incorporated areas extending over seven-eighths of the State.

The present system of State Government dates from 1856, and the Commonwealth Government was established in 1901. Local government, previously limited to municipalities scattered throughout the State, was extended in 1906 to the whole of the Eastern and Central land divisions, and in subsequent years to almost three-quarters of the sparsely-populated Western land division.

A brief account of the early forms of government in New South Wales and of the introduction of the present parliamentary system was published at page 25 of the Year Book for 1921. The system of local government is described in the chapter "Local Government".

GOVERNMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Constitution of New South Wales is drawn from several diverse sources—certain Imperial statutes, such as the Colonial Laws Validity Act (1865) and the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act (1900); the Australian States Constitutional Act, 1907; the Letters Patent and the Instructions to the Governor; an element of inherited English law; amendments to the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act; the (State) Constitution Act and certain other State statutes; numerous legal decisions; and a large amount of English and local convention.

For all practical purposes, the Parliament of New South Wales may legislate for the peace, welfare, and good government of the State in all matters not specifically reserved to the Commonwealth. Where any inconsistency arises between Commonwealth and State laws, the State law is invalid to the extent of the inconsistency. The Imperial Parliament is legally omnipotent in local as well as in imperial affairs, but, by convention, its authority to legislate in respect of affairs of the State has not been exercised for many years.

Imperial legislation forms the basis of the Constitution of New South Wales, and powers vested in the Crown by virtue of its prerogative are exercised by the Governor.

THE GOVERNOR

In New South Wales, the Governor is the local representative of the Crown, and through him the powers of the Crown in the matters of local concern are exercised. In addition, he is titular head of the Government of New South Wales; he possesses powers similar to those of a constitutional sovereign, and he performs the formal and ceremonial functions which attach to the Crown.

His constitutional functions are regulated partly by various statutes, partly by the Letters Patent constituting his office, and partly by the Instructions to the Governor. The present Letters Patent were given under the Royal Sign Manual in 1900, and amended in 1909, 1935, and 1938. The present Instructions were issued in 1900 and were amended in 1909 and 1935.

These functions cover a wide range of important duties, and it is directed that "in the execution of the powers and authorities vested in him the Governor shall be guided by the advice of the Executive Council". This provision, however, is modified by the further direction that, if in any case the Governor should see sufficient cause to dissent from the opinion of his Ministers, he may act in the exercise of his powers and authority in opposition to the opinion of his Ministers, reporting the matter to Her Majesty through the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations without delay.

The Governor possesses important spheres of discretionary action, e.g., in regard to dissolution of Parliament. Moreover, he is entitled to full information on all matters to which his assent is sought, and may use his personal influence for the good of the State. The general nature of his position is such that he is guardian of the Constitution, and is bound to see that the powers with which he is entrusted are not used otherwise than in the public interest. In extreme cases, his discretion constitutes a safeguard against malpractice.

His more important constitutional duties are to appoint the Executive Council and to preside at its meetings; to summon, prorogue, and dissolve the Legislature; to assent to, refuse to assent to, or reserve bills passed by the Legislature; to keep and use the Public Seal of the State; to appoint all ministers and officers of State, and, in proper cases, to remove and suspend officers of State. He exercises the Queen's prerogative of mercy, but only on the advice of the Executive Council in capital cases and of a Minister of the Crown in other cases.

According to the law laid down in the last century, the Governor is not a viceroy and cannot claim as a personal privilege exemption from being sued in the courts of the State. Politically, he is indirectly responsible to the Imperial Parliament through the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, but in State politics he usually acts on the advice of his Ministers, and they take the responsibility for their advice.

The Governor's normal term of office is five years. His salary is \$15,000 per annum, which, with certain allowances, is provided in terms of the Constitution Act out of the revenues of the State.

The periods for which the Governor may absent himself from the State are limited by the Instructions. When he is absent, the Lieutenant-Governor acts in his stead in all matters of State. The Chief Justice is usually the Lieutenant-Governor. In the event of the Lieutenant-Governor not being

available to fill the Governor's position, an Administrator assumes office under a dormant Commission appointing the Senior Judge of the State as Administrator.

The Governors who have held office since 1935 have been:—

	From—	To—
Brigadier-General The Honourable Sir Alexander Gore Arkwright Hore-Ruthven, V.C., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. (afterwards Lord Gowrie of Canberra and Dirlerton).	21 2 1935	22 1 1936
Admiral Sir David Murray Anderson, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O.	6 8 1936	29 10 1936
Captain the Right Hon. John de Vere, Baron Wakehurst, K.C.M.G.	8 4 1937	6 6 1945
Lieutenant-General Sir John Northcott, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.	1 8 1946	31 7 1957
Lieutenant-General Sir Eric Winslow Woodward, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.	1 8 1957	31 7 1965
Sir Roden Cutler, V.C., K.C.M.G., C.B.E., K.St.J.	20 1 1966	(In office)

Sir Roden Cutler (the present Governor) and his two predecessors have been the only Australian-born Governors of the State.

The Hon. Sir Kenneth Whistler Street, K.C.M.G., K.St.J., who was Chief Justice from 1950 to 1960, has been the Lieutenant-Governor since 6th January, 1960.

THE CABINET AND EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT

Executive government in New South Wales is based on the British system, which is generally known as "Cabinet" government, the essential condition being that Cabinet is responsible to Parliament. Its main principles are that the head of the State (the Governor, representing Her Majesty the Queen) should perform governmental acts on the advice of his Ministers; that he should choose his principal Ministers of State from members of Parliament belonging to the party, or coalition of parties, commanding a majority in the popular House (in this instance, the Legislative Assembly); that the Ministry so chosen should be collectively responsible to that House for the government of the State; and that the Ministry should resign if it ceases to command a majority there.

The Cabinet system operates by means, chiefly, of constitutional conventions, customs, understandings, and of institutions that do not form part of the legal structure of the government at all.

Formally, the executive power is vested in the Governor, who is advised by an Executive Council, which, however, meets only for certain formal purposes, as explained later. The whole policy of a Ministry is, in practice, determined by the Ministers of State, meeting, without the Governor, under the chairmanship of the Premier. This group of Ministers is known as the Cabinet.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

All important acts of State, except in the limited spheres where the Governor possesses discretionary powers, are performed or sanctioned by the Governor-in-Council.

The Council is established by virtue of Letters Patent constituting the office of Governor. By convention, its members are invariably members of the Ministry formed by the leader of the dominant party in the Legislative Assembly. When a member resigns from the Ministry, he also resigns from the Executive Council.

The Executive Council meets only when summoned by the Governor, who is required by his Instructions to preside at its meetings unless absent for "some necessary or reasonable cause". In his absence, the Vice-President presides.

The meetings of the Executive Council are formal and official in character, and a record of proceedings is kept by the Clerk. At Executive Council meetings, the decisions of the Cabinet are (where necessary) given legal form, appointments are made, resignations are accepted, proclamations are issued, and regulations and the like approved.

THE MINISTRY OR CABINET

In New South Wales, the Ministry and Cabinet both consist, by custom, of those members of Parliament chosen to administer departments of State and to perform other executive functions. The Ministry is answerable to Parliament for its administration, and it continues in office only so long as it commands the confidence of the Legislative Assembly, from which nearly all its members are chosen. An adverse vote in the Legislative Council does not affect the life of the Ministry. The constitutional practices of the Imperial Parliament with respect to the appointment and resignation of ministers have been adopted tacitly. Cabinet acts under direction of the Premier, who supervises the general legislative and administrative policy and makes all communications to the Governor.

Meetings of Cabinet are held to deliberate upon the general policy of the administration, the more important business matters of the State, and the legislative measures to be introduced to Parliament, and to manage the financial business of the State. Its decisions are carried into effect by the Executive Council or by individual Ministers, as each case requires. Many administrative matters are determined by ministerial heads of departments without reference to the Executive Council, every Minister possessing considerable discretionary powers in the ordinary affairs of his department.

The Cabinet does not form part of the legal mechanism of government. Its meetings are private, no official record of proceedings is kept, and the decisions have, in themselves, no legal effect. As Ministers are the leaders of the party or parties commanding a majority in the popular House, the Cabinet substantially controls, in ordinary circumstances, not only the general legislative programme of Parliament, but the whole course of parliamentary proceedings. In effect, though not in form, the Cabinet, by reason of the fact that all Ministers are members of the Executive Council, is also the dominant element in the executive government of the State. Even in summoning, proroguing or dissolving Parliament, the Governor is usually guided by the advice tendered him by the Cabinet, though legally the discretion is vested in the Governor himself.

The various Ministries which have held office since May, 1947, together with the term of each, are shown below. The life of a Ministry does not necessarily correspond with the life of a Parliament. Since 1856, when the present system was inaugurated, there have been 63 Ministries but only 41 Parliaments.

Table 13. Ministries of New South Wales since 1947

Number	Name of Premier and Party	From—	To—
53	McGirr (Labour)	19th May, 1947	30th June, 1950
54	McGirr (Labour)	30th June, 1950	2nd Apr., 1952
55	Cahill (Labour)	2nd Apr., 1952	23rd Feb., 1953
56	Cahill (Labour)	23rd Feb., 1953	15th Mar., 1956
57	Cahill (Labour)	15th Mar., 1956	21st Mar., 1959
58	Cahill (Labour)	21st Mar., 1959	22nd Oct., 1959
59	Heffron (Labour)	23rd Oct., 1959	28th Oct., 1959
60	Heffron (Labour)	28th Oct., 1959	14th Mar., 1962
61	Heffron (Labour)	14th Mar., 1962	30th Apr., 1964
62	Renshaw (Labour)	30th Apr., 1964	11th May, 1965
63	Askin (Lib.-C.P.)	13th May, 1965	(In office)

The Ministry in office in May, 1967 consisted of the following sixteen members:—

Premier and Treasurer.—The Hon. R. W. Askin, M.L.A.

Deputy Premier, Minister for Education, and Minister for Science.—
The Hon. C. B. Cutler, E.D., M.L.A.

Minister for Labour and Industry, Chief Secretary, and Minister for Tourist Activities.—The Hon. E. A. Willis, B.A., M.L.A.

Minister for Child Welfare, Minister for Social Welfare, Advisory Minister for Transport, and Vice-President of the Executive Council.—The Hon. A. D. Bridges, M.L.C.

Minister for Agriculture.—The Hon. W. A. Chaffey, M.L.A.

Attorney-General.—The Hon. K. M. McCaw, M.L.A.

Minister for Local Government and Minister for Highways.—The Hon. P. H. Morton, M.L.A.

Minister for Public Works.—The Hon. D. Hughes, M.L.A.

Minister for Transport.—The Hon. M. A. Morris, M.L.A.

Minister for Decentralisation and Development.—The Hon. J. B. M. Fuller, M.L.C.

Minister for Lands and Minister for Mines.—The Hon. T. L. Lewis, M.L.A.

Minister for Conservation.—The Hon. J. G. Beale, M.L.A.

Minister for Housing and Minister for Co-operative Societies.—The Hon. S. T. Stephens, M.L.A.

Minister of Justice.—The Hon. J. C. Maddison, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A.

Minister for Health.—The Hon. A. H. Jago, M.L.A.

Assistant Minister for Education.—The Hon. W. C. Fife, M.L.A.

The salaries and principal allowances payable to Ministers are fixed by the Constitution Act and the Parliamentary Allowances and Salaries Act. Particulars of the salaries and expense allowances payable to Ministers since 1959 are given in the next table:—

Table 14. Annual Salaries and Expense Allowances of State Ministers

Minister	Date of Change					
	1st July, 1959		1st July, 1963		1st July, 1966	
	Salary*	Expense Allowance	Salary*	Expense Allowance	Salary*	Expense Allowance
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Premier	9,700	3,000	10,900	3,500	15,500	4,000
Deputy Premier	8,200	1,000	9,200	1,500	13,680	1,800
Vice-President of the Executive Council (and Leader of the Government in Legislative Council)	7,200	1,800†	8,000	2,400‡	12,800	2,800‡
Deputy Leader of the Government in Legislative Council	7,200	1,000	8,000	1,200	12,800	1,900¶
Other Ministers of the Crown†	7,200	1,000	8,000	1,200	12,800	1,600

* Ministers are not entitled to receive, in addition, the salary payable to ordinary members of either House.

† In these years, the number of "Other Ministers" was 12.

‡ Includes special allowance (\$1,200 in 1963 and 1966; \$800 in 1959).

¶ Includes special allowance (\$300).

Ministers are entitled to certain car transport facilities, free travel on State railways and omnibus services, certain air travel concessions, travelling allowances, free personal accident and air travel insurance, and a free home telephone. Each Minister who is a member of the Legislative Assembly also receives the annual electoral allowance (\$1,620 to \$2,400 according to the location of his electorate) and the stamp allowance (\$240 per annum) payable to ordinary members of the Legislative Assembly.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE

The State Legislature consists of the Sovereign and the two Houses of Parliament. State laws (except in the event of disagreement between the Houses—see below) are enacted "by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly in Parliament assembled".

The two Houses of Parliament are the Legislative Council (the Upper House) and the Legislative Assembly (the Lower House). All bills for appropriating revenue or imposing taxation must originate in the Legislative Assembly, which is elected by general franchise, but other bills may originate in either House. The responsibility of the Ministry for financial measures is secured by a provision that the Legislative Assembly may not appropriate any part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund or of any other tax or impost for any purpose, unless it has first been recommended by a message of the Governor to the Assembly during the current session.

In the case of disagreement between the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council in respect of appropriation bills, the Constitution Act (as amended in 1933) provides the traditional right of the Legislative Assembly to control the purse. Bills relating to appropriations for annual services may be presented for Royal Assent, with or without any amendment suggested by the Council, and may become Acts notwithstanding the failure of the Upper House to agree to them; but any provisions in any such Act dealing with any matter other than the appropriation is of no effect.

To overcome disagreements in regard to bills (other than such Appropriation bills) passed by the Legislative Assembly, the Constitution Act provides that the Legislative Assembly may pass the bill again after an interval of three months. If the Legislative Council rejects it again (or makes amendments unacceptable to the Legislative Assembly) and if a conference of managers appointed by the two Houses and a joint sitting of the two Houses fail to attain agreement, the Legislative Assembly may direct that the bills be submitted to a referendum of the electors. If approved by a majority of electors, the bill becomes law.

Every member of Parliament must take an oath or make an affirmation of allegiance.

It is a function of the Governor to summon, prorogue, and dissolve Parliament. Both Houses must meet at least once in every year, so that a period of twelve months may not elapse between sessions. The continuity of Parliament is ensured by law. The Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act, 1912-1965, provides that writs for the election of new members must be issued within four days after the publication of the proclamation dissolving Parliament or after the Assembly has been allowed to expire by effluxion of time, that they must be returned within sixty days after issue (unless otherwise directed by the Governor), and that Parliament shall meet within seven days of the return of writs. The duration of Parliament was limited to three years in 1874, and an amendment of the Constitution Act in 1950 provided that a Legislative Assembly could not be extended beyond three years without approval of the electors at a referendum.

The circumstances in which the Governor may grant a dissolution of Parliament are not clearly defined. Strictly speaking, only the Legislative Assembly is dissolved, but Parliament is ended thereby, because both Houses are necessary to constitute a Parliament.

The number and duration of State Parliaments since May, 1947 are shown in the following table:—

Table 15. Parliaments of New South Wales since 1947

Number of Parliament	Return of Writs	Date of Opening	Date of Dissolution	Duration			Number of Sessions
				Yrs.	mths.	days	
35	27th May, 1947	28th May, 1947	22nd May, 1950	2	11	26	3
36	19th July, 1950	12th July, 1950	14th Jan., 1953	2	5	27	3
37	14th Mar., 1953	11th Mar., 1953	6th Feb., 1956	2	10	24	5
38	5th Apr., 1956	10th Apr., 1956	16th Feb., 1959	2	10	12	4
39	16th Apr., 1959	21st Apr., 1959	5th Feb., 1962	2	9	21	4
40	6th Apr., 1962	10th Apr., 1962	31st Mar., 1965	2	11	26	3
41	28th May, 1965	26th May, 1965	(In office)				

The procedure of each House is conducted according to that of its prototype in the Imperial Government, but comprehensive standing orders for regulation of the business of each House have been drawn up.

With the consent of the Legislative Council, any member of the Legislative Assembly who is an Executive Councillor may sit in the Upper House

for the purpose of explaining the provisions of bills relating to or connected with the Department administered by him. He may take part in debate and discussion, but may not vote in the Legislative Council.

THE PARTY SYSTEM

The party system has become a dominating influence on parliamentary government in New South Wales. A candidate is seldom elected to the Legislative Assembly or the Legislative Council unless he is endorsed by one of the major political parties.

Political parties in this State are organised in branches, and usually have a council for each electorate of the Legislative Assembly and a supervising body or executive for the whole State. Each State sends delegates to constitute a central Federal organisation. The major parties have an annual State conference attended by delegates from each branch, at which the party's aims, policies, and organisation are reviewed.

Party candidates for election to the Legislative Assembly are generally selected by majority vote of party members in that electorate and, subject to ratification by the State executive of the party, the endorsed party candidate is assisted by the party electioneering organisation in the conduct of his election campaign. The loss of party endorsement by a sitting member usually means the loss of the holder's parliamentary seat.

There are three main parties represented in the current New South Wales Parliament—Country, Labour, and Liberal parties. The three parties each have an official policy in general terms, and it is the custom for each parliamentary party leader to deliver a more specific policy speech prior to a general election. A Liberal-Country Party ministry took office in May, 1965, after Labour had been in office continuously since May, 1941.

The most significant feature of the party system is that the policies to be followed in Parliament are determined in advance of parliamentary proceedings at regular meetings of party members. These meetings have no formal status in the parliamentary system, but it has become the custom for party members to vote or act in Parliament in accordance with the majority decisions made at these meetings. Where a party controls the Government, members attending party meetings include the Cabinet ministers, who, as leaders of the party, influence the results of discussions. The decisions reached are often in the form of recommendations to Cabinet, which is not bound to follow them. In practice, party meetings of a Government are frequently used as a means of informal contact between Cabinet ministers and the remainder of the party, with frank discussion permitted on both sides. But whether the party is in government or opposition, the custom of party solidarity is generally maintained—i.e., in the course of any contentious official parliamentary proceedings, the members of a party vote and act in accordance with party policy.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The Legislative Council consists of 60 members elected for a term of twelve years. A group of 15 members is elected every third year, at an election held before the retirement of the 15 members whose term of service is about to expire. Members elected to fill casual vacancies serve only for the unexpired period of the term of the vacant seat.

The electoral body comprises the members, for the time being, of the two Houses of Parliament, who record their votes by secret ballot at

simultaneous sittings of both Houses. Casual vacancies are filled by a like election. Contested elections in which more than one seat is to be filled are decided according to the principle of proportional representation, each voter having one transferable vote; but where only one member is to be elected, a preferential system is used.

Any person, male or female, who is qualified to vote at an election for the Legislative Assembly, and who has been resident in Australia for at least three years, is eligible to be elected to the Legislative Council. A person who is otherwise eligible for election is disqualified if he is a member of the Legislative Assembly or has a pecuniary interest (other than as a member of a registered company) in any contract with the State public service. A member's seat is rendered vacant by death, resignation, absence without leave, allegiance to a foreign power, criminal conviction, bankruptcy, or the acceptance of an office of profit under the Crown (with certain exceptions). Those who may hold an office of profit under the Crown without becoming disqualified are the Vice-President and other Ministers of the Crown, the holders of offices created by Act as officers of the executive government, and persons receiving pay or pension by virtue of service in the Defence Forces. Each candidate for election to the Legislative Council must signify his consent to nomination, and his nomination paper must be signed by two "electors".

The executive officers of the Council are the President and the Chairman of Committees, who are chosen by the members of the Council from amongst their number.

The salaries and principal allowances payable to members of the Legislative Council since 1956 are shown in the next table. Until 1st September, 1948, the services of ordinary members of the Council were rendered without remuneration.

Table 16. Annual Salaries, etc. of Members of the Legislative Council

Member	Date of Change					
	3rd March, 1956		1st July, 1963		1st July, 1966	
	Salary	Expense Allowance	Salary	Expense Allowance	Salary	Expense and Special Allowances
President	\$ 4,600	\$...	\$ 5,300	\$ 500	\$ 6,560	\$ 2,440
Chairman of Committees	3,000	...	3,700	200	4,260	1,740
Leader of Opposition	1,200*	1,000†	2,000*	1,500†	4,980	2,040
Deputy Leader of Opposition	...	1,000†	...	1,500†	2,760	1,740
Government and Opposition Whips	...	1,000†	...	1,500†	2,760	1,740
Ordinary Members	...	1,000†	...	1,500†	2,040	1,440

* Allowance in the nature of salary.

† Designated "allowance".

Ordinary members of the Legislative Council who live outside the metropolitan area receive an attendance allowance (\$6.30 per day from 3rd March, 1956, \$8.40 per day from 1st July, 1963, and \$10 per day from 1st July, 1966). All members of the Council are entitled to a stamp allowance, to free travel on State railways and omnibus services, and to free personal accident and air travel insurance, and members from country areas are entitled to certain air travel concessions.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

The Legislative Assembly consists of 94 members elected for a maximum period of three years on a system of universal adult suffrage. Any person who is qualified to vote at a State election is eligible to be elected to the Assembly. A person who is otherwise eligible for election is disqualified if he is a member of the Commonwealth Parliament or of the Legislative Council, or has a pecuniary interest (other than as a member of a registered company) in any contract with the State public service, or holds a non-political office of profit under the Crown (other than in the Defence Forces); but an officer of the State public service may be elected on condition that he resigns his position in the service. All legal impediments to the election of females to the Legislative Assembly were removed in 1918, and several women have since been elected (the first in 1937). The seat of a member becomes vacant in circumstances similar to those stated above for Legislative Councillors, and may be filled at a by-election.

A Speaker presides over the House, and his election is the first business when the House meets after election. He presides over debate, maintains order, represents the House officially, communicates its wishes and resolutions, defends its privileges when necessary, and determines its procedure. There is also a Chairman of Committees elected by the House at the beginning of each Parliament; he presides over the deliberations of the House in Committee of the Whole and acts as Deputy-Speaker.

Particulars of the salaries and expense allowances payable to members of the Legislative Assembly since 1959 are given in the next table. Payment of a salary to members was introduced from 21st September, 1889.

Table 17. Annual Salaries, etc. of Members of the Legislative Assembly

Member	Date of Change					
	1st July, 1959		1st July, 1963		1st July, 1966	
	Salary*	Expense Allowance	Salary*	Expense Allowance	Salary*	Expense Allowance
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Speaker	6,500	500	7,300	700	11,000	1,000
Chairman of Committees	5,500	200	6,200	300	8,020	500
Leader of Opposition	6,700	1,000	7,500	1,200 [†]	11,600	1,600
Deputy Leader of Opposition	5,500	...	6,200	200	8,000	400
Leader of "Recognised Political Party" [†]	5,500	400	6,200	600	8,200	800
Deputy Leader of "Recognised Political Party" [†]	4,700	...	5,300	200	6,840	360
Government Whip	5,400	200	6,100	300	8,000	400
Opposition Whip	5,400	200	6,100	300	8,000	400
Whip of "Recognised Political Party" [†]	4,700	...	5,300	100	6,840	360
Ordinary Members	4,700	...	5,300	...	6,840	...

* Includes allowance in the nature of salary.

[†] A "recognised political party" is a party which is represented by at least ten members in the Legislative Assembly and which, although in Opposition, is not the principal Opposition party. The Country Party qualified as a "recognised political party" until 13th May, 1965, when a joint Liberal-Country Party ministry took office. The Country Party Whip currently receives the same salary and expense allowance as the whip of a "recognised political party".

Each member of the Legislative Assembly also receives an annual electoral allowance (ranging from \$1,620 to \$2,400 according to the location of his electorate) and a stamp allowance (\$240 per annum). Members are also entitled to free travel on State railways and omnibus services, certain air travel concessions, free personal accident and air travel insurance, and home telephone concessions.

Legislative Assembly Members' Pension Scheme

A pension scheme for members of the Legislative Assembly is conducted in terms of the Legislative Assembly Members' Superannuation Act, 1946-1962. The scheme is financed by contributions from members and, in certain circumstances, contributions from State funds. Pensions are payable, free of any means test, to ex-members (or their widows) whose length of service in the House is sufficient to render them eligible. The scheme is administered by the Under-Secretary of the Treasury (the custodian trustee) and six members of the Assembly (selected by the House to act as managing trustees).

The contribution payable by each member of the Assembly is fixed by statute, and has been raised progressively from \$156 per annum in 1946 (when the scheme was introduced) to \$780 per annum from 7th December, 1962. Under the scheme, a sectional account is constituted for each Parliament in respect of the contributors who cease to be members during or at the close of the Parliament. The account is credited with the aggregate contributions made by members, and is debited with the pensions subsequently paid to them (or their widows). Any deficiency in a sectional account is met by a grant from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Since the introduction of the scheme, Government contributions on account of these deficiencies have aggregated \$457,000; members' contributions (less refunds) have aggregated \$716,000.

The current rates of pension have applied since 7th December, 1962. Ex-members who have contributed for an aggregate period of 10 years are entitled to pension during their lifetime at the rate of \$50 per week, the rate increasing by \$2 per week for each additional year of contribution up to a maximum of \$60 per week for 15 or more years of contribution. An ex-member who has not contributed for at least 10 years, but has served in any three Parliaments, is entitled to pension at the rate of \$48 per week, provided that he contests the following election, or is prevented from doing so by ill-health or by his inability to obtain party endorsement, or gives the trustees sufficient reason for his failure to become a candidate. The pension payable to the widow upon the death of a member entitled to a pension, or of an ex-member receiving a pension (unless he married while in receipt of the pension), is 75 per cent. of the pension to which the member or ex-member was entitled at his death; the widow's right to pension ceases if she marries again.

When a person ceases to be a member and is not entitled to a pension, his contributions are refunded. The pension rights of an ex-member who becomes a member of the Commonwealth or another State Parliament, or who accepts an office of profit under the Crown, are suspended during the period of his remuneration from the new office. When the period of suspension ends (and provided he is not receiving some other parliamentary retiring allowance), the ex-member receives pension at the rate to which he was entitled at the date of his resignation from the Assembly.

Particulars of the operation of the scheme during the last six years are given in the next table:—

Table 18. Legislative Assembly Members' Pension Scheme

Year ended 30th June	Contrib- utors at end of year	Pensioners at end of year		Income			Expenditure		
				Contributions by—		Total Income *	Pensions	Contributions Refunded	Total Expendi- ture
		Ex- Members	Widows	Members	Govern- ment				
1961	97†	29	23	\$ 59,830	\$ 29,110	\$ 103,154	\$ 62,748	\$...	\$ 62,748
1962	94	38	23	60,318	44,134	121,490	62,436	11,006	73,442
1963	94	38	23	66,974	44,806	131,064	78,490	...	78,490
1964	94	34	23	72,766	45,674	140,990	76,894	...	76,894
1965	94	43	26	76,070	59,270	161,402	84,738	22,148	106,886
1966	94	40	28	73,511	72,262	174,004	110,191	...	110,191

* Includes interest on investments.

† Before 1962, an ex-member, although not immediately eligible for pension, could elect to continue contributing to the scheme.

At 30th June, 1966, accumulated funds amounted to \$622,000, of which \$553,000 was invested in Government securities.

STATE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

A number of Committees consisting of members of Parliament is appointed to deal with special matters connected with the business of the State and of either House; from time to time, select committees are chosen to inquire into and report on specific matters for the information of Parliament and the public. Each House elects committees to deal with its Standing Orders and with printing, and a joint committee to supervise the library. There are also the committees described below.

Committees of Supply and of Ways and Means

These committees consist by custom of the whole of the members of the Legislative Assembly, and they deal with all money matters. The Committee of Supply debates and determines the nature and amount of the expenditure, and the Committee of Ways and Means debates and authorises the issue of the sums from the Consolidated Revenue Fund and frames the resolutions on which taxing proposals are based.

Public Accounts Committee

A Public Accounts Committee is elected by the Legislative Assembly in every Parliament, under provisions of the Audit Act, from among the members of the House who are not Ministers. It consists of five members, and is clothed with powers of inquiry into questions arising in connection with the public accounts referred to it and into all expenditure by a Minister of the Crown made without parliamentary sanction. It reports on such matters to the Legislative Assembly.

AUDITOR-GENERAL

The Auditor-General is appointed by the Governor, and holds office (during good behaviour) until the age of 65 years. He may be suspended by the Governor, but is removable from office only on an address from both Houses of Parliament. He is required to take an oath undertaking to perform his duties faithfully, and is debarred from entering political life.

He is endowed with wide powers of supervision, inspection, and audit in regard to the collection and expenditure of public moneys and the manner in which the public accounts are kept. The Auditor-General exercises control over the issue of public moneys, and all warrants for the payment of money out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and certain other accounts must be certified by him. Matters connected with the public accounts are subject to special or annual report to Parliament by him, and he may refer any matter to the Public Accounts Committee.

OVERSEA REPRESENTATION

The State of New South Wales maintains an Agent-General's Office in London (at 56-57, The Strand, W.C.2). As official representative of the State, it is the function of the Agent-General to work in close co-operation with the High Commissioner for Australia, to keep the Government informed of political and economic developments overseas, to promote trade with New South Wales, and to act as agent for the State in the United Kingdom.

The State also maintains an office in the United States of America (at 680 Fifth Avenue, New York). This office, which is administered by an official representative, was established primarily to promote investment in and trade with New South Wales.

STATE ELECTORAL SYSTEM

The electoral system is administered by an Electoral Commissioner, who is charged with the administration of the provisions of the Acts relating to the registration or enrolment of electors, the preparation of rolls, and the conduct of elections for the Legislative Assembly and of referenda under the Constitution Amendment (Legislative Council) Act. The Electoral Commissioner holds office until he reaches 65 years of age, and may be removed from office only by resolution of both Houses of Parliament.

FRANCHISE

The elections of members of the Legislative Assembly are conducted by secret ballot. Adult British subjects, men and women, are qualified for enrolment as electors when they have resided in Australia for a period of six months, in the State for three months, and in any subdivision of an electoral district for one month preceding the date of claim for enrolment. Persons are disqualified from voting if they are of unsound mind, or have been convicted and are under sentence for an offence punishable in any part of the British Commonwealth by imprisonment for one year or longer.

Women voted for the first time in 1904, having been enfranchised by the Women's Franchise Act, 1902, and since that year practically the whole of the adult population has been qualified to vote. Each elector is entitled to one vote only. Compulsory enrolment was introduced in 1921, and compulsory voting came into force in 1930. Joint electoral rolls are compiled for both State and Commonwealth purposes.

ELECTORATES AND ELECTORS

The Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act, 1912-1965, provides that the distribution of the State into electorates must be reviewed whenever directed by the Governor or (in default of such direction) no more than five years after the previous redistribution. The redistribution of

electorates is undertaken by three Electoral Districts Commissioners (comprising a person who is or has been a judge of the Supreme Court or a District Court or a member of the Industrial Commission, the Electoral Commissioner, and a registered surveyor), appointed by the Governor. The number of electorates was increased from 90 to 94 in 1949, and since then the State has been divided into two areas—the Sydney area with 48 seats, and the country area (which includes Newcastle) with 46 seats. Quotas are determined for each of these areas by dividing the total number of electors by the number of seats in the area. The number of electors in an electorate must be within 20 per cent. of the area quota. Redistributions of electorates were undertaken in 1949, 1952, 1957, 1961, and 1966.

Particulars of parliamentary representation in New South Wales in each of the years in which elections for the Legislative Assembly have been held since 1950 are given in the next table:—

Table 19. Parliamentary Representation in N.S.W.

Year of Election	Electorates	Electors Enrolled			Average Number of Electors per Electorate	Average Population per Electorate	Proportion of Electors to Total Population
		Males	Females	Persons			
							Per cent.
1950	94	939,150	980,329	1,919,479	20,420	33,972	60.1
1953	94	954,966	997,987	1,952,953	20,776	35,961	57.8
1956	94	979,706	1,031,552	2,011,258	21,396	37,711	56.7
1959	94	1,010,096	1,065,172	2,075,268	22,077	39,877	55.4
1962	94	1,060,658	1,113,110	2,173,768	23,125	42,212	54.8
1965	94	1,098,471	1,158,097	2,256,568	24,006	44,473	54.0

A member of the Legislative Assembly is elected for each electorate by a system of preferential voting. Voters must number the candidates in order of preference on the ballot paper, and (except where there are only two candidates) votes are informal unless preferences have been duly expressed for all candidates. In counting votes, the candidate is elected who has secured an absolute majority of votes either of first preferences outright, or of first preferences plus votes transferred to him in due order of preference by excluding in turn candidates with the lowest number of votes and re-allotting their votes according to the next preference indicated.

At general elections, polling is conducted on the same day in all electorates, subject to provisions for adjournment of the poll for certain causes. Polling-day (invariably a Saturday in recent years) is a public holiday from noon; until the 1962 election, hotels were closed during the hours of polling. The (Commonwealth) Broadcasting and Television Act prohibits the broadcasting or televising of any political speech or matter on the day of a Commonwealth or State election or the two days preceding it.

Electors absent from their sub-division are permitted to record their votes at any polling-place in the State, such votes being designated "absent votes".

Postal voting has been provided, since January, 1966, for those electors who will be absent from the State on polling day, for those who will be more than five miles from any polling-place open on polling day or will be travelling under conditions which would prevent their attendance at a polling-place and for persons precluded from attending at a polling-

place by reason of illness, incapacity, or religious belief. The extension (in 1966) of postal voting facilities to ill or incapacitated persons replaced the former "electoral visitor" system, which is described on page 39 of Year Book No. 58. A "mobile" polling booth is provided for the inmates within convalescent homes, hospitals, and similar institutions at which there is a polling-place.

An elector who is not enrolled, or whose name has been marked as having voted, may, in certain circumstances, vote after making a declaration that he has not already voted. Votes recorded under this provision are known as "section votes".

The following table illustrates the extent to which the franchise was exercised in contested electorates at the general elections for the Legislative Assembly in 1950 and later years. Usually, there are some uncontested electorates in which the candidate is elected unopposed.

Table 20. Voting in Contested Electorates at Elections for N.S.W. Legislative Assembly

Year of Election	Electors Enrolled			Voters			Proportion of Electors who Voted		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
							Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1950	864,289	904,312	1,768,601	811,027	829,286	1,640,313	93·8	91·7	92·7
1953	826,745	864,486	1,691,231	779,186	809,107	1,588,293	94·2	93·6	93·9
1956	898,823	948,036	1,846,859	843,786	878,842	1,722,628	93·9	92·7	93·3
1959	904,921	945,754	1,850,675	856,069	883,511	1,739,580	94·6	93·4	94·0
1962	1,016,996	1,065,324	2,082,320	960,512	996,894	1,957,406	94·4	93·6	94·0
1965	1,079,364	1,139,186	2,218,550	1,018,902	1,064,459	2,083,361	94·4	93·5	93·9

Particulars of the various types of votes recorded at the general elections in 1950 and later years, and of the extent of informal voting, are given in the next table:—

Table 21. Types of Votes Recorded in Contested Electorates at Elections for the N.S.W. Legislative Assembly

Type of Vote	1950	1953	1956	1959	1962	1965
Absent	132,301	151,135	151,931	141,442	166,010	160,857
Postal	399	824	524	737	564	435
Electoral Visitor	7,717	7,567	7,727	8,528	8,156	7,416
Section	2,027	3,157	1,203	1,315	1,227	2,444
Ordinary	1,497,869	1,425,610	1,561,243	1,587,558	1,781,449	1,912,209
Total Votes Recorded	1,640,313	1,588,293	1,722,628	1,739,580	1,957,406	2,083,361
Informal Votes— Number	28,964	39,416	28,805	31,864	30,048	42,572
Percentage of Votes Recorded	1·77	2·48	1·67	1·83	1·54	2·04

COURT OF DISPUTED RETURNS

The Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act provides for the establishment of a Court of Disputed Returns—a jurisdiction conferred on the Supreme Court. The business of the Court is to inquire into and determine matters connected with election petitions and questions referred to it by the Legislative Assembly concerning the validity of any election or the return of any member, and questions involving the qualifications of members. The law in this respect has been made applicable to disputed elections of the Legislative Council. Decisions of the Court are final, but must be reported to the House.

THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT

The federation of the six Australian States was formally inaugurated on 1st January, 1901. A detailed account of the inauguration of the Commonwealth, and of the nature and functions of the Commonwealth Parliament in their relation to the State, was published on pages 38-40 and 625 of the Year Book for 1921.

The Commonwealth Constitution prescribes that the seat of the Commonwealth Government must be within the State of New South Wales. Canberra, the site, was surrendered to the Commonwealth by New South Wales by the Seat of Government Surrender Act, 1909, and accepted by the Commonwealth by the Seat of Government Acceptance Act, 1909. The Commonwealth Parliament commenced regular sittings at Canberra in 1927.

The broad principles of federation were: the transfer of specified powers of legislation to the Commonwealth Parliament, which was to include a Senate and a House of Representatives, the former intended to be a house of review in which the States were equally represented, and the latter, the principal chamber, to consist of members elected from the States in proportion to their population (except that for any original State the number was not to be less than five); complete freedom of action for the State Parliaments in their own sphere; a High Court to determine the validity of legislation; and an effective method of amending the constitution. State laws remain operative in all spheres until superseded by laws passed by the Commonwealth Parliament in the exercise of its assigned powers. State laws, however, are invalid only to the extent of their inconsistency with valid Commonwealth enactments.

At the Imperial Conference in 1926, it was affirmed in respect of the United Kingdom and the Dominions of Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and South Africa that "they are autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate to one another, in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations". By the Statute of Westminster, 1931, passed by the Imperial Parliament with the concurrence of the Dominions, provision was made for the removal of all restrictions upon the legislative autonomy of the Dominions. Sections 2 to 6 inclusive of the Statute were adopted by Australia from 3rd September, 1939.

The Commonwealth maintains High Commissioners in the majority of other British Commonwealth countries, and has diplomatic or consular representatives in many foreign countries in addition to United Nations Missions in New York and Geneva.

COMMONWEALTH LEGISLATURE

The Parliament of the Commonwealth consists of the Queen, the Senate, and the House of Representatives. The Governor-General is appointed by the Sovereign and is her representative in the Commonwealth. The executive power of the Commonwealth is vested in the Sovereign, and is exercisable by the Governor-General as her representative. His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Casey, P.C., K.C.M.G., C.H., D.S.O., M.C., K.St.J., has been Governor-General since 22nd September, 1965.

The first Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia was convened by proclamation of 29th April, 1901, and was opened on 9th May, 1901. Sittings were held in Melbourne, Victoria, until 9th May, 1927, when they were transferred to Canberra, Australian Capital Territory.

The following table gives particulars of Commonwealth Parliaments and Ministries since 1954:—

Table 22. Parliaments and Ministries of the Commonwealth since 1954

Parliaments			Ministries		
No.	Opened	Dissolved	No. and Name	From—	To—
21	4·8·1954	4·11·1955	30. Menzies	11·5·1951	11·1·1956
22	15·2·1956	14·10·1958	31. Menzies	11·1·1956	10·12·1958
23	17·2·1959	2·11·1961	32. Menzies	10·12·1958	18·12·1963
24	20·2·1962	1·11·1963	33. Menzies	18·12·1963	20·1·1966
25	25·2·1964	31·10·1966	34. Holt	27·1·1966	14·12·1966
26	21·2·1967		35. Holt	14·12·1966	(In office)

THE SENATE

In terms of the Commonwealth Constitution, the Senate is composed of an equal number of senators from each State. Until 1949, the Senate consisted of 36 senators, six being returned from each State. The Representation Act, 1948, provided for the enlargement of the Senate to 60 members, with each State being represented by 10 senators.

Ordinarily the term of a senator is six years, half the number of senators retiring every three years. In the case of a double dissolution (the second of which occurred in March, 1951), all senators are elected at the same time, half the number serving for three years and half for six years. In ordinary elections, senators commence their term from 1st July following their election, but in the case of an election following a double dissolution, the term is calculated from 1st July preceding their election.

In the election of the senators for each State, the whole State votes as one electorate. A preferential system of voting was used in the elections of 1946 and earlier years, but since 1949, voting for the Senate has been on the system of proportional representation.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The Commonwealth Constitution prescribes that the number of members in the House of Representatives must be, as nearly as practicable, twice the number of senators. The Constitution also prescribes that the number

of members chosen in the several States must be in proportion to the population of the States, subject to the proviso that each State has at least five members.

The number of members to be chosen in a State is determined (subject to the minimum of five members) by (a) ascertaining a quota by dividing the population of the Commonwealth by twice the number of senators and (b) dividing the population of the State by the quota. The Representation Act, 1964, provided for an additional member to be chosen if, on dividing by the quota, there was any remainder; formerly, an additional member was chosen only if the remainder was greater than one-half of the quota. The representation of the States may be adjusted, by means of an electoral redistribution, in every fifth year.

The House of Representatives was enlarged to 121 members in 1949 (in terms of the Constitution and of the Representation Act, 1948) and to 122 members in 1955 (as a result of an electoral redistribution following the 1954 census of population). The next table shows the number of members representing the various States in the House since 1937:—

Table 23. Composition of the House of Representatives by States

Period	Number of Members Representing—						Total Members
	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	
1937 to 1949	28	20	10	6	5	5	74
1949 to 1955	47	33	18	10	8	5	121
1955 to 1966	46	33	18	11	9	5	122

In addition, there are two members who represent the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. The Northern Territory has been represented in the House since 1922, and the Australian Capital Territory since 1949. The member for the Northern Territory may vote only on proposed laws which relate solely to the Territory he represents; until February, 1967, the voting power of the member for the Australian Capital Territory was similarly restricted.

Members of the House of Representatives are elected for three years in single-member constituencies, and the system of voting is preferential.

COMMONWEALTH ELECTIONS

The elections of members of both Houses of Parliament are conducted by secret ballot, supervised by the Commonwealth Electoral Commissioner. There is universal adult suffrage, conditions for enrolment being similar to those operating in respect of elections for the State Legislative Assembly. In May, 1966, the franchise was extended to British subjects under 21 years of age who are, or have been, on special service outside Australia as a member of the Defence Forces. Compulsory voting at Commonwealth elections was introduced in 1924.

The following table illustrates the extent to which the franchise was exercised in New South Wales at recent general elections for the Senate and the House of Representatives.

**Table 24. Elections for the Senate and House of Representatives:
Voting in New South Wales**

Particulars	Senate			House of Representatives		
	1958	1961	1964	1961	1963	1966
Electors Enrolled—						
Males	1,005,431	1,047,020	1,084,196	1,047,020	1,078,611	1,123,029
Females	1,058,873	1,099,773	1,141,270	1,099,773	1,137,272	1,185,746
Persons	2,064,304	2,146,793	2,225,466	2,146,793	2,215,883	2,308,775
Electors Enrolled in Contested						
Electoralates—						
Males	*	*	*	1,047,020	1,078,611	1,123,029
Females	*	*	*	1,099,773	1,137,272	1,185,746
Persons	*	*	*	2,146,793	2,215,883	2,308,775
Voters—						
Males	961,725	1,000,601	1,016,238	1,000,601	1,030,944	1,067,742
Females	1,003,397	1,042,576	1,069,746	1,042,576	1,080,081	1,119,074
Persons	1,965,122	2,043,177	2,085,984	2,043,177	2,111,025	2,186,816
Percentage of Electors who						
Voted—						
Males	95.7	95.6	93.7	95.6	95.6	95.1
Females	94.8	94.8	93.7	94.8	95.0	94.4
Persons	95.2	95.2	93.7	95.2	95.3	94.7
Informal Votes—						
Number	244,828	260,445	129,675	49,536	34,826	92,949
Percentage of Votes Recorded	12.5	12.7	6.2	2.4	1.6	4.3

* In Senate elections, the whole State votes as one electorate.

The extent of informal voting at Senate elections is much greater than at elections for the House of Representatives. The same system of marking applies to both ballot papers, but the number of candidates shown on the Senate paper is much greater than on the ballot papers for the House of Representatives.

REFERENDA

COMMONWEALTH REFERENDA

For alteration of the Constitution of the Commonwealth, a proposed law must be submitted in each State to the electors qualified to vote for the election of members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and it must be approved (a) by a majority of electors voting in a majority of the States and (b) by a majority of all the electors voting in the Commonwealth.

In all, 24 questions relating to alteration of the Commonwealth Constitution have been submitted by referendum. Only in four matters (Senate elections, 1906; Assumption of State public debts, 1909; Validation of Financial Agreement relating to State debts and government borrowing, 1928; and Social services, 1946) were the proposals approved. In three instances, rejection was due to lack of approval in a majority of the States, although the aggregate votes cast in Australia favoured the proposals. (Two non-constitutional referenda relating to conscription for military service in the First World War were resolved in the negative.)

The last referendum, submitted to the electors in September, 1951, proposed an amendment to Section 51 of the Constitution in order to provide

powers to deal with communists and communism. This proposal was rejected; three States voted in favour of its adoption, and three States (including New South Wales) and an overall majority of the voters in the Commonwealth rejected it.

STATE REFERENDA

The question of the hour of closing of hotels and certain other licensed premises in New South Wales was referred by the State Government to the electors by referendum on 10th June, 1916, 15th February, 1947, and 13th November, 1954. Details of the voting at these referenda are given in the chapter "Social Condition".

A proposal to abolish the N.S.W. Legislative Council was defeated at a referendum held on 29th April, 1961. Of the 2,104,811 electors enrolled at the time, 1,941,199 (or 92 per cent.) recorded votes at the referendum; of the 1,891,835 formal votes recorded, 802,530 were in favour of abolition and 1,089,305 were against.

COST OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT

The following statement shows the annual cost of the State parliamentary government in New South Wales in each of the last six years:—

Table 25. Cost of State Parliamentary Government

Year ended 30th June	Governor and Executive Council	Parliament			Total of Foregoing	Electoral	Royal Com-missions and Select Com-mittees	Total Cost
		Salaries and Allowances		Other Expenses*				
		Ministers	Other Members					
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1961	98,516	159,640	566,676	896,232	1,721,064	417,198	26,754	2,165,016
1962	96,684	158,300	571,518	1,041,180	1,867,682	500,146	61,248	2,429,076
1963	106,522	158,300	571,370	1,022,884	1,859,076	94,040	66,108	2,019,224
1964	110,042	178,200	663,552	1,070,120	2,021,914	89,960	4	2,111,878
1965	118,626	177,934	656,972	1,044,424	1,997,956	425,858	1,752	2,425,566
1966	143,993	177,800	666,667	1,208,099	2,196,559	205,387	8,000	2,409,946

* Includes members' travelling expenses, parliamentary staff, and maintenance.

Some of the expenditure included above is partly attributable to parliamentary government and partly to ordinary administration. This applies particularly to the salaries and expenses of ministers of the Crown, who fill dual roles as administrative heads and parliamentary representatives, and to the cost of Royal Commissions, which, in many cases, are partly administrative inquiries. As expenditure of this nature cannot be dissected, these items have been treated as incidental to the system of parliamentary government. On the other hand, items such as ministerial motor cars and the salaries of ministers' private secretaries are omitted from account as being mainly administrative costs.

The total cost of State parliamentary government increased from \$465,000 (or 17 cents per head of population) in 1938-39 to \$2,410,000 (57 cents per head) in 1965-66.

Particulars in Table 25 do not represent the total cost of parliamentary government in New South Wales because Commonwealth parliamentary government is excluded. Total expenditure in Australia on Commonwealth parliamentary government amounted to \$1,033,000 (or 15 cents per head of population) in 1938-39 and \$8,897,000 (77 cents per head) in 1965-66.

DEFENCE

The defence of Australia is the responsibility of the Commonwealth which has exclusive power to legislate in defence matters. Details of the Commonwealth's defence programme and of the organisation and equipment of the defence forces are given in the Commonwealth *Official Year Book*.

The personnel strength of the Australian defence forces in 1965 and 1966 is shown in the next table. The Permanent Forces are regular full-time forces. The volunteer Emergency Reserves, which provide a ready means of supplementing and reinforcing operational units, may be called out for full-time duty at any time the Governor-General considers it desirable to do so. The voluntary Citizen Forces, which serve part-time, are liable to be called up for full-time duty in time of war or defence emergency.

Table 26. Personnel Strength of Australian Defence Forces

Category	At 30th June, 1965				At 30th June, 1966			
	Navy	Army	Air Force	Total	Navy	Army	Air Force	Total
Permanent Forces ..	13,503	25,314*	17,720	56,537	14,714	32,702*	19,358	66,774
Emergency Reserves ..	443	288	26	757	686	662	170	1,518
Citizen Forces	2,113	28,146	724	30,983	2,351	32,046	865	35,262
Total	16,059	53,748	18,470	88,277	17,751	65,410	20,393	103,554

* Excludes Pacific Islanders (1,415 in 1965 and 1,732 in 1966).

COMPULSORY NATIONAL SERVICE

Compulsory military training schemes were in operation in Australia from 1911 to 1929, during World War II (1939-1945), and from 1951 to 1960.

A new national service scheme was brought into operation in 1965, in terms of the National Service Act, 1951-1965. Under the scheme, males who are ordinarily resident in Australia (including, from 1st January, 1967, non-British subjects) are (with certain exceptions) required to register for national service, when directed by proclamation, in the year in which they reach 20 years of age. Exemption from the liability to register is confined to certain diplomatic personnel and officials in the service of international bodies, aboriginal natives of Australia, and members of the Permanent Defence Forces.

Registrants not exempted from service are liable to be called up for national service. Exemption from the liability to render service is granted to theological students, ministers of religion, members of religious orders, conscientious objectors, and persons suffering from prescribed physical or mental disabilities. Deferment of the call-up for service is granted to (a) males married before the call-up action commences, (b) full-time students at universities and similar institutions (until they have acquired

their primary qualification), (c) apprentices (until they have completed their indentures), (d) registrants who can establish before a court that their call-up would cause exceptional hardship to themselves or their parents or dependants, (e) persons who, at the time of registration for national service, were members of the Citizen Defence Forces and had given at least one year's efficient service in the Citizen Forces, provided that they continue to give efficient service for an overall period of five years, (f) persons who had been accepted for service in the Citizen Forces before a ballot for national service (see below) and who give efficient service in the Citizen Forces for an overall period of six years, and (g) persons who have served full-time for a minimum period in a recognised branch of the armed forces of an overseas country. Persons whose call-up is deferred remain liable for call-up until they reach 26 years of age (30 years in certain cases). Non-British subjects are not liable to be called up for national service until they have reached 21 years of age and have resided in Australia for at least two years.

As the number of registrants exceeds the number to be called-up, a selection ballot, based on dates of birth, is conducted shortly after each new age group is required to register for service. Registrants whose birthday falls on one of the dates selected are called up, subject to their medical fitness and the rules for exemption and deferment. Those registrants excluded by ballot (i.e., those whose birthday does not fall on one of the dates selected) are granted indefinite deferment.

The term of service for those called up is five years—two years' continuous full-time service in Regular Army units, followed by three years in the Regular Army Reserve or (at the serviceman's option) three years in the Citizen Military Forces or four years in the Regular Army Emergency Reserve. National servicemen are under obligation to serve overseas as required.

Under the national service scheme, there are four intakes of national servicemen called up each year, the number in each intake being about 2,100. The first intake under the scheme was called up on 30th June, 1965.

The re-establishment of national servicemen in civilian life, after completion of their full-time service, is assisted by benefits provided under the Defence (Re-establishment) Act, 1965. This Act contains provisions covering protection of civil employment rights, moratoria on financial obligations, post-discharge training, rehabilitation of those who may be disabled, and re-establishment loans. Those who serve in special areas will qualify for repatriation and War Service Homes entitlement under the same conditions as those applying to members of the permanent forces.

CIVIL DEFENCE

A civil defence organisation has been established in New South Wales by the State Government. The organisation is on a decentralised basis, with central and regional headquarters and controllers in most local government areas throughout the State, and is concerned with flood and bushfire emergency measures as well as civil defence preparations.

POPULATION

NOTE. The final results of the 1966 population census were not available at the time this chapter was prepared. The more important results of the census, together with final intercensal population estimates for periods between 1961 and 1966 (revised in the light of the 1966 census results), are summarised in the Appendix to this volume.

THE CENSUS

The number, distribution, and characteristics of the population of New South Wales have been ascertained at intervals by censuses—house-to-house enumerations taken under the provisions of Acts of Parliament. Each person enumerated is counted as an inmate of the “dwelling” where he or she spent the night at the date of enumeration.

Simple enumerations were made by regular musters of the population during the first forty years of existence of the Colony. The first actual census was taken in 1828. This was followed by census enumerations held in 1833 and 1836, and then at quinquennial intervals until 1861. Thereafter a census was taken at decennial intervals until 1921. The census which was due to be held in 1931 was postponed for reasons of economy until 30th June, 1933, and because of the war the following census was not taken until 30th June, 1947. Censuses have since been held on 30th June, 1954, 1961, and 1966—and further population censuses are to be held at quinquennial intervals.

The successive censuses up to 1901 were taken under the authority of the State Government but, with the establishment of the Commonwealth, the Commonwealth Government was empowered to take censuses, and the census of 1911 and all succeeding censuses have been conducted by the Commonwealth Statistician.

INTERCENSAL ESTIMATES

The census is the most accurate source of information about population, and provides the basis of all subsequent population estimates.

For periods between censuses, the population of the State is estimated by adding the subsequent natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) and the estimated net migration (the excess of arrivals over departures) to the population ascertained at the previous census. Accurate data as to natural increase are assured by the compulsory registration of births and deaths. A comprehensive system of recording overseas arrivals and departures is maintained, but complete records of interstate movements are not available and figures of net migration are therefore approximate. In preparing the population estimates shown in this chapter of the *Year Book*, the net migration component was based on statistics of overseas migration by State of embarkation or disembarkation and on approximate measures of all interstate movements. When the final results of the 1966 population census become available, a new method of estimating the net migration component will be adopted—the component will be based on (a) statistics of overseas migration by State of residence and (b) estimates of interstate transfers of residence (with no allowance for holiday, business, or other similar short-term movements interstate).

(Final intercensal estimates based on this new method, for periods between 1961 and 1966, are given in the Appendix to this volume.) Intercensal population estimates are subject to revision when the population is ascertained at the next census, and any discrepancy disclosed by the census is added to the net migration component.

Estimates of the population of statistical divisions and local government areas within the State are compiled annually. The estimates are based on the results of the previous census and available measures of population change (birth and death records, school and electoral enrolments, etc.) since the census. As these measures of change are necessarily incomplete, the estimates are approximate, and are subject to revision when the population is ascertained at the next census.

THE GROWTH OF POPULATION IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The population of the Colony fluctuated during the first twenty-three years of its existence, but nevertheless increased from 1,035 in 1788 to 10,096 in 1810. Since 1810, the population has increased each year, with the exception of 1916 when large numbers of troops were overseas. The rate of growth, however, has varied considerably. New South Wales reached its first million of population in 1887, 100 years after its foundation, its second million 32 years later, in 1919, its third million in 1947 (28 years later), and its fourth million in 1962 (15 years later).

The growth of population of New South Wales between 1788 and 1856 is traced on page 223 of the Official Year Book for 1922, and the area and population at each territorial readjustment are shown on page 1 of this volume. With the exception of the territory ceded to the Commonwealth Government in 1911 and 1915, New South Wales (including Lord Howe Island) has occupied its present boundaries since 1859. The regular census enumerations furnish a connected summary of the growth of population since that date, as shown in the following table:—

Table 27. Growth of Population of New South Wales*

Date of Census	Population	Increase in Population since previous Census			Number of Persons per Square Mile
		Numerical	Proportional	Average Annual Rate	
			Per cent.	Per cent.	
7th April, 1861	350,860	168,436*	92.55*	6.76†	1.12
2nd April, 1871	502,998	152,138	43.36	3.67	1.62
3rd April, 1881	749,825	246,827	49.07	4.07	2.42
5th April, 1891	1,127,137	377,312	50.32	4.16	3.63
31st March, 1901	1,355,355‡	228,218	20.25	1.86	4.37
3rd April, 1911	1,646,734	291,379	21.50	1.97	5.32
4th April, 1921	2,100,371	453,637	27.55	2.46	6.79
30th June, 1933	2,600,847	500,476	23.83	1.76	8.41
30th June, 1947	2,984,838	383,991	14.76	0.99	9.65
30th June, 1954	3,423,529	438,691	14.70	1.98	11.06
30th June, 1961	3,917,013	493,484	14.41	1.94	12.66

* Excludes Australian Capital Territory in 1911 and later years.

† Since 1851.

‡ Includes 509 nomadic half-caste aboriginals.

Full-blood aborigines are excluded from the population statistics shown in this chapter, but will be included (following amendment of the Australian Constitution in 1967) in population statistics relating to periods after June, 1966. The number of full-blood aborigines enumerated at population censuses from 1891 to 1961 is shown in Table 59.

Steady growth of population until 1891 was succeeded by a slower rate of progress during the next two decades, owing to commercial and industrial stagnation following the economic crisis of 1893, with a resulting fall in immigration. Assisted immigration was practically in suspense from 1885 to 1905. As economic conditions improved early in the twentieth century, the rate of growth of population improved; the average annual rate of increase between 1911 and 1921, viz., 2.46 per cent., was greater than that for either of the two previous decades, despite the dislocations caused by World War I.

The next intercensal period, 1921 to 1933, commenced with a recession from the post-war boom, which was followed by a period of steady progress with revival of immigration until 1928, and ended in years of severe depression and substantial emigration.

The period from 1933 to 1947 was marked by a gradual recovery from the depression, followed by World War II. With a lower rate of natural increase and greatly reduced immigration over these years, the average annual rate of increase (0.99 per cent.) was easily the lowest recorded for an intercensal period.

The average annual rate of population increase rose to 1.98 per cent. during the seven years from 1947 to 1954, and fell only slightly to 1.94 per cent. during the seven years from 1954 to 1961. This period of fourteen years was marked by a relatively high rate of natural increase and by considerable gains from immigration (which accounted for about one-third of the total increase in population).

The rate of population increase contracted to 1.70 per cent. in 1962, reflecting lower rates of both natural increase and net migration during the year. The rate of natural increase has continued to fall—but the decline has been offset by increased net migration, and the rate of population increase rose to 1.89 per cent. in 1965.

The estimated population of the State at 30th June and 31st December in each of the last eleven years is shown in the following table. Revised figures, based on the results of the 1966 population census, are shown in the Appendix to this volume.

Table 28. Annual Estimates of Population of New South Wales

Year	At 30th June			At 31st December		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1955	1,755,325	1,735,424	3,490,749	1,774,382	1,752,152	3,526,534
1956	1,789,803	1,764,454	3,554,257	1,807,840	1,781,531	3,589,371
1957	1,826,175	1,798,794	3,624,969	1,845,075	1,817,829	3,662,904
1958	1,858,002	1,833,952	3,691,954	1,875,863	1,852,937	3,728,800
1959	1,892,354	1,867,480	3,759,834	1,908,062	1,886,015	3,794,077
1960	1,929,082	1,903,371	3,832,453	1,951,907	1,925,354	3,877,261
1961	1,972,909*	1,944,104*	3,917,013*	1,983,891	1,965,529	3,949,420
1962	1,993,235	1,983,501	3,976,736	2,015,081	2,001,554	4,016,635
1963	2,034,734	2,013,864	4,048,598	2,052,339	2,033,954	4,086,293
1964	2,068,494	2,048,212	4,116,706	2,088,806	2,070,120	4,158,926
1965	2,106,468	2,086,180	4,192,648	2,127,906	2,109,608	4,237,514

* Census results.

SOURCES OF INCREASE IN POPULATION

The table on page 53 shows the extent to which natural increase and net migration contributed to the growth of the population in New South Wales during each intercensal period since 1861 and in each of the last eleven years. The net migration figures given in the table comprise the estimated net migration together with any adjustments made in accordance with the results of the various population censuses.

Natural increase (including the natural increase of migrants) has been responsible for nearly three-quarters of the growth of population in New South Wales since 1861. In spite of a fall in the rate of natural increase, the average annual numerical increase from this source rose in each decade up to 1921. The average annual addition declined in each of the next two intercensal periods, notwithstanding a pronounced reversal of this trend in the four years immediately preceding the 1947 census. For the period 1947 to 1954, the average annual addition of 40,313 was higher than ever before, although the average rate of increase was still below the average for the period 1921-1933. During the period from 1954 to 1961, the average rate of increase declined slightly, although the numerical increase rose to an average of 45,161 per annum. Since 1961, both the numerical increase and the rate of increase have declined, the rate for 1965 (9.32 per 1,000 of mean population) being the lowest recorded since 1942.

The marked decline in the rate of natural increase since late last century has been due mainly to a fall in the birth rate. The rapid decline in the birth rate after 1921 caused the rate of natural increase to fall to a very low level, particularly in the 'thirties, despite lower death rates. The increase in the birth rate during World War II and in the post-war years led to a higher rate of natural increase, which remained comparatively steady at about 12.4 per 1,000 of mean population until 1961. The decline in the rate of natural increase since 1961 reflects a generally steady fall in the birth rate.

Although the addition to the population by immigration has been erratic, net migration added 989,331 persons (equivalent to 27.7 per cent. of the total increase in population) during the hundred years ended June, 1961. Immigration declined very heavily between 1892 and 1904, when there was a net loss of more than 10,000 inhabitants. Gains from immigration were considerable in the years 1907, 1911 to 1914, 1924 to 1928, and especially in 1948 to 1951 (with the implementation of Commonwealth post-war migration schemes). A minor economic recession in 1952-53 temporarily reduced the flow of immigrants, and there was a net loss from migration of 2,160 persons in 1953. As conditions improved, the number of immigrants increased, net migration rising to 12,842 in 1954 and 22,148 in 1955. Since 1955, the gain from migration, although continuing to fluctuate, has averaged over 25,000 persons per annum.

Details of oversea arrivals and departures are given later in this chapter.

DISTRIBUTION AND RELATIVE GROWTH OF POPULATION
BY AREAS

Approximately 65 per cent. of the population of New South Wales live in the vicinity of its three principal cities, viz., Sydney (the State capital), Newcastle (104 miles north of Sydney), and Wollongong (52 miles south of Sydney). Sixteen per cent. live in the remaining Coastal areas, 7 per

Table 29. Elements of Population Increase, N.S.W.

Period	Numerical Increase									Average Annual Rate of Increase			
	Natural Increase *			Net Migration †			Total			Natural Increase ‡	Net Migration‡	Total ¶	
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons				
Intercensal Period \$—													Per cent.
1861-1871	48,002	57,092	105,094	28,352	18,692	47,044	76,354	75,784	152,138	25.17	11.27	3.67	3.67
1871-1881	64,076	75,646	139,722	71,293	35,812	107,105	135,369	111,458	246,827	22.95	17.59	4.07	4.07
1881-1891	96,176	111,575	207,751	103,279	66,282	169,561	199,455	177,857	377,312	22.05	18.00	4.16	4.16
1891-1901	106,053	122,038	228,091	(—) 5,455	5,582	127	100,598	127,620	228,218	18.17	0.01	1.86	1.86
1901-1911	117,769	132,071	249,840	29,665	11,874	41,539	147,434	143,945	291,379	16.65	2.77	1.97	1.97
1911-1921	149,619	169,326	318,945	64,184	70,508	134,692	213,803	239,834	453,637	16.87	7.13	2.46	2.46
1921-1933	178,628	198,693	377,321	68,342	54,813	123,155	246,970	253,506	500,476	12.94	4.22	1.76	1.76
1933-1947	156,254	195,487	351,741	17,486	14,764	32,250	173,740	210,251	383,991	9.04	0.83	0.99	0.99
1947-1954	133,448	148,743	282,191	95,201	61,299	156,500	228,649	210,042	438,691	12.53	6.95	1.98	1.98
1954-1961	150,250	165,876	316,126	101,799	75,559	177,358	252,049	241,435	493,484	12.33	6.92	1.94	1.94
Year:													
1955	19,411	22,443	41,854	15,436	6,712	22,148	34,847	29,155	64,002	11.98	6.34	1.85	1.85
1956	20,043	21,607	41,650	13,415	7,772	21,187	33,458	29,379	62,837	11.71	5.96	1.78	1.78
1957	22,145	23,994	46,139	15,090	12,304	27,394	37,235	36,298	73,533	12.73	7.56	2.05	2.05
1958	22,530	25,165	47,695	8,258	9,943	18,201	30,788	35,108	65,896	12.90	4.92	1.80	1.80
1959	21,459	24,158	45,617	10,740	8,920	19,660	32,199	33,078	65,277	12.12	5.23	1.75	1.75
1960	22,674	24,279	46,953	21,171	15,060	36,231	43,845	39,339	83,184	12.25	9.45	2.19	2.19
1961	24,572	26,772	51,344	7,412	13,403	20,815	31,984	40,175	72,159	13.12	5.32	1.86	1.86
1962	23,381	25,197	48,578	7,809	10,828	18,637	31,190	36,025	67,215	12.20	4.68	1.70	1.70
1963	22,465	24,374	46,839	14,793	8,026	22,819	37,258	32,400	69,658	11.56	5.63	1.73	1.73
1964	19,515	21,516	41,031	16,952	14,650	31,602	36,467	36,166	72,633	9.96	7.67	1.78	1.78
1965	18,666	20,454	39,120	20,434	19,034	39,468	39,100	39,488	78,588	9.32	9.41	1.89	1.89

* Excess of live births over deaths.

† Excess of overseas and interstate arrivals over departures. The sign (—) denotes an excess of departures over arrivals.

‡ Average annual numerical increase per 1,000 of mean population during the period.

¶ Average annual compound rate of total increase in population during the period.

\$ For actual census dates, see Table 27.

cent. on the Tablelands, 7 per cent. on the Western Slopes, and only 5 per cent. in the Central Plains and Western Divisions (which comprise 61 per cent. of the total area of the State). The density of population ranges from 18,866 persons per square mile in the inner metropolitan Municipality of Waverley, which is predominantly residential, to less than one person in sixteen square miles in the unincorporated area of the Western Division.

POPULATION IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS

The definition of "urban" and "rural" areas for statistical purposes has been varied from time to time. According to the definition adopted for the 1961 population census, "urban" areas include the metropolis of Sydney, the Newcastle Urban Area (as defined for statistical purposes in 1954), the City of Greater Wollongong, all other municipalities except for the rural parts within certain large municipalities (Blacktown, Camden, Campbelltown, Cessnock, Kiama, Maitland, Penrith, and Windsor), and all towns with a population of 1,000 or more persons situated within shires outside the metropolis and the Newcastle Urban Area ("non-municipal towns"). "Rural" areas comprise the rest of the State. The term "migratory" refers to persons not elsewhere enumerated who, at midnight between 29th and 30th June, 1961, were on ships in the waters of New South Wales or were travelling on long-distance trains, motor coaches, or aircraft.

New criteria for the delimitation of "urban" boundaries were adopted for purposes of the 1966 population census. The basic criterion adopted was density of population per square mile. Individual census collector's districts (the smallest geographical areas for which population figures are available), were identified as "urban" if the density of population in the district was at least 500 persons per square mile at the census date. Special criteria and rules were applied to areas which had special functions (e.g., airports, sporting areas, industrial areas, and holiday areas) and which did not meet the basic population density criterion. Contiguous urban collector's districts which together contained at least 1,000 persons were regarded as forming an "urban centre". (Because of practical difficulties—notably lack of time to identify suitable topographical boundaries and to re-design suitable collector's districts—it was necessary, for most urban centres with a population of less than 30,000, to delimit boundaries on the basis of aerial photographs, etc., rather than strictly in accord with the new criteria.) The boundaries of urban centres will be adjusted, on the basis of the new criteria, at each population census—as urbanization proceeds, the boundaries will be moved outwards to embrace peripheral urban development. "Rural" areas comprise all areas in the State not included in an urban centre; the "migratory" population is identified as in previous population censuses.

The following table shows the urban and rural distribution of the population of the State at 30th June, 1961, on the basis of the definitions adopted for the 1961 population census. Details for 1961 and 1966, on the basis of the criteria used for the 1966 population census, are shown in the Appendix to this volume.

**Table 30. Urban and Rural Distribution of Population, N.S.W.
30th June, 1961**

Areas of State	Area	Population			Occupied Dwellings	Persons per Occupied Dwelling
		Number	Proportion of State Population	Density		
	Sq. miles		Per cent.	Per sq. mile		
Urban—						
Metropolis	671.4	2,183,388	55.74	3,252.1	609,749	3.58
Other Urban—						
Newcastle Urban Area	134.6	208,630	5.33	1,549.8	57,570	3.62
City of Greater Wollongong ..	275.6	131,754	3.36	478.0	32,909	4.00
Other Municipalities*	1,394.2	580,404	14.82	416.3	152,031	3.82
Non-municipal Towns	324.2	231,111	5.90	712.9	62,935	3.67
Total, Other Urban	2,128.6	1,151,899	29.41	541.2	305,445	3.77
Total, Urban	2,800.0	3,335,287	85.15	1,191.2	915,194	3.64
Rural	306,599.4	571,135	14.58	1.9	146,415	3.90
Migratory .. ..	...	10,591	0.27	...	...	...
Total, New South Wales	309,433.0†	3,917,013	100.00	12.7	1,061,609	3.69

* Excludes the rural parts of certain large municipalities (see text above table).

† Includes 33.6 square miles of harbours, rivers, etc., which are not included within municipal or shire boundaries.

Between 1954 and 1961, the proportion of the population of New South Wales within the metropolis rose from 54.4 to 55.7 per cent. and the proportion in other urban areas of the State rose from 28.7 to 29.4 per cent., while the proportion within rural areas fell from 16.7 to 14.6 per cent.

The municipalities and other urban centres of population outside the metropolis, Newcastle Urban Area, and the City of Greater Wollongong are classified in the next table according to the size of their population in 1961.

Table 31. Classification of Municipalities and Urban Centres according to Size of Population*, 30th June, 1961

Size of Population	Municipalities regarded as Wholly Urban		Urban Centres within Other Municipalities		Non-municipal Towns	
	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population
1,000 and under 3,000	9	20,173	6	11,322	74	126,841
3,000 " " 5,000	10	39,175	4	14,982	9	31,016
5,000 " " 10,000	18	122,292	2	17,206	9	61,048
10,000 " " 15,000	5	64,666	1	13,833	1	12,206
15,000 " " 20,000	6	107,981	1	16,374	...	...
20,000 " " 25,000	2	42,636	1	22,917	...	...
25,000 or more	2	59,386	1	27,461	...	...
Total	52	456,309	16	124,095	93	231,111

* Relates to municipalities and other urban centres outside the metropolis, Newcastle Urban Area, and the City of Greater Wollongong. See also text preceding table.

Where urban centres within certain large municipalities are specially delineated for purposes of the 1961 census (see page 54), each of the centres is counted in the above table as a separate town; particulars of these centres are shown separately from municipalities regarded as wholly urban and from non-municipal towns.

Particulars of the age distribution of the population within urban and rural areas of the State are given in Table 47.

POPULATION IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS

The State is divided into "statistical divisions" for purposes of presenting the principal series of official demographic and economic statistics.

For many years, these statistical divisions comprised the Cumberland Division (which includes the Metropolis of Sydney) and 13 other divisions. A sub-division of the Hunter and Manning Division—the Newcastle Urban Area—was specially defined for statistical purposes in 1954; the boundaries of the Area were delimited to include the City of Newcastle and contiguous areas of urban development (or probable future urban development) in Lake Macquarie Shire.

From 30th June, 1966, a new statistical division—the Sydney Statistical Division—was defined, for general statistical purposes, to embrace the area in close economic and social contact with Sydney. This Division replaced the Metropolis of Sydney and the Division of Cumberland as delineated before June, 1966. The new Division comprises the former Cumberland Division, that part of Camden Municipality formerly included in the South Coast Division, and part of the City of Blue Mountains (that part east of the township of Linden) formerly included in the Central Tableland Division.

Two other new areas—the Newcastle Statistical District (within the Hunter and Manning Division) and Wollongong Statistical District (within the South Coast Division)—were defined for general statistical purposes, from 30th June, 1966, to embrace the area in close economic and social contact with the main city in the District. Newcastle Statistical District comprises the Cities of Newcastle and Maitland, part of the City of Greater Cessnock, and Lake Macquarie and Port Stephens Shires. The Wollongong Statistical District comprises the City of Greater Wollongong and Kiama and Shellharbour Municipalities.

The boundaries of the statistical divisions and districts in the State, as defined from 30th June, 1966, are shown in the maps at the back of this Year Book. The population of each statistical division and district, as recorded at the 1966 census, is shown in the Appendix to this volume.

The population of each statistical division as recorded at the 1961 and earlier censuses is shown (on the basis of the boundaries existing in 1961) in the following table.

Table 32. Divisional Distribution of Population*, New South Wales

Statistical Division	Population at 30th June			Increase in Population			
	1947	1954	1961	Numerical		Proportional	
				1947 to 1954	1954 to 1961	1947 to 1954	1954 to 1961
						Per cent.	Per cent.
Coastal—							
Cumberland—							
Metropolis ..	1,645,872	1,863,161	2,183,388	217,289	320,227	13.2	17.2
Balance ..	45,664	65,730	106,359	20,066	40,629	43.9	61.8
North Coast ..	159,212	171,325	171,386	12,113	61	7.6	...
Hunter and Manning—							
Newcastle U.A. ..	157,115	181,493	208,630	24,378	27,137	15.5	15.0
Balance ..	186,304	218,487	239,890	32,183	21,403	17.3	9.8
South Coast—							
Greater Wollongong ..	62,960	90,852	131,754	27,892	40,902	44.3	45.0
Balance ..	65,831	80,501	93,588	14,670	13,087	22.3	16.3
Tableland—							
Northern ..	51,463	54,277	55,729	2,814	1,452	5.5	2.7
Central ..	143,613	155,732	159,973	12,119	4,241	8.4	2.7
Southern ..	50,108	64,707	66,562	14,599	1,855	29.1	2.9
Western Slope—							
North ..	59,135	67,579	70,269	8,444	2,690	14.3	4.0
Central ..	58,951	66,844	67,982	7,893	1,138	13.4	1.7
South ..	112,272	127,793	135,155	15,521	7,362	13.8	5.8
Central Plains and Riverina —							
North ..	28,987	32,368	34,339	3,381	1,971	11.7	6.1
Central ..	23,659	28,352	29,006	4,693	654	19.8	2.3
Riverina ..	75,048	86,661	89,994	11,613	3,333	15.5	3.8
Western Division ..	51,123	60,519	62,169	9,396	1,650	18.4	2.7
Lord Howe Island ..	179	278	249	99	(—) 29	55.3	(—) 10.4
Migratory ..	7,342	6,870	10,591	(—) 472	3,721	(—) 6.4	54.2
New South Wales ..	2,984,838	3,423,529	3,917,013	438,691	493,484	14.7	14.4

* On the basis of boundaries as delimited at 30th June, 1961. Details on the basis of boundaries as delimited at 30th June, 1966 are shown in the Appendix to this volume.

The percentage increase in the population of the State during the seven years from 1954 to 1961 (14.4 per cent.) was slightly below the rate of increase during the previous seven years (14.7 per cent.). In the metropolis, Balance of Cumberland Division, and City of Greater Wollongong, the rates of increase between 1954 and 1961 were higher than in the previous intercensal period. In all other divisions of the State, however, the rates of increase were substantially lower—partly because the return of residents after the war had resulted in abnormally high rates of increase between 1947 and 1954, and partly because of the impact of such factors as increased mechanisation in rural industries. Ribbon development outward from the metropolis again stimulated growth in the Balance of Cumberland Division, and the continued expansion of heavy industries in the Wollongong-Port Kembla area more than maintained the rate of increase of population in the City of Greater Wollongong. The decline in the number engaged in coal mining in the Cessnock-Maitland area (in Hunter and Manning Division) and in silver-lead-zinc mining at Broken Hill (in the Western Division) adversely affected population growth in these divisions.

The estimated population of the statistical divisions of the State in each of the last seven years is given in the next table.

Table 33. Divisional Distribution of Population*, N.S.W., 1959 to 1965

Statistical Division	Estimated Population at 30th June						
	1959	1960	1961†	1962	1963	1964	1965
Coastal—							
Cumberland—							
Metropolis	2,085,790	2,132,680	2,183,388	2,215,970	2,256,110	2,300,100	2,349,590
Balance	87,110	95,780	106,359	115,440	123,190	130,990†	135,790‡
North Coast	171,550	171,250	171,386	170,880	170,310	169,380	169,010
Hunter and Manning—							
Newcastle U.A. ..	201,300	204,810	208,630	212,510	215,950	219,300	222,390
Balance	232,250	234,700	239,890	243,450	248,860	251,690	255,910
South Coast—							
Greater Wollongong ..	118,600	125,000	131,754	135,640	142,170	145,720	150,830
Balance	88,510	90,850	93,588	95,970	100,200	102,700	106,010
Tableland—							
Northern	55,490	55,730	55,729	55,860	56,110	56,370	57,000
Central	157,910	158,460	159,973	161,800	163,640	163,170‡	163,410‡
Southern	66,080	66,210	66,562	67,890	67,790	68,340	69,390
Western Slope—							
North	69,730	69,890	70,269	70,390	70,920	71,440	72,060
Central	67,750	67,880	67,982	68,690	68,980	69,440	69,780
South	133,860	134,240	135,155	134,830	136,170	137,660	139,120
Central Plains and Riverina—							
North	33,620	33,830	34,339	34,760	35,200	35,560	36,150
Central	28,810	28,870	29,006	29,160	29,320	29,560	29,890
Riverina	89,180	89,490	89,994	90,580	91,340	92,520	93,290
Western Division	62,190	62,270	62,169	61,880	61,250	61,390	61,610
Lord Howe Island	248	238	249	287	262	270	303
Migratory	9,856	10,275	10,591	10,749	10,826	11,106	11,115
New South Wales	3,759,834	3,832,453	3,917,013	3,976,736	4,048,598	4,116,706	4,192,648

* On the basis of the boundaries as delimited at 30th June, 1961, unless otherwise indicated.

† Census.

‡ From 1st November, 1963, part of Central Tableland (5·6 sq. miles, with an estimated population of 1,300) was transferred to Balance of Cumberland Division. Figures for 1964 and 1965 relate to the new boundaries.

The following table gives particulars of the density of population in each division and the percentage of the State population residing therein:—

Table 34. Area, Density, and Proportional Distribution of Population*, Divisions of N.S.W.

Statistical Division	Area at 30th June, 1961	Number of Persons per Sq. Mile			Proportion of State Population		
		30th June, 1954	30th June, 1961	30th June, 1965	30th June, 1954	30th June, 1961	30th June, 1965
	Sq. miles				Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Coastal—							
Cumberland—							
Metropolis	671·4	2,775·0	3,252·0	3,499·5	54·42	55·74	56·04
Balance	834·7	78·7	127·4	161·6	1·92	2·72	3·24‡
North Coast	10,883·3	15·7	15·7	15·5	5·00	4·38	4·03
Hunter and Manning—							
Newcastle U.A. ..	134·6	1,348·4	1,550·0	1,652·2	5·30	5·33	5·30
Balance	13,135·4	16·6	18·3	19·5	6·38	6·12	6·10
South Coast—							
Greater Wollongong ..	275·6	329·7	478·1	547·3	2·66	3·36	3·60
Balance	8,941·0	9·0	10·5	11·9	2·35	2·39	2·53
Tableland—							
Northern	12,636·8	4·3	4·4	4·5	1·59	1·42	1·36
Central	16,593·2	9·4	9·6	9·9	4·55	4·03	3·90‡
Southern	11,104·4	5·8	6·0	6·2	1·89	1·70	1·66
Western Slope—							
North	14,430·9	4·7	4·9	5·0	1·97	1·79	1·72
Central	12,068·5	5·5	5·6	5·8	1·95	1·73	1·66
South	17,560·9	7·3	7·7	7·9	3·73	3·45	3·32
Central Plains and Riverina—							
North	14,909·0	2·2	2·3	2·4	0·95	0·88	0·86
Central	23,145·7	1·2	1·3	1·3	0·83	0·74	0·72
Riverina	26,509·3	3·3	3·4	3·5	2·53	2·30	2·22
Western Division	125,559·7	0·5	0·5	0·5	1·77	1·59	1·47
Lord Howe Island	5·0	55·6	49·8	60·6	0·01	0·01	0·01
Migratory .. ..	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·27	0·26
New South Wales	309,433·0†	11·1	12·7	13·5	100·00	100·00	100·00

* On the basis of the boundaries as delimited at 30th June, 1961, unless otherwise indicated.

† Including 33·6 square miles of harbours, rivers, etc., not included in any division of the State.

‡ See note ‡, Table 33.

Within New South Wales, there are wide variations in the density of population, which is greatest in the large urban centres of the metropolis (3,500 persons per square mile), Newcastle Urban Area (1,652), and City of Greater Wollongong (547). The latter, which covers 276 square miles, contains large areas which are essentially rural. The density is least in areas which are predominantly pastoral—the Western Division (0.5 persons per square mile), Central Plain Division (1.3), and North Central Plain Division (2.4).

The growth of the population of statistical divisions is analysed in the next table. The natural increase in each division has been subtracted from the increase in population during the intercensal period, leaving the increase due to migration. This migration represents the net movement of persons from overseas, interstate, and other parts of New South Wales; it does not, of course, include the natural increase of migrants.

Table 35. Sources of Increase in the Population* of Divisions

Statistical Division	30th June, 1947 to 30th June, 1954			30th June, 1954 to 30th June, 1961		
	Natural Increase	Net Migration	Total Increase	Natural Increase	Net Migration	Total Increase
Coastal—						
Cumberland—						
Metropolis	118,962	98,327	217,289	132,754	187,473	320,227
Balance	6,362	13,704	20,066	9,387	31,242	40,629
Total, Cumberland ..	125,324	112,031	237,355	142,141	218,715	360,856
North Coast	22,510	(—) 10,397	12,113	19,841	(—) 19,780	61
Hunter and Manning—						
Newcastle U.A. ..	34,358	22,203	24,378	17,016	10,121	27,137
Balance			32,183	19,904	1,499	21,403
South Coast—						
Greater Wollongong..	8,019	19,873	27,892	13,868	27,034	40,902
Balance	7,548	7,122	14,670	9,286	3,801	13,087
Tableland—						
Northern	6,113	(—) 3,299	2,814	6,011	(—) 4,559	1,452
Central	16,356	(—) 4,237	12,119	15,572	(—) 11,331	4,241
Southern	5,111	9,488	14,599	7,755	(—) 5,900	1,855
Western Slope—						
North	7,529	915	8,444	8,640	(—) 5,950	2,690
Central	8,517	(—) 624	7,893	9,053	(—) 7,915	1,138
South	16,292	(—) 771	15,521	17,525	(—) 10,163	7,362
Central Plains and Riverina—						
North	3,977	(—) 596	3,381	4,996	(—) 3,025	1,971
Central	3,374	1,319	4,693	4,203	(—) 3,549	654
Riverina	10,431	1,182	11,613	12,032	(—) 8,699	3,333
Western Division ..	6,736	2,660	9,396	8,277	(—) 6,527	1,650
Lord Howe Island ..	(—) 4	103	99	6	(—) 35	29
Migratory .. ..	...	472	472	...	3,721	3,721
New South Wales ..	282,191	156,500	438,691	316,126	177,358	493,484

* On the basis of the boundaries as delimited at 30th June, 1961.

Between 1947 and 1954, only the North Coast, Northern Tableland, and Central Tableland Divisions sustained any substantial loss of population by migration. Between 1954 and 1961, however, all divisions except the Cumberland, Hunter and Manning, and South Coast Divisions lost a substantial part of their natural increase by migration, a trend similar to that experienced between 1933 and 1947.

The coastal divisions of Cumberland, Hunter and Manning, and South Coast, which include the principal industrial areas (metropolis, Newcastle, and Wollongong-Port Kembla), gained 200,156 persons by migration between 1933 and 1947, or 167,906 more than the State as a whole. In the

next seven years, 1947 to 1954, these divisions gained 161,258 persons by migration or four-fifths as many as in the previous fourteen years, but only 4,758 of this number was acquired at the expense of other divisions. Between 1954 and 1961, these divisions gained 261,170 persons by migration, 83,812 coming from other parts of the State.

POPULATION OF THE METROPOLIS

As urban development has outgrown the existing boundaries, the limits of the metropolis have been extended from time to time. The most recent revision of its boundary was made on 1st January, 1954, after which the metropolis embraced the City of Sydney, 28 other municipalities and portions of 2 others, 2 shires, and portions of 2 other shires. From 30th June, 1966, the Metropolis of Sydney was replaced, for general statistical purposes, by the Sydney Statistical Division (see page 56).

The population of the metropolis as recorded at each census since 1861 and as estimated at 30th June, 1965 is shown in the following table, together with the percentage of the State population residing in the metropolis. The figures are based on the boundaries existing at the dates shown, but to enable comparisons with earlier years to be made, figures for 1947 and 1954 are shown on the dual basis of the boundaries existing before and after 1st January, 1954.

Table 36. Growth of Population of Metropolis

Census	Population			Increase since previous Census		Proportion of State Population
	Males	Females	Persons	Numerical	Proportional	
					Per cent.	Per cent.
7th April, 1861	46,550	49,239	95,789	41,865*	77.64*	27.3
2nd April, 1871	66,707	70,879	137,586	41,797	43.63	27.4
3rd April, 1881	112,763	112,176	224,939	87,353	63.49	30.0
5th April, 1891	193,753	189,580	383,333	158,394	70.42	34.0
31st March, 1901	236,018	245,812	481,830	98,497	25.69	35.6
3rd April, 1911†	305,728	323,775	629,503	147,673	30.65	38.2
4th April, 1921	433,492	465,567	899,059	269,556	42.82	42.8
30th June, 1933‡	591,104	644,163	1,235,267	336,208	37.40	47.5
30th June, 1947	714,821	769,183	1,484,004	248,737	20.14	49.7
30th June, 1954‡	762,840	809,919	1,572,759	88,755	5.98	45.9
30th June, 1947¶	796,321	849,551	1,645,872	§	§	55.1
30th June, 1954¶	909,978	953,183	1,863,161	217,289	13.20	54.4
30th June, 1961	1,077,978	1,105,410	2,183,388	320,227	17.19	55.7
30th June, 1965 (Estimated) ..	1,164,460	1,185,130	2,349,590	166,202	7.61	56.0

* Since 1851.

† Area extended.

‡ On the basis of boundaries existing from 1st January, 1933 to 31st December 1953.

¶ On the basis of the boundaries as delimited from 1st January, 1954.

§ Not available.

The tendency for the population to concentrate in the metropolis has been very marked, the proportion of the State population residing therein (56.0 per cent.) having doubled since 1861. At 30th June, 1965, the metropolis, which embraced an area of 671 square miles (exclusive of Port Jackson and Botany Bay), had an estimated population of 2,349,590. The average density of population was 5.5 persons per acre, but the density (which is calculated from the total area, and not on the basis of land available for residential purposes) varied considerably from suburb to suburb. The most densely populated areas were the inner metropolitan municipalities of Waverley (29.5 persons per acre), Leichhardt (24.7), Sydney (23.3), Marrickville (20.6), North Sydney (20.2), Ashfield (20.2),

and Woollahra (18.1). The outer metropolitan areas of Liverpool Municipality (1.4 persons per acre), Sutherland Shire (1.4), and Warringah Shire (1.8) were the least densely populated, but within these local government areas large areas are reserved for military and recreational purposes.

The next table shows the population of the local government areas within the metropolis at the 1961 and earlier censuses and in 1965. The figures for each local government area are on a comparable basis for all the years shown, and relate to its area as defined at 30th June, 1965.

Table 37. Population of Metropolitan Municipalities and Shires*

Municipality or Shire	Population at Census of 30th June—			Proportional Increase †		Estimated Population at 30th June, 1965	Average Number of Persons per Acre, 1965
	1947	1954	1961	1947 to 1954	1954 to 1961		
<i>Inner—</i>				Per cent.	Per cent.		
Sydney (City)	213,900	193,103	172,202	(—) 9·7	(—) 10·8	166,900	23·3
Leichhardt	70,256	64,919	61,951	(—) 7·6	(—) 4·6	61,200	24·7
Marrickville	88,721	78,261	75,348	(—) 11·8	(—) 3·7	75,200	20·6
Botany	27,446	29,490	28,904	7·5	(—) 2·0	30,010	6·8
<i>Eastern—</i>							
Woollahra	54,260	49,073	47,977	(—) 9·6	(—) 2·2	48,500	18·1
Waverley	74,800	67,474	64,999	(—) 9·8	(—) 3·7	65,500	29·5
Randwick	100,931	99,080	108,814	(—) 1·8	9·8	113,260	13·3
<i>Illawarra—</i>							
Rockdale	74,152	75,995	79,115	2·5	4·1	81,200	11·6
Kogarah	39,298	43,618	46,600	11·0	6·8	48,150	10·0
Hurstville	33,939	50,336	61,005	48·3	21·2	64,660	10·6
Sutherland Shire	29,184	65,757	111,746	125·3	69·9	130,800	1·4
<i>Canterbury-Bankstown—</i>							
Canterbury	99,396	109,871	113,820	10·5	3·6	116,400	14·1
Bankstown	42,646	102,384	152,251	140·1	48·7	165,100	8·6
<i>Inner Western—</i>							
Ashfield	44,761	39,777	39,723	(—) 11·1	(—) 0·1	41,300	20·2
Drummoyle	32,985	30,855	30,197	(—) 6·5	(—) 2·1	30,200	15·2
Burwood	34,307	31,341	31,089	(—) 8·7	(—) 0·8	31,270	17·5
Strathfield	24,260	26,179	26,429	7·9	1·0	26,500	7·6
Concord	29,401	28,326	27,428	(—) 3·7	(—) 3·2	26,900	10·1
<i>Outer Western—</i>							
Auburn	41,833	46,689	49,002	11·6	5·0	49,600	6·4
Parramatta (City)	61,691	80,697	104,061	30·8	29·0	110,600	9·1
Baulkham Hills Shire (part)	6,791	10,592	16,604	56·0	56·8	20,800	2·0
Holroyd	24,129	40,385	56,364	67·4	39·6	64,310	6·7
Blacktown (part)	10,244	20,837	65,512	103·4	214·4	80,610	4·0
<i>Fairfield-Liverpool—</i>							
Fairfield	26,953	49,027	80,707	81·9	64·6	95,500	4·0
Liverpool (City) (part)	13,687	22,649	26,300	65·5	16·1	44,950	1·4
<i>Northern Harbourside—</i>							
Hunter's Hill	11,497	12,571	13,520	9·3	7·5	13,900	9·8
Lane Cove	19,817	21,806	23,723	10·0	8·8	24,970	9·7
North Sydney	60,379	56,768	53,024	(—) 6·0	(—) 6·6	52,100	20·2
Mosman	27,562	25,909	26,145	(—) 6·0	0·9	27,550	12·8
<i>Manly-Warringah—</i>							
Manly	33,775	33,639	36,049	(—) 0·4	7·2	37,800	10·1
Warringah Shire	32,856	59,073	94,440	79·8	59·9	115,900	1·8
<i>Ku-ring-gai-Willoughby—</i>							
Ku-ring-gai	39,874	52,615	74,821	32·0	42·2	84,200	4·2
Willoughby	51,945	52,090	53,683	0·3	3·1	54,650	10·0
<i>Ryde-Hornsby—</i>							
Ryde	40,526	54,101	75,568	33·5	39·7	81,900	8·3
Hornsby Shire (part)	27,670	37,874	54,267	36·9	43·3	67,200	3·3
Total, Metropolis ..	1,645,872	1,863,161	2,183,388	13·2	17·2	2,349,590	5·5

* On the basis of boundaries as delimited at 30th June, 1965.

† The sign (—) denotes a decrease.

In the period from 1947 to 1954, the population of the City of Sydney and of most inner metropolitan municipalities (Leichhardt, Marrickville,

Woollahra, Waverley, Ashfield, Drummoyne, Burwood, North Sydney, and Mosman) declined substantially, as dwellings were replaced by industrial and commercial establishments and crowded conditions caused by the housing shortage tended to ease. This decline in the inner areas of the metropolis was more than offset by the development of outer local government areas, three of which (Sutherland, Bankstown, and the metropolitan part of Blacktown) more than doubled their population during the period. Between 1954 and 1961, the population of the City of Sydney fell by a further 11 per cent., but the decline in the other inner areas (apart from North Sydney) was reduced, in most cases quite considerably. The rate of growth in most of the outer areas declined, with the notable exception of the metropolitan part of Blacktown Municipality, where the population increased by 214 per cent. during the period.

POPULATION IN EXTRA-METROPOLITAN CITIES AND TOWNS

Until 1954, the only towns with defined boundaries, and for which statistics were available from census to census, were those incorporated as municipalities. For census purposes in 1954 and 1961, boundaries were delimited for all towns with a population of 1,000 or more persons situated within shires outside the metropolis and Newcastle Urban Area. The boundaries of these "non-municipal towns" were drawn to embrace areas of contiguous development and to allow for future growth. Boundaries were delimited for 76 non-municipal towns in the 1954 census and for 93 in the 1961 census. New criteria for the delimitation of "urban" boundaries were adopted for purposes of the 1966 census—these criteria are described on page 54.

Many variations in the boundaries of local government areas in the State have occurred over the years, and these variations make it difficult to present comparable population data for the areas. During the post-war years, there has been a general movement towards larger administrative areas, and many municipalities have been combined with other municipalities or absorbed into shires.

The table on the next page shows the population, at the 1961 and earlier censuses and in 1965, of the extra-metropolitan municipalities which had more than 3,000 inhabitants at 30th June, 1965. The figures for each municipality are on a comparable basis for all the years shown, and relate to its area as defined at 30th June, 1965. In some cases, the figures shown for the census years (1947 to 1961) for areas affected by boundary changes embody a measure of estimation. The populations as shown represent the number of persons within the boundaries of each municipality; in some cases, the residential area of a town extends beyond these boundaries, and in others the municipality embraces a number of distinct centres of population. (Similar details of the population of municipalities outside the Sydney Statistical Division at 30th June, 1966 are given in the Appendix to this volume.)

The two main industrial areas apart from the metropolis are the Newcastle Urban Area and City of Greater Wollongong, both of which are dependent for their prosperity on iron and steel making, other heavy industries, and coal mining. Outside these three main urban areas, there were 42 municipalities in the State with a population exceeding 5,000 in 1965. The largest of these were Penrith (with a manufacturing centre and a large rural area), Cessnock (an aggregate of coal mining towns and rural areas), Broken Hill (a silver-lead-zinc mining town in the far west of the State), City of Blue Mountains (a large area comprising mainly tourist centres), and Maitland (a centre of coal mining and rural interests).

Table 38. Population of Larger Extra-metropolitan Municipalities*, N.S.W.

Municipality	Population at Census of 30th June—			Proportional Increase		Estimated Popula- tion at 30th June, 1965
	1947	1954	1961	1947 to 1954	1954 to 1961	
				Per cent.	Per cent.	
Greater Wollongong	62,960	90,852	131,754	44.3	45.0	150,830
Newcastle†	129,477	137,428	142,574	6.1	3.7	145,400
Perth	13,364	18,838	33,049	41.0	75.4	44,890
Cessnock, Greater	37,510	38,729	35,281	3.2	(—) 8.9	34,580
Blue Mountains	20,519	22,245	27,039	8.4	21.6	30,380
Broken Hill	27,054	31,351	31,267	15.9	(—) 0.3	29,890
Maitland	23,621	25,676	27,353	8.7	6.5	28,350
Campbelltown	6,995	9,690	18,701	38.5	93.0	25,300
Albury	15,966	19,299	22,983	20.9	19.1	24,450
Wagga Wagga	16,168	19,235	22,092	19.0	14.9	23,960
Tamworth	12,781	15,701	18,984	22.8	20.9	21,180
Goulburn	17,311	19,183	20,544	10.8	7.1	20,810
Shellharbour	3,117	5,523	13,394	77.2	142.5	20,400
Orange	15,680	18,247	18,977	16.4	4.0	19,800
Lismore	16,014	18,312	18,935	14.3	3.4	19,170
Bathurst	13,628	16,089	16,938	18.1	5.3	17,430
Grafton	12,585	14,964	15,526	18.9	3.8	15,800
Dubbo	10,205	12,009	14,118	17.7	17.6	15,310
Armidale	9,029	10,186	12,875	12.8	26.4	14,370
Windsor	7,252	9,867	12,047	36.1	22.1	13,600
Lithgow	14,461	15,128	14,229	4.6	(—) 5.9	13,540
Queanbeyan	5,033	7,310	9,448	45.2	29.2	11,670
Taree	7,060	9,068	10,050	28.4	10.8	10,600
Cooma	2,289	6,566	8,716	186.9	32.7	9,350
Parkes	6,897	7,973	8,223	15.6	3.1	8,610
Inverell	6,530	7,514	8,209	15.1	9.2	8,550
Casino	6,698	7,844	8,091	17.1	3.1	8,160
Kempsey	6,470	7,600	8,016	17.5	5.5	8,090
Morée	5,106	5,502	6,795	7.8	23.5	7,560
Camden	3,934	4,847	6,372	23.2	31.5	7,550
Gunnedah	4,465	5,268	6,685	18.0	26.9	7,320
Forbes	5,949	6,514	6,826	9.5	4.8	7,150
Port Macquarie	3,212	4,408	5,952	37.2	35.0	6,740
Cowra	5,473	6,097	6,288	11.4	3.1	6,700
Cootamundra	5,250	5,760	5,939	9.7	3.1	6,100
Deniliquin	3,668	4,704	5,575	28.2	18.5	6,080
Singleton	5,140	5,930	5,840	15.4	(—) 1.5	6,010
Kiama	4,058	4,350	5,239	7.2	20.4	5,950
Narrabri	4,355	4,957	5,423	13.8	9.4	5,830
Muswellbrook	4,039	5,635	5,717	39.5	1.5	5,810
Glen Innes	5,453	5,842	5,771	7.1	(—) 1.2	5,700
Young	4,656	5,503	5,448	18.2	(—) 1.0	5,520
Mudgee	4,958	5,294	5,312	6.8	0.3	5,340
Bowral	4,280	4,876	4,922	13.9	0.9	5,090
Temora	4,179	4,567	4,469	9.3	(—) 2.1	4,390
Ballina	3,202	3,558	4,129	11.1	16.0	4,300
Yass	3,254	3,662	3,909	12.5	6.7	3,970
Junee	4,010	4,064	3,980	1.3	(—) 2.1	3,930
Bega	2,940	3,624	3,858	23.3	6.5	3,920
Condobolin	2,616	2,840	3,150	8.6	10.9	3,340
Tenterfield	3,046	3,268	3,105	7.3	(—) 5.0	3,070

* Figures for each municipality are on a comparable basis for all the years shown, and relate to its area as defined at 30th June, 1965. See text on previous page.

† Particulars for Newcastle Urban Area are given on page 57.

The extra-metropolitan municipalities with the fastest rate of growth between 1954 and 1961 were Shellharbour (with an increase of 143 per cent.), Campbelltown (93 per cent.), and Penrith (75 per cent.). Shellharbour is dependent on the heavy industries of Wollongong-Port Kembla; Campbelltown and Penrith both border on, and are basically satellites of, the metropolis.

The non-municipal towns in the State with a population of 5,000 or more at 30th June, 1961 were Woy Woy-Ettalong (with a population of 12,206), Toronto (8,515), Griffith (7,696), Gosford (7,318), Coff's Harbour (7,188), Murwillumbah (7,151), Nowra (6,221), The Entrance-Long Jetty (6,006), Wellington (5,599), and Leeton (5,354).

MEAN POPULATION

Mean or average populations are calculated for a given period to provide a basis to which events occurring throughout that period may be related. Birth rates, for example, are calculated by relating the number of births occurring in a year to the mean population of that year.

The estimated mean populations of the State and the metropolis are shown in the next table for the last ten calendar and financial years. Estimated mean populations for the period 1961 to 1966, revised in the light of the 1966 census results, are shown in the Appendix to this volume.

Table 39. Mean Population, Calendar and Financial Years

Year	Year ended 30th June			Year ended 31st December		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
NEW SOUTH WALES						
1956	1,773,976	1,751,015	3,524,991	1,790,847	1,765,825	3,556,672
1957	1,807,770	1,781,358	3,589,128	1,825,734	1,798,577	3,624,311
1958	1,843,824	1,816,914	3,660,738	1,860,437	1,835,612	3,696,049
1959	1,876,386	1,852,644	3,729,030	1,893,263	1,869,076	3,762,339
1960	1,910,182	1,886,270	3,796,452	1,929,720	1,904,365	3,834,085
1961	1,951,836	1,924,085	3,875,921	1,970,618	1,944,100	3,914,718
1962	1,983,836	1,964,544	3,948,380	1,996,865	1,983,810	3,980,675
1963	2,015,028	2,000,435	4,015,463	2,034,834	2,016,153	4,050,987
1964	2,053,232	2,033,257	4,086,489	2,070,685	2,050,916	4,121,601
1965	2,088,601	2,068,999	4,157,600	2,107,784	2,088,149	4,195,933
METROPOLIS*						
1956	944,590	984,640	1,929,230	955,770	994,950	1,950,720
1957	967,330	1,005,110	1,972,440	979,590	1,016,060	1,995,650
1958	993,080	1,027,780	2,020,860	1,005,620	1,039,850	2,045,470
1959	1,016,240	1,049,990	2,066,230	1,027,360	1,059,820	2,087,180
1960	1,038,770	1,070,640	2,109,410	1,051,900	1,081,690	2,133,590
1961	1,065,170	1,093,520	2,158,690	1,077,340	1,104,770	2,182,110
1962	1,086,660	1,113,860	2,200,520	1,095,590	1,122,580	2,218,170
1963	1,105,450	1,132,150	2,237,600	1,115,920	1,141,520	2,257,440
1964	1,127,900	1,152,350	2,280,250	1,139,770	1,163,060	2,302,830
1965	1,152,060	1,174,420	2,326,480	1,164,410	1,187,020	2,351,430

* On the basis of boundaries as delimited from 1st January, 1954.

SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION

Although in early years there was a marked preponderance of males in the State, the proportion of females gradually increased until females outnumbered males in the years 1944 to 1946. Between 1947 and 1961, however, males increased faster than females, and at 30th June, 1961, the number of males was 1.5 per cent. greater than the number of females.

The distribution of the sexes at each census from 1861 to 1961 is given in the next table:—

Table 40. Population of N.S.W. by Sex

Census	Number		Proportion		Males per 100 Females
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
			Per cent.	Per cent.	
1861	198,488	152,372	56.57	43.43	130
1871	274,842	228,156	54.64	45.36	120
1881	410,211	339,614	54.71	45.29	121
1891	609,666	517,471	54.09	45.91	118
1901	710,264	645,091	52.40	47.60	110
1911	857,698	789,036	52.08	47.92	109
1921	1,071,501	1,028,870	51.01	48.99	104
1933	1,318,471	1,282,376	50.69	49.31	103
1947	1,492,211	1,492,627	50.00	50.00	100
1954	1,720,860	1,702,669	50.27	49.73	101
1961	1,972,909	1,944,104	50.37	49.63	101

The great excess of males over females in early years, and the way in which this excess has gradually disappeared through the higher age groups of the population, are indicated by the next table, which shows the number of males per 100 females in decennial age groups at selected census dates between 1861 and 1961. The masculinity of the age groups below 20 mainly reflects the higher average masculinity of births, which varies between 104 and 106 males per 100 females, and the higher death rate among male infants. In the adult age groups, the masculinity of current migration also has an effect, while the older age groups reflect the influence of past migration as well, together with the natural tendency of females to outlive males, which has been strengthened in more recent censuses by the influence of two world wars. The high excess of males over females in the higher age groups which marked the latter part of the last century, has disappeared, and despite a recent increase of adult masculinity due to migration after 1947, there is now a preponderance of females at all ages over 60 years.

Table 41. Masculinity* of Population at Various Ages, N.S.W.

Census	Age Group (years)									
	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80 or more	All Ages
1861	101	101	138	170	179	216	259	231	299	130
1881	102	103	126	141	161	168	156	168	201	121
1901	102	101	99	119	137	131	139	142	120	110
1921	103	102	95	105	108	117	119	107	100	104
1947	104	104	100	100	103	97	95	84	78	100
1961	104	105	109	107	102	104	84	75	58	101

* Males per 100 females.

The marked differences in the masculinity of the population of different parts of the State is demonstrated by the following table:—

Table 42. Sex Distribution of the Population by Statistical Divisions

Statistical Division	30th June, 1954			30th June, 1961		
	Males	Females	Males per 100 Females	Males	Females	Males per 100 Females
Coastal—						
Cumberland—						
Metropolis	909,978	953,183	95	1,077,978	1,105,410	98
Balance	35,394	30,336	117	55,690	50,669	110
North Coast	87,622	83,703	105	86,879	84,507	103
Hunter and Manning—						
Newcastle Urban Area ..	91,159	90,334	101	104,694	103,936	101
Balance	111,774	106,713	105	121,668	118,222	103
South Coast—						
Greater Wollongong ..	47,442	43,410	109	69,883	61,871	113
Balance	41,939	38,562	109	48,247	45,341	106
Tableland—						
Northern	27,613	26,664	104	28,430	27,299	104
Central	79,040	76,692	103	80,786	79,187	102
Southern	34,606	30,101	115	34,749	31,813	109
Western Slope—						
North	35,076	32,503	108	36,043	34,226	105
Central	34,628	32,216	107	34,912	33,070	106
South	66,144	61,649	107	70,121	65,034	108
Central Plains and Riverina—						
North	17,275	15,093	114	17,943	16,396	109
Central	15,675	12,677	124	15,737	13,269	119
Riverina	46,177	40,484	114	47,564	42,430	112
Western Division	32,984	27,535	120	32,975	29,194	113
Lord Howe Island	142	136	104	115	134	86
Migratory	6,192	678	913	8,495	2,096	405
New South Wales ..	1,720,860	1,702,669	101	1,972,909	1,944,104	101

Masculinity is lowest in the metropolis, in which females outnumber males, and is highest in the Central Plains and Western divisions, which are predominantly pastoral. The masculinity of the population in Greater Wollongong and the Southern Tableland division reflects the preponderance of males among post-war migrants into these areas.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION

The age distribution of the population at the last census and as estimated at 30th June, 1965 was as follows:—

Table 43. Age Distribution of the Population*, N.S.W.

Age Group (years)	Census, 30th June, 1961			Estimated, 30th June, 1965		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0-4	202,762	193,805	396,567	212,160	201,890	414,050
5-9	190,744	182,888	373,632	206,430	196,610	403,040
10-14	189,083	180,332	369,415	193,740	185,710	379,450
15-19	154,919	146,546	301,465	190,430	180,010	370,440
20-24	136,433	126,621	263,054	158,550	149,240	307,790
25-29	129,925	118,141	248,066	141,020	133,200	274,220
30-34	146,292	133,592	279,884	135,820	126,060	261,880
35-39	149,277	141,849	291,126	149,100	138,220	287,320
40-44	131,065	128,803	259,868	148,110	142,290	290,400
45-49	127,059	123,335	250,394	125,700	124,780	250,480
50-54	110,588	105,936	216,524	120,580	118,740	239,320
55-59	88,412	85,222	173,634	98,760	97,520	196,280
60-64	70,380	80,133	150,513	76,520	80,320	156,840
65-69	56,005	70,574	126,579	57,180	73,060	130,240
70-74	45,214	57,985	103,199	42,360	59,160	101,520
75-79	26,873	37,511	64,384	29,750	43,750	73,500
80-84	12,233	20,180	32,413	13,890	22,870	36,760
85 or more	5,645	10,651	16,296	6,368	12,750	19,118
Total, All Ages	1,972,909	1,944,104	3,917,013	2,106,468	2,086,180	4,192,648
Summary—						
0-5	241,630	230,561	472,191	254,250	241,860	496,110
6-14	340,959	326,464	667,423	358,080	342,350	700,430
15-20	182,526	172,557	355,083	225,080	212,940	438,020
21-64	1,061,824	1,017,621	2,079,445	1,119,510	1,077,440	2,196,950
65 or more	145,970	196,901	342,871	149,548	211,590	361,138

* Details of the age distribution of the population at the 1966 census are shown in the Appendix to this volume.

The estimated age distribution at 30th June, 1965 is based on the recorded age distribution at 30th June, 1961, adjusted for obvious misstatement of ages "0" and 1 year and other ages ending in 0 and 1, with allowance for births, deaths, and migration since that date.

The changing age constitution of the population of the State is illustrated in the following table, which shows the proportion of persons recorded in quinquennial age groups at each census from 1881 to 1961:—

Table 44. Proportional Age Distribution of Population, N.S.W.

Age Group (years)	Proportion per cent. of Total Population at Census								
	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954	1961
0-4	14.79	14.68	11.73	12.20	11.40	8.84	9.82	10.35	10.12
5-9	13.18	12.76	12.26	10.22	11.11	9.68	7.88	9.83	9.54
10-14	11.77	10.92	11.93	9.54	9.79	9.61	7.15	7.70	9.43
15-19	10.13	9.64	10.46	10.03	8.37	9.42	7.96	6.67	7.70
20-24	9.97	9.86	9.43	10.41	8.22	8.84	8.33	6.73	6.72
25-29	8.10	9.47	8.32	9.11	8.53	7.93	8.06	7.86	6.33
30-34	6.77	7.86	7.35	7.59	8.62	7.12	7.98	7.94	7.15
35-39	6.21	5.99	6.96	6.47	7.43	6.94	7.44	7.32	7.43
40-44	5.29	4.73	5.80	5.78	6.16	6.96	6.42	7.05	6.63
45-49	4.19	4.03	4.25	5.15	5.04	6.40	5.98	6.12	6.39
50-54	3.28	3.31	3.33	4.24	4.39	5.15	5.52	5.27	5.53
55-59	2.01	2.43	2.59	2.96	3.67	3.85	5.32	4.40	4.43
60-64	1.86	1.80	2.14	2.23	2.97	3.25	4.38	4.28	3.84
65-69	1.11	1.05	1.65	1.74	1.91	2.52	3.23	3.54	3.23
70-74	.74	.77	.96	1.17	1.20	1.81	2.12	2.42	2.64
75-79	.35	.42	.47	.73	.72	1.03	1.37	1.41	1.64
80-84	} .25 {	.19	.26	.30	.32	.44	.69	.74	.83
85 or more		.09	.11	.13	.15	.21	.35	.37	.42
Total, All Ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Summary—									
Under 15	39.74	38.36	35.92	31.96	32.30	28.13	24.85	27.88	29.09
15-64	57.81	59.12	60.63	63.97	63.40	65.86	67.39	63.64	62.15
65 or more	2.45	2.52	3.45	4.07	4.30	6.01	7.76	8.48	8.76

The high post-war birth rates have reversed the long-term downward trend in the proportion of the State's population under 15 years of age, despite the numerical increase in the population in the age groups 15-64 years as a result of post-war immigration. The increased numbers in these age groups retarded, between 1954 and 1961, the long-term increase in the proportion of the population aged 65 or more years.

The proportion of the population in the age groups 15-64 years, from which the work force is mainly drawn, has fallen to 62 per cent., the lowest since 1901. The proportional decline in these groups of "working age" would have been greater without the major contribution made by post-war immigration, particularly at ages below 45 years. The population in the age group 25-34 in 1961 was affected by the low birth rates experienced during the nineteen-thirties; both the number and the proportion of the population in the age group fell between 1954 and 1961, despite the heavy post-war immigration. The proportion of the population in the age group 15-24 years rose between 1954 and 1961, reflecting the increase in the birth rate since 1940.

Particulars of changes in the age distribution of the population between 1954 and 1961 are shown below:—

Table 45. Age Distribution of the Population of N.S.W., 1954 and 1961

Age Group (years)	Census, 30th June, 1954	Census, 30th June, 1961	Increase, 1954 to 1961	
			Number	Per cent.
0- 4	354,255	396,567	42,312	11·9
5-14	600,240	743,047	142,807	23·8
15-24	458,961	564,519	105,558	23·0
25-34	540,856	527,950	(—) 12,906	(—) 2·4
35-44	491,962	550,994	59,032	12·0
45-54	389,852	466,918	77,066	19·8
55-64	297,278	324,147	26,869	9·0
65 or more	290,125	342,871	52,746	18·2
Total, All Ages	3,423,529	3,917,013	493,484	14·4

AGE DISTRIBUTION IN AREAS OF THE STATE

Particulars of the age distribution of the population in the statistical divisions of the State at the 1961 census reveal that in the Balance of Cumberland, North Central Plain, and Central Plain Divisions, more than half the population was under 25 years of age. The high proportion aged 65 years or more in the Hunter and Manning and Central Tableland Divisions reflects the migration of retired persons from other areas to the resort areas of Gosford and Wyong (in Hunter and Manning) and the Blue Mountains (in Central Tableland); in each of these resort areas, the proportion exceeded 15 per cent. in 1961.

Table 46. Proportional Age Distribution of the Population in Statistical Divisions, 30th June, 1961

Statistical Division	Per cent. of Total Population in Age Group						
	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65 or more	All Ages
Metropolis	26·3	14·5	13·6	14·8	21·4	9·4	100·0
Balance of Cumberland	35·8	15·2	14·4	14·1	15·0	5·5	100·0
Cumberland	26·7	14·5	13·6	14·8	21·1	9·3	100·0
North Coast	34·5	13·1	11·6	12·6	19·5	8·7	100·0
Hunter and Manning	30·2	13·7	12·7	13·6	20·3	9·5	100·0
South Coast	32·5	14·7	14·8	13·9	17·7	6·4	100·0
Northern Tableland	33·1	16·1	12·4	12·1	17·9	8·4	100·0
Central Tableland	32·3	13·9	12·5	12·5	19·5	9·2	100·0
Southern Tableland	32·5	14·8	14·5	13·6	17·6	6·9	100·0
North Western Slope	34·4	14·1	13·5	12·5	18·3	7·2	100·0
Central Western Slope	34·7	14·4	13·3	12·2	17·7	7·6	100·0
South Western Slope	33·1	15·0	13·7	12·8	17·7	7·8	100·0
North Central Plain	35·5	15·1	14·0	12·2	17·0	6·3	100·0
Central Plain	34·9	15·3	15·2	12·0	17·0	5·7	100·0
Riverina	35·1	14·0	13·8	12·4	17·8	6·9	100·0
Western Division	34·1	14·1	14·3	13·0	18·6	5·9	100·0
New South Wales	29·1	14·4	13·5	14·1	20·2	8·7	100·0

The growing proportion of the population under 15 years of age is reflected in each of these areas of the State, but the proportion in 1961 ranged from 26 per cent. in the metropolis to 34 per cent. in the rural areas. On the other hand, the metropolis had the highest proportion of persons aged 65 years or more; the low proportion in the Newcastle and Wollongong areas may be attributed to the recent rapid growth of the City of Greater Wollongong (where the proportion was only 5 per cent.).

The proportion of the population in the "working" age groups (15-64 years) was highest in the metropolis, followed by the Newcastle and Wollongong areas, in both 1954 and 1961, and between these years had fallen in all areas of the State. The low proportion in the age group 25-34 years in 1961 reflects the low birth rates experienced during the nineteen-thirties. The slight decrease between 1954 and 1961 in the proportion aged 15-24 years in "other urban areas", and the constant proportion in rural areas, as compared with the increases in the metropolis and Newcastle and Wollongong areas, are indicative of the trend for persons in this age group to migrate to the industrial areas, particularly the metropolis.

Particulars of changes in the age distribution of the population in the metropolis and the rest of the State between 1954 and 1961 are given in the next table:—

Table 49. Changes in Age Distribution, Areas of N.S.W., 1954 to 1961

Age Group (years)	Numerical Increase			Percentage Increase		
	Metropolis	Rest of N.S.W.	New South Wales	Metropolis	Rest of N.S.W.	New South Wales
0-14	104,706	80,413	185,119	22.31	16.57	19.39
15-24	81,161	24,397	105,558	34.50	10.90	23.00
25-34	(-) 4,057	(-) 8,849	(-) 12,906	(-) 1.35	(-) 3.68	(-) 2.39
35-44	44,473	14,559	59,032	15.95	6.83	12.00
45-54	48,273	28,793	77,066	21.32	17.62	19.77
55-64	13,018	13,851	26,869	7.23	11.81	9.04
65 or more	32,653	20,093	52,746	18.84	17.21	18.18
All Ages	320,227	173,257	493,484	17.19	11.10	14.41

(-) denotes decrease.

The age distribution of the population of the metropolis in 1961 is shown in the following table:—

Table 50. Age Distribution of Population of Metropolis, 30th June, 1961*

Age Group (years)	Males	Females	Persons	Age Group (years)	Males	Females	Persons
0- 4	99,961	95,853	195,814	50-54	63,032	64,127	127,159
5- 9	94,311	90,688	184,999	55-59	50,590	52,403	102,993
10-14	98,543	94,577	193,120	60-64	40,158	49,829	89,987
15-19	85,018	83,068	168,086	65-69	31,644	44,234	75,878
20-24	75,542	72,756	148,298	70-74	25,482	36,931	62,413
25-29	71,384	66,209	137,593	75-79	14,953	23,772	38,725
30-34	82,017	76,400	158,417	80-84	6,429	12,841	19,270
35-39	86,108	83,938	170,046	85 or more	2,908	6,800	9,708
40-44	76,218	77,096	153,314				
45-49	73,680	73,888	147,568				
				All Ages	1,077,978	1,105,410	2,183,388

* The age distribution of the population of the Sydney Statistical Division at 30th June, 1966 is shown in the Appendix to this volume.

AVERAGE AND MEDIAN AGES

The average and median ages of the population at the last five censuses are shown both for the State and the metropolis in the next table. The average age is calculated by totalling the ages of all the population, and dividing by the number of persons. The median age is obtained by determining the age of the person who would form the mid-point if the population were arranged in order of age.

Table 51. Average and Median Age of the Population

Census	Average Age			Median Age		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
NEW SOUTH WALES						
4th April, 1921	28.29	27.56	27.94	26.15	25.22	25.67
30th June, 1933	30.14	30.17	30.16	27.14	27.27	27.20
30th June, 1947	32.06	32.87	32.47	30.13	30.82	30.48
30th June, 1954	31.52	32.78	32.15	29.95	31.12	30.52
30th June, 1961	31.16	32.73	31.94	29.34	30.88	30.11
METROPOLIS*						
4th April, 1921	28.83	29.50	29.18	27.59	27.83	27.71
30th June, 1933	31.07	32.24	31.68	28.76	30.23	29.53
30th June, 1947	33.24	35.02	34.16	31.63	33.31	32.50
30th June, 1954	32.63	34.78	33.73	31.61	33.63	32.63
30th June, 1961	32.08	34.42	33.26	30.88	33.27	32.05

* On the basis of the boundaries existing at the date of each census.

The steady increase in the average age of the population which occurred in the intervals between earlier censuses, mainly owing to the long-term decline in the birth rate, was reversed in the period 1947 to 1954, when a substantial rise in the birth rate and a large influx of migrants caused the average age to fall slightly below the 1947 level. The downward trend continued during the period from 1954 to 1961. The average age of people residing in the metropolis is consistently higher than that of people residing in the remainder of the State.

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE POPULATION

The conjugal condition of the population of New South Wales, as disclosed by the 1961 census, was as follows:—

Table 52. Conjugal Condition of Population, N.S.W., 30th June, 1961*

Conjugal Condition	Number			Proportion per cent.		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Never married—						
Under age 15 ..	582,589	557,025	1,139,614	29.53	28.65	29.09
Age 15 or more ..	411,420	289,679	701,099	20.85	14.90	17.90
Married† ..	916,753	914,437	1,831,190	46.47	47.04	46.75
Widowed ..	45,296	162,980	208,276	2.30	8.38	5.32
Divorced ..	16,851	19,983	36,834	0.85	1.03	0.94
Total ..	1,972,909	1,944,104	3,917,013	100.00	100.00	100.00

* Details of the conjugal condition of the population at 30th June, 1966 are shown in the Appendix to this volume.

† Includes persons permanently separated (legally or otherwise).

The proportion of married persons in New South Wales rose steadily from 39.6 per cent. in 1933 to 46.6 per cent. in 1947 and 47.5 per cent. in 1954, and contracted to 46.7 per cent. in 1961 mainly because of the increase in the proportion of the population under 15 years of age.

The ratio of married males to the total male population aged 15 years or more (as shown below) rose from 43.9 per cent. in 1901 to 65.9 per cent. in 1954, and remained unchanged in 1961. There has also been a long-term increase in the ratio of married females to the female population 15 and over, the ratio rising from 51.0 per cent. in 1901 to 65.9 per cent. in 1961.

Number of Married Males per 100 Males 15 and over, N.S.W., at Census

1901	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954	1961
43.9	46.6	53.9	54.2	62.0	65.9	65.9

Number of Married Females per 100 Females 15 and over, N.S.W., at Census

1901	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954	1961
51.0	52.2	56.4	55.7	61.6	65.8	65.9

The proportion married was higher for females than for males at each census to 1933, probably because of the excess of males in the population. In 1947, with an excess of females in the population, the proportion of males married exceeded that of females. There was again an excess of males in 1954 and 1961, but it was very slight at ages 15 or more and the proportions of males and females married were virtually equal. In 1961, the proportion of females 15 and over "ever married" (including the widowed and divorced) was 79 per cent., compared with 70 per cent. for males; the difference was due mainly to the excess of widows over widowers, women tending to outlive men.

Particulars of the masculinity of the population and the proportions married in statistical divisions in 1961 are given in the next table. Generally speaking, a shortage of females was accompanied by a high proportion of females married.

Table 53. Masculinity of Population and Proportion of those 15 years and over who were Married, Statistical Divisions, 30th June, 1961

Statistical Division	Number of Males per 100 Females	Proportion 15 and over Married	
		Males	Females
		Per cent.	Per cent.
Metropolis	97.5	65.9	63.4
Balance of Cumberland	109.9	66.9	72.7
Cumberland	98.1	65.9	63.8
North Coast	102.8	68.2	69.2
Hunter and Manning	101.9	68.9	69.6
South Coast	110.2	66.0	72.5
Northern Tableland	104.1	63.6	64.7
Central Tableland	102.0	65.5	66.3
Southern Tableland	109.2	61.7	67.4
North Western Slope	105.3	67.0	70.2
Central Western Slope	105.6	65.5	69.1
South Western Slope	107.8	63.8	68.1
North Central Plain	109.4	64.0	71.0
Central Plain	118.6	61.6	71.1
Riverina	112.1	64.4	71.9
Western Division	113.0	63.7	71.6
New South Wales	101.5	65.9	65.9

COUNTRIES OF BIRTH

During the post-war years, the Commonwealth Government has encouraged immigration by various schemes of assisted migration arranged by agreements with the governments of other countries. As a result of this policy, Australia gained an annual average of about 80,000 persons by migration during the period 1954 to 1961. The effects of this heavy immigration are shown in the following comparison of the countries of birth of the population of New South Wales, as recorded at the 1954 and 1961 censuses:—

Table 54. Countries of Birth of N.S.W. Population, 30th June, 1954 and 1961*

Country of Birth	Males		Females		Persons	
	1954	1961	1954	1961	1954	1961
<i>Australasia—</i>						
Australia	1,461,504	1,625,308	1,498,672	1,665,064	2,960,176	3,290,372
New Zealand	11,037	11,758	11,478	12,445	22,515	24,203
Other	535	969	582	975	1,117	1,944
Total, Australasia	1,473,076	1,638,035	1,510,732	1,678,484	2,983,808	3,316,519
<i>Europe—</i>						
England	94,121	103,854	82,572	92,919	176,693	196,773
Wales	3,388	3,518	2,545	2,814	5,933	6,332
Scotland	25,542	25,707	22,414	23,358	47,956	49,065
Ireland†	9,215	9,574	7,253	7,333	16,468	16,907
Austria	2,263	5,380	2,323	4,227	4,586	9,607
Czechoslovakia	3,550	3,327	1,893	1,831	5,443	5,158
Germany	9,397	18,753	9,985	17,015	19,382	35,768
Greece	5,988	15,390	3,187	11,370	9,175	26,760
Hungary	3,950	8,202	2,732	6,001	6,682	14,203
Italy	20,163	37,447	9,777	24,918	29,940	62,365
Latvia	2,916	2,764	2,448	2,309	5,364	5,073
Malta	5,615	9,764	3,683	7,305	9,298	17,069
Netherlands	9,072	15,636	6,515	12,021	15,587	27,657
Poland	11,114	11,317	6,327	7,165	17,441	18,482
Ukraine	3,039	2,772	2,174	2,014	5,213	4,786
U.S.S.R.	2,620	3,191	2,852	3,927	5,472	7,118
Yugoslavia	5,141	11,489	2,436	6,113	7,577	17,602
Other	9,940	14,184	6,148	9,327	16,088	23,511
Total, Europe	227,034	302,269	177,264	241,967	404,298	544,236
<i>Asia—</i>						
China	3,717	5,118	1,900	3,204	5,617	8,322
Cyprus	1,596	1,996	532	1,317	2,128	3,313
India, Pakistan and Ceylon	2,116	3,658	1,704	2,109	3,820	5,767
Lebanon and Syria	1,888	3,347	1,041	2,336	2,929	5,683
Other	3,139	6,623	2,358	4,274	5,497	10,897
Total, Asia	12,456	20,742	7,535	13,240	19,991	33,982
<i>Africa—</i>						
Egypt	2,135	3,901	1,842	3,529	3,977	7,430
Republic of South Africa	1,238	1,560	1,169	1,475	2,407	3,035
Other	315	655	277	504	592	1,159
Total, Africa	3,688	6,116	3,288	5,508	6,976	11,624
<i>America—</i>						
Canada	1,082	1,419	851	1,149	1,933	2,568
United States	1,960	2,432	1,356	1,729	3,316	4,161
Other	358	433	303	402	661	835
Total, America	3,400	4,284	2,510	3,280	5,910	7,564
<i>Pacific Islands</i>	1,090	1,390	1,196	1,532	2,286	2,922
<i>At Sea</i>	116	73	144	93	260	166
Total born outside Australia	259,356	347,601	203,997	279,040	463,353	626,641
Total Population	1,720,860	1,972,909	1,702,669	1,944,104	3,423,529	3,917,013

* Details of the countries of birth of the population at 30th June, 1966 are shown in the Appendix to this volume.

† Northern Ireland and Republic of Ireland.

The proportional distribution of the population of the urban and rural areas of the State according to the main groups of countries of birth is shown for 1961 in the next table. The 1954 census figures for the whole State are also shown.

Table 55. Proportional Distribution of the Population by Country of Birth

Country of Birth	At 30th June, 1961						At 30th June, 1954
	Urban Areas				Rural Areas	New South Wales	New South Wales
	Metro- polis	Newcastle and Wollon- gong*	Other†	Total			
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
<i>Australasia—</i>							
Australia	80.1	81.5	90.6	82.8	91.9	84.0	86.4
Other	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.7
Total, Australasia ..	81.0	81.8	90.9	83.5	92.3	84.7	87.1
<i>Europe—</i>							
United Kingdom‡ ..	8.2	8.4	4.7	7.3	3.7	6.9	7.2
Other	8.7	9.2	3.9	7.6	3.6	7.0	4.6
Total, Europe	16.9	17.6	8.6	15.0	7.3	13.9	11.8
<i>Asia</i>	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.9	0.6
<i>Africa</i>	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2
<i>America</i>	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
<i>Other</i>	0.1	...	...	0.1	...	0.1	0.1
Total born outside Australia	19.9	18.5	9.4	17.2	8.1	16.0	13.6
Total Population	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Newcastle Urban Area and City of Greater Wollongong.

† Municipalities (excluding rural parts) and non-municipal towns outside the metropolis, Newcastle Urban Area, and Greater Wollongong (see text on pages 54 and 62).

‡ Including the Republic of Ireland.

At 30th June, 1961, Australian-born persons constituted 84.0 per cent. of the total population, compared with 86.4 per cent. in 1954 and 89.8 per cent. in 1947. The percentage of people born in Europe increased from 11.8 in 1954 to 13.9 in 1961, the percentage born in the United Kingdom (including the Republic of Ireland) decreasing from 7.2 to 6.9 and other European-born persons increasing from 4.6 to 7.0 per cent.

The total oversea-born population of the State increased by 163,288 (or 35.2 per cent.) between 1954 and 1961, the countries of birth with the largest numerical increases being Italy (an increase of 32,423 persons), the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (22,027), Greece (17,585), Germany (16,386), the Netherlands (12,070), and Yugoslavia (10,025).

At 30th June, 1961, 53 per cent. of Australian-born persons in the State resided within the metropolis, 8 per cent. in the Newcastle and Wollongong areas, 22 per cent. in other urban areas, and 16 per cent. in rural areas. In the case of persons born outside Australia, the corresponding percentages were 69, 10, 12, and 7.

In the following table, the countries of birth of the New South Wales population are shown in order of the numbers born in each country. Separate figures are also shown for the urban and rural areas of the State, but these are not arranged in order of magnitude.

Table 56. Countries of Birth of N.S.W. Population: Ranked in Order of Magnitude, 30th June, 1961

Country of Birth	Urban Areas			Rural Areas	Migratory	New South Wales
	Metropolis	Newcastle and Wollongong*	Other†			
Australia	1,748,725	277,467	734,994	524,978	4,208	3,290,372
Other Countries—						
United Kingdom‡	178,484	28,477	37,961	21,222	2,933	269,077
Italy	43,790	7,373	4,396	6,747	59	62,365
Germany	20,481	5,844	6,109	3,205	129	35,768
Netherlands	15,627	3,323	5,459	3,185	63	27,657
Greece	20,697	2,488	2,844	676	55	26,760
New Zealand	18,592	1,011	2,620	1,790	190	24,203
Poland	12,371	2,188	2,990	906	27	18,482
Yugoslavia	11,063	3,073	2,057	1,397	12	17,602
Malta	15,143	745	650	519	12	17,069
Hungary	11,624	994	1,083	488	14	14,203
Austria	6,691	1,216	1,124	558	18	9,607
China	6,909	202	498	175	538	8,322
Egypt	7,073	124	160	64	9	7,430
U.S.S.R.	6,000	368	459	276	15	7,118
Lebanon	4,963	118	418	71	1	5,571
Czechoslovakia	4,066	301	458	320	13	5,158
Latvia	3,698	471	611	288	5	5,073
India	2,810	197	357	336	1,099	4,799
Ukraine	3,185	629	767	204	1	4,786
U.S.A.	3,192	203	386	262	118	4,161
Cyprus	2,796	288	180	48	1	3,313
Republic of South Africa	2,250	137	389	237	22	3,035
Estonia	2,134	228	227	356	6	2,951
Canada	1,873	133	309	202	51	2,568
France	1,788	137	222	173	77	2,397
Lithuania	1,755	238	277	101	3	2,374
Finland	1,527	258	372	158	12	2,327
Indonesia	1,680	88	197	198	149	2,312
Denmark	1,422	259	257	169	14	2,121
Romania	1,707	140	138	65	1	2,051
Other Australasian	1,423	61	274	184	2	1,944
Other European	6,094	1,172	1,034	794	196	9,290
Other Asian	7,894	224	723	366	458	9,665
Other African	840	71	123	103	22	1,159
Other American	621	46	76	81	11	835
Pacific Islands	2,291	81	288	216	46	2,922
At Sea	109	11	28	17	1	166
Total, Other Countries	434,663	62,917	76,521	46,157	6,383	626,641
Total Population	2,183,388	340,384	811,515	571,135	10,591	3,917,013

* Newcastle Urban Area and City of Greater Wollongong.

† Municipalities (excluding rural parts) and non-municipal towns outside the metropolis, Newcastle Urban Area, and Greater Wollongong (see text on pages 54 and 62).

‡ Including the Republic of Ireland.

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA

Particulars of the number of completed years of residence in Australia of persons born outside Australia are recorded at each census. A summary of these particulars in respect of foreign-born persons residing in New South Wales at 30th June, 1954 and 1961 is shown in the following table:—

Table 57. Period of Residence in Australia of Persons in N.S.W. Born Outside Australia, 30th June, 1954 and 1961*

Period of Residence	Number of Persons		Percentage Distribution of Persons Born Outside Australia	
	1954	1961	1954	1961
Under 1 year	21,837	45,567	4.7	7.3
1 year and under 2 years	17,068	31,004	3.7	5.0
2 years „ „ 3 years	29,937	30,851	6.5	4.9
3 „ „ „ 4 „	40,059	26,502	8.6	4.2
4 „ „ „ 5 „	51,120	29,015	11.0	4.6
Total under 5 years	160,021	162,939	34.5	26.0
5 years and under 6 years	40,204	29,442	8.7	4.7
6 „ „ „ 7 „	13,120	28,564	2.8	4.6
7 „ „ „ 14 „	241,059	196,358	52.0	31.3
14 „ „ „ 21 „		17,173		2.7
21 years or more		178,525		28.5
Not stated	9,001	13,640	2.0	2.2
Total born outside Australia ..	463,405	626,641	100.0	100.0
Born in Australia	2,960,124	3,290,372	...	...
Total Population	3,423,529	3,917,013	...	...

* Details recorded at the 1966 census are shown in the Appendix to this volume.

Post-war immigration gathered momentum in the middle of 1948, and, as a result, a large proportion (43.2 per cent.) of the persons who had been born outside Australia and were in New South Wales in 1954 had resided in Australia for less than six years. This proportion fell to 30.7 per cent. in 1961, although considerable gains from immigration were experienced during the intervening years.

Curtailement of migration during the 1939-1945 war was responsible for the small number (17,174) of persons whose period of residence in Australia was from 14 to 21 years at the 1961 census.

NATIONALITY (i.e., ALLEGIANCE)

The 1961 census disclosed that despite the rise in the number of persons of British nationality from 3,294,137 in 1954 to 3,740,462 in 1961, the large influx of citizens of foreign countries during this period reduced the proportion of British subjects from 96.2 to 95.5 per cent. Particulars of the nationality of the population as recorded at the 1954 and 1961 censuses are set out in the next table. Statistics of the excess of overseas arrivals over departures, according to the nationalities shown on the migrants' passports, are shown on page 83.

Table 58. Nationality * of the Population, N.S.W., 30th June, 1954 and 1961

Nationality	Number						Number per 10,000 of Population	
	Males		Females		Persons		1954	1961
	1954	1961	1954	1961	1954	1961		
<i>British†</i>	1,642,338	1,869,745	1,651,987	1,870,717	3,294,325	3,740,462	9,622	9,549
<i>Foreign—</i>								
American (U.S.)	1,454	1,910	818	1,230	2,272	3,140	7	8
Austrian ..	590	3,348	652	2,138	1,242	5,486	4	14
Chinese ..	2,453	2,855	578	888	3,031	3,743	9	10
Czechoslovak	1,875	472	992	177	2,867	649	8	2
Danish ..	296	989	107	542	403	1,531	1	4
Dutch	9,265	11,514	6,854	9,428	16,119	20,942	47	53
Estonian ..	1,257	294	1,176	239	2,433	533	7	1
Finnish ..	123	1,160	38	845	161	2,005	...	5
French ..	935	961	810	873	1,745	1,834	5	5
German ..	4,000	11,900	3,882	8,875	7,882	20,775	23	53
Greek	4,024	11,530	2,205	9,444	6,229	20,974	18	54
Hungarian ..	2,293	3,613	1,627	2,624	3,920	6,237	11	16
Italian ..	15,200	24,741	6,767	17,878	21,967	42,619	64	109
Latvian ..	2,757	761	2,518	553	5,275	1,314	15	3
Lebanese ..	1,373	2,078	599	1,503	1,972	3,581	6	9
Lithuanian ..	1,453	412	1,051	259	2,504	671	7	2
Norwegian ..	656	570	147	212	803	782	2	2
Polish	9,291	4,286	6,314	3,077	15,605	7,363	46	19
Portuguese ..	190	1,077	45	225	235	1,302	1	3
Russian ..	971	1,112	968	1,353	1,939	2,465	6	6
Spanish ..	112	709	38	400	150	1,109	...	3
Ukrainian ..	3,360	1,048	2,620	808	5,980	1,856	18	5
Yugoslav ..	3,852	6,635	2,138	3,530	5,990	10,165	18	26
Other	1,784	3,061	1,063	1,915	2,847	4,976	9	12
Stateless ..	8,958	6,128	6,675	4,371	15,633	10,499	46	27
Total Foreign	78,669	103,164	50,723	73,387	129,392	176,551	378	451
Total Population	1,720,860	1,972,909	1,702,669	1,944,104	3,423,529	3,917,013	10,000	10,000

* Nationality in relation to the country to which a person owes legal allegiance. Particulars of the nationality of the population as recorded at the 1966 census are shown in the Appendix to this volume.

† All persons of individual citizenship status who, by virtue of the (Commonwealth) Nationality and Citizenship Act, 1948, are deemed to be British subjects. Includes naturalised British subjects. For purposes of the table, Irish nationality is included with British.

The number of foreign nationals increased by 114,234 between 1947 and 1954, and by 47,347 between 1954 and 1961. Of the total at 30th June, 1961, the most numerous were—Italian, 42,619; Greek, 20,974; Dutch, 20,942; German, 20,775; and Yugoslav, 10,165. Stateless persons in 1961 numbered 10,499.

The oversea-born population of New South Wales at 30th June, 1961 numbered 626,641, and 72 per cent. of these were British subjects.

ABORIGINES

The number of aborigines in New South Wales during the first century after the date of settlement is not known accurately, but it is certain that they were never numerous. The first careful enumeration of aborigines was made in 1891, when it was found that there were only 5,097 aborigines of full-blood. Their number declined progressively until 1947, but has since risen slightly. The number of full-blood aborigines and half-caste aborigines enumerated at each census from 1891 were as follows:—

Table 59. Aborigines in New South Wales

Census	Full-blood Aborigines			Half-caste Aborigines		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1891	2,896	2,201	5,097	1,663	1,520	3,183
1901	2,192	1,586	3,778	*	*	3,656†
1911	1,152	860	2,012	2,335	2,177	4,512
1921	923	674	1,597	2,367	2,221	4,588
1933	617	417	1,034	4,358	3,959	8,317
1947	546	407	953	5,498	5,109	10,607
1954	769	634	1,403	5,509	5,301	10,810
1961	791	697	1,488	6,703	6,525	13,228

* Not available.

† Includes 509 nomadic half-castes.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIAN STATES AND CAPITAL CITIES

The population of each of the Australian States and Territories at the 1954 and 1961 census and as estimated in 1965, is shown in the following table:—

Table 60. Population of Australian States and Territories*

State or Territory	Population			Proportion of Population of Australia		
	Census, 30th June		Estimated, 30th June, 1965	Census, 30th June		Estimated, 30th June, 1965
	1954	1961		1954	1961	
New South Wales ..	3,423,529	3,917,013	4,192,648	Per cent. 38·09	Per cent. 37·28	Per cent. 36·91
Victoria	2,452,341	2,930,113	3,208,076	27·29	27·88	28·24
Queensland	1,318,259	1,518,828	1,610,688	14·67	14·45	14·18
South Australia ..	797,094	969,340	1,054,237	8·87	9·23	9·28
Western Australia ..	639,771	736,629	804,463	7·12	7·01	7·08
Tasmania	308,752	350,340	366,024	3·44	3·33	3·22
Northern Territory ..	16,469	27,095	34,803	·18	·26	·31
Australian Capital Territory	30,315	58,828	88,571	·34	·56	·78
Australia	8,986,530	10,508,186	11,359,510	100·00	100·00	100·00

* The populations recorded at the 1966 census are shown in the Appendix to this volume.

During the intercensal period 1933 to 1947, the population of New South Wales increased at an average annual rate of 0.99 per cent., which was faster than that of any other Australian State except Queensland (where the rate was 1.11 per cent.).

In the seven years from 1947 to 1954, however, the rate of increase in New South Wales (1.98 per cent.) was lower than in any other State, the average for Australia as a whole being 2.46 per cent.

During the seven years from 1954 to 1961, the rate of increase in New South Wales was again low compared with other States. The average annual rates of increase during the period, in order of magnitude, were—South Australia, 2.83 per cent.; Victoria, 2.58 per cent.; Queensland, 2.04 per cent.; Western Australia, 2.03 per cent.; New South Wales, 1.94 per cent.; and Tasmania, 1.82 per cent. The average for Australia was 2.26 per cent.

Sydney is the seventh largest city of the British Commonwealth, being exceeded in population by London, Calcutta, Bombay, Manchester, Delhi, and Birmingham. A comparison with the capitals of other Australian States and Territories is shown below:—

Table 61. Population of Capital Cities of Australia, 30th June, 1965*

Metropolis	Estimated Population, 30th June, 1965	Proportion of Population of Whole State or Territory	Metropolis	Estimated Population, 30th June, 1965	Proportion of Population of Whole State or Territory
Sydney	2,349,590	Per cent. 56.0	Perth	465,000	Per cent. 57.8
Melbourne	2,121,900	66.1	Hobart	123,967	33.9
Brisbane	677,000	42.0	Canberra	85,690	96.7
Adelaide	615,500	58.4	Darwin	16,881	48.5

* The populations recorded at the 1966 census are shown in the Appendix to this volume.

MIGRATION

The extent to which net migration contributed to the growth of the population of New South Wales during each intercensal period from 1861 and in each of the last eleven years is illustrated by the table on page 53. During the period from 1947 to 1965, when Commonwealth post-war migration schemes were in operation, immigration accounted for over one-third of the total increase in the State's population.

OVERSEA MIGRATION

The statistics of overseas arrivals and departures (as given in this chapter) represent ship and aircraft passengers disembarking from overseas (arrivals) or embarking for overseas (departures) at New South Wales ports. They include overseas passengers travelling via New South Wales to or from other Australian States, and exclude those travelling via other States to or from New South Wales. The figures should not be taken to represent true overseas migration to or from New South Wales. Members of the crews of ships and aircraft are excluded from the figures.

Oversea arrivals and departures are classified according to the length of their stay, as stated by the travellers on arrival in or departure from Australia. In the classification:—

Permanent Movement covers persons arriving to settle permanently in Australia and Australian residents leaving to settle permanently abroad.

Long-term Movement comprises—in the case of arrivals: Australian residents returning after one year or more in an overseas country and visitors intending to stay in Australia for at least a year; and in the case of departures: Australian residents leaving to stay in an overseas country for at least a year and visitors leaving after a stay of one year or more.

Short-term Movement covers all other arrivals and departures, including the movement of Australian troops (irrespective of period of stay overseas) and the departure of persons who stated on departure that they had come to Australia intending to settle but had stayed for less than a year.

The intended length of stay (as stated by residents departing and non-residents arriving) represents the traveller's intention at the time. Many travellers subsequently change their intentions, and this must be borne in mind in interpreting the statistics.

The next table shows, for New South Wales, particulars of overseas arrivals and departures in each of the last seven years:—

Table 62. Oversea Arrivals and Departures, N.S.W.: Length of Stay

Particulars	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
ARRIVALS							
Long-term and Permanent	49,391	58,765	57,301	60,729	75,404	89,410	98,812
Short-term—							
Australian residents ..	40,579	51,784	59,476	68,032	77,767	92,310	114,320
Other	50,566	65,983	78,796	86,076	96,037	112,858	132,967
Total Arrivals	140,536	176,532	195,573	214,837	249,208	294,578	346,099
DEPARTURES							
Long-term and Permanent	21,130	25,093	31,818	33,669	37,798	39,190	45,271
Short-term—							
Australian residents ..	40,498	51,530	60,196	65,899	76,502	91,240	112,484
Other	54,562	67,275	82,408	89,924	101,589	116,846	139,961
Total Departures	116,190	143,898	174,422	189,492	215,889	247,276	297,716
EXCESS OF ARRIVALS OVER DEPARTURES							
Long-term and Permanent	28,261	33,672	25,483	27,060	37,606	50,220	53,541
Short-term—							
Australian residents ..	81	254	(—) 720	2,133	1,265	1,070	1,836
Other	(—) 3,996	(—) 1,292	(—) 3,612	(—) 3,848	(—) 5,552	(—) 3,988	(—) 6,994
Total Excess	24,346	32,634	21,151	25,345	33,319	47,302	48,383

(—) denotes excess of departures over arrivals.

An age and sex distribution of the overseas arrivals in New South Wales and the overseas departures from the State during the last four years is given in the next table:—

Table 63. Oversea Arrivals and Departures, N.S.W.: Age and Sex Distribution

Age Group (years)	Arrivals				Departures			
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1962	1963	1964	1965
MALES								
0- 4	5,567	6,798	7,790	9,342	4,233	4,940	5,201	6,309
5-14	8,569	9,923	12,376	14,100	6,060	6,840	7,719	9, 29
15-24	18,163	23,737	28,750	32,301	15,528	18,286	20,969	25,623
25-34	25,127	30,070	35,605	41,344	23,203	26,180	30,317	36,124
35-44	24,530	28,474	34,254	40,857	23,177	26,853	31,585	37,836
45-54	18,981	21,439	25,143	29,266	18,344	21,016	24,186	28,250
55-64	11,918	13,410	16,115	19,154	11,838	13,179	15,613	18,442
65 or more	7,378	7,679	8,754	10,618	6,775	7,476	8,291	10,077
All Ages	120,233	141,530	168,787	196,982	109,158	124,770	143,881	171,990
FEMALES								
0- 4	5,138	6,425	7,407	8,834	4,065	4,649	4,987	5,707
5-14	8,371	9,475	11,410	13,698	6,114	6,602	7,440	9,034
15-24	18,935	22,864	26,952	30,995	15,018	18,071	20,783	25,733
25-34	16,346	18,544	21,671	25,120	13,019	14,747	16,708	20,056
35-44	13,461	14,833	17,365	20,376	11,758	13,307	15,000	17,882
45-54	12,861	14,234	16,337	20,089	12,171	13,612	15,427	19,065
55-64	11,649	12,491	14,830	18,121	10,909	11,954	13,866	16,906
65 or more	7,843	8,812	9,819	11,884	7,280	8,177	9,184	11,343
All Ages	94,604	107,678	125,791	149,117	80,334	91,119	103,395	125,726
PERSONS								
0- 4	10,705	13,223	15,197	18,176	8,298	9,589	10,188	12,016
5-14	16,940	19,398	23,786	27,798	12,174	13,442	15,159	18,363
15-24	37,098	46,601	55,702	63,296	30,546	36,357	41,752	51,356
25-34	41,473	48,614	57,276	66,464	36,222	40,927	47,025	56,180
35-44	37,991	43,307	51,619	61,233	34,935	40,160	46,585	55,718
45-54	31,842	35,673	41,480	49,355	30,515	34,628	39,613	47,315
55-64	23,567	25,901	30,945	37,275	22,747	25,133	29,479	35,348
65 or more	15,221	16,491	18,573	22,502	14,055	15,653	17,475	21,420
All Ages	214,837	249,208	294,578	346,099	189,492	215,889	247,276	297,716

There was a preponderance of males among the long-term and permanent arrivals entering the State during the period 1948 to 1952, mainly because of the immigration of more unmarried men than unmarried women. Although this excess continued in most subsequent years, the amount of the excess has declined, due in part to wives joining husbands who had migrated earlier and to the encouragement given to the immigration of young unmarried women from some countries.

Many immigrants with young families entered the State during the post-war years. Children under 15 years of age accounted, in most years, for about 28 per cent. of the excess of arrivals over departures, the proportion rising to 37 per cent. in 1954 and 1961 and to a record 44 per cent. in 1953. In 1965, the proportion was 32 per cent., which exceeded slightly the percentage of children under 15 years of age in the total State population.

The next table shows for recent years the excess of overseas arrivals over departures classified according to the nationality shown on passengers' passports. Separate figures are shown for the excess of long-term and permanent overseas arrivals.

Table 64. Excess of Oversea Arrivals over Departures, N.S.W.: Nationality

Nationality	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
LONG-TERM AND PERMANENT MOVEMENT *					
British †	10,654	10,384	20,297	28,680	30,808
American (U.S.)	1,431	1,964	1,774	2,082	2,586
Austrian	(—) 90	(—) 230	80	374	493
Belgian	68	11	127	73	69
Chinese	772	497	103	115	15
Czechoslovak	(—) 4	(—) 5	15	61	55
Dutch	2,080	580	298	964	968
Egyptian	50	39	214	220	251
French	95	73	291	187	37
German	(—) 414	(—) 702	(—) 160	848	881
Greek	2,488	4,755	5,104	7,257	5,509
Hungarian	37	83	101	135	169
Israeli	147	139	118	95	121
Italian	4,086	4,544	3,772	3,001	3,566
Japanese	89	132	78	110	54
Latvian	2	(—) 7	(—) 3	(—) 12	4
Lebanese	430	364	425	658	957
Lithuanian	(—) 11	(—) 3	(—) 5	(—) 2	(—) 2
Norwegian	7	(—) 13	15	35	29
Polish	640	408	291	303	279
Portuguese	140	117	76	248	246
Russian (including Ukrainian)	919	703	188	99	174
Spanish	176	669	767	248	554
Swedish	11	(—) 30	68	43	59
Swiss	83	(—) 1	(—) 37	80	125
Yugoslav	745	1,678	2,264	2,960	3,952
Stateless ‡	447	642	559	364	269
Other	405	263	786	994	1,313
Total	25,483	27,060	37,606	50,220	53,541
TOTAL MOVEMENT					
British †	7,273	10,391	17,786	27,097	27,388
American (U.S.)	1,325	1,284	1,025	1,842	1,381
Austrian	(—) 168	(—) 266	8	346	565
Belgian	61	(—) 2	108	59	55
Chinese	1,000	605	99	173	(—) 57
Czechoslovak	(—) 9	2	37	96	64
Dutch	1,896	597	37	824	807
Egyptian	53	36	216	218	257
French	23	52	265	145	100
German	(—) 687	(—) 1,032	(—) 324	816	879
Greek	2,386	4,811	5,181	7,257	5,334
Hungarian	17	78	120	180	228
Israeli	156	150	104	61	132
Italian	3,368	3,889	2,974	2,395	3,521
Japanese	269	99	98	470	270
Latvian	5	(—) 9	(—) 4	(—) 9	7
Lebanese	432	357	401	653	937
Lithuanian	(—) 10	2	(—) 7	(—) 6	(—) 1
Norwegian	(—) 11	(—) 94	(—) 10	(—) 146	16
Polish	643	400	380	308	292
Portuguese	148	100	58	229	258
Russian (including Ukrainian)	906	677	257	(—) 54	156
Spanish	169	607	740	209	475
Swedish	(—) 2	(—) 41	6	12	44
Swiss	28	(—) 71	(—) 102	61	45
Yugoslav	687	1,645	2,245	2,908	3,916
Stateless ‡	436	628	542	356	438
Other	757	450	1,079	802	876
Total	21,151	25,345	33,319	47,302	48,383

* See text on page 81.

† For purposes of the table, includes Irish and South African.

‡ Excludes stateless Poles and Russians, who are included under Polish and Russian, respectively.

(—) denotes excess of overseas departures over arrivals.

British nationality is obtained through acquisition of the citizenship of any country of the British Commonwealth (see page 87). The figures for "British" in the previous table include not only residents of the United Kingdom and of Crown Colonies (such as Hong Kong), but also citizens of Australia and of other countries of the British Commonwealth.

Before the commencement of large-scale immigration in 1948, oversea arrivals entering New South Wales were predominantly British. During the last five years, British nationals accounted for 52 per cent. of the excess of long-term and permanent arrivals over departures; Italian, Greek, and Yugoslav nationals accounted for the greater part of the balance.

Assisted Oversea Immigration

Particulars of the schemes of assisted migration in operation before the outbreak of war in 1939 are published in the 1940-41 (page 66 *et seq.*) and earlier editions of the Year Book.

The United Kingdom and Commonwealth Governments agreed in 1946 to schemes providing free passages for United Kingdom ex-service personnel and their dependants, and assisted passages for other British residents, wishing to settle in Australia. Both these schemes commenced in 1947.

Under the free passage scheme, British ex-service personnel who served in the United Kingdom armed forces or mercantile marine after 25th May, 1939, and their dependants, whose eligibility was established prior to 31st December, 1950, were granted free passages. The cost of passages was met by the United Kingdom Government up to £stg.75 per adult, any remaining balance being met by the Commonwealth Government. This scheme terminated in 1955.

Under the assisted passage scheme, the migrants are required to contribute towards the cost of their passage, and the United Kingdom Government makes an annual contribution towards passage costs. At present, persons aged 19 or more contribute £stg.10 towards their passage costs, whilst persons under 19 years travel free, and the United Kingdom Government contributes a maximum amount of £stg.150,000 per annum. The balance of the passage costs is met by the Commonwealth Government.

The assisted passage scheme covers five main groups of migrants (and their families). *Personal nominees* are migrants sponsored by Australian residents able to arrange suitable accommodation for them (and any adult Australian resident may nominate friends or relatives in Britain to be considered for assisted passages). *Group nominees* are recruited on a trade-qualification basis to meet applications by private employers and State Governments, who undertake to provide employment and accommodation for those selected. *Commonwealth nominees* are migrants who are selected against known and assessed employment demands in Australia, and who may live in Commonwealth hostels for up to two years while seeking accommodation of their own choice. "*Bring-out-a-Briton*" campaign migrants are selected to fill employment and accommodation vacancies which have been located by voluntary committees formed by community effort to stimulate the flow of British migrants otherwise unable to obtain sponsorship. *Un-nominated migrants* may also be granted assisted passages if they are prepared to make their own accommodation arrangements after

arrival and if they possess sufficient money capital; family units must have a minimum capital of £stg.1,000, and single persons and childless married couples must have a minimum capital of £stg.25 each.

Since 1947, the migration of unaccompanied children and youths from Britain has been encouraged under the auspices of approved voluntary organisations. The Commonwealth and State Governments contribute towards the maintenance of the migrants and the capital expenditure on their accommodation. The New South Wales Government pays 70 cents per week towards the maintenance of each child under 16 years of age (if still at school), and the Commonwealth Government pays child endowment of \$1.50 per week. The United Kingdom Government also contributes to the maintenance of the children.

In 1947, the Commonwealth Government entered into an agreement with the International Refugee Organisation (a subsidiary of the United Nations Organisation), under which the Commonwealth selected and admitted quotas of displaced persons for settlement in Australia and contributed £stg.10 towards the cost of each person's passage. Although this displaced persons migration scheme ceased in 1951, the Commonwealth continued to accept refugees of European origin for permanent settlement in Australia under assisted passage arrangements (and also under full-fare arrangements). The Commonwealth has granted asylum under this scheme to 14,000 Hungarian refugees who fled after the Hungarian rising in October, 1956.

The Commonwealth Government has negotiated migration agreements, which have been renewed or extended from time to time, with the Governments of Malta (first negotiated in 1948), the Netherlands (1951), Italy (1951), and the Federal Republic of Germany (1952). Under the current agreements, part of his passage costs is contributed by the migrant, and the balance is met by the two Governments concerned and the Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration.

Arrangements have been made with the Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration and the Governments of Austria (in 1952), Greece (1952), Spain (1958), and Belgium (1961) for selected workers (and their families) to be settled in Australia as assisted migrants. Under the arrangements, the passage costs are shared between the migrant, the two Governments concerned (except in the case of Austria), and the Inter-governmental Committee. The arrangement with the Spanish Government was suspended temporarily in 1963—and since then, only female dependants nominated by assisted Spanish migrants already in Australia have been granted assisted passages.

A General Assisted Passage Scheme was introduced by the Commonwealth Government in 1954, to attract suitable migrants from Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States of America. The Scheme was later extended to cover French, Irish, and South American nationals and certain British subjects living outside the United Kingdom. However, with the introduction of the Special Passage Assistance Programme (see below), the General Assisted Passage Scheme now applies only to persons resident outside Europe.

The Special Passage Assistance Programme, which was introduced on 1st July, 1966, is designed to attract suitable migrants who are resident in the United Kingdom, European countries (other than Luxembourg and communist countries), or Malta, and who are not already eligible under other assisted passage schemes. Under this Programme, persons 19 or

more years of age contribute \$25 towards their passage costs and receive assistance up to a maximum of \$335, while those under 19 years make no contribution and receive assistance up to \$360. The Commonwealth Government provides for the reception of the migrants and for general assistance towards their re-settlement.

Particulars of the assisted migrants arriving in Australia since January, 1947 are given in the next table:—

Table 65. Arrivals in Australia under Assisted Migration Schemes

Scheme	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1947 to June, 1965
Austrian	1,494	227	372	594	769	18,485
Belgian	232	506	414	318	155	1,625
General Scheme ..	3,527	2,234	1,874	3,327	3,605	27,120
German	10,151	2,234	1,967	2,987	2,870	75,671
Greek	2,086	2,761	2,051	2,633	3,507	39,748
Italian	3,013	1,255	227	195	158	41,028
Maltese	1,099	931	1,501	2,665	3,655	35,264
Netherlands ..	5,728	2,349	1,352	1,585	1,551	68,201
Refugee	3,413	946	1,375	2,040	1,609	211,265
Spanish	1,230	1,549	4,326	78	49	8,007
United Kingdom ..	34,700	27,070	41,700	54,630	70,688	594,956
Other Scheme ..	323	...	...	...	...	28,682
Total Arrivals ..	66,996	42,062	57,159	71,052	88,616	1,150,052

Migrant Assimilation

A "Good Neighbour Movement" was established in 1950 to assist the assimilation of migrants into the Australian community and to co-ordinate the activities of voluntary organisations. The Movement now has a parent body in each State and over 120 branches throughout the Commonwealth.

In conjunction with State educational authorities, the Commonwealth provides free instruction in English for adult migrants, by means of classes, correspondence, and radio broadcasts. The Commonwealth also provides a pre-school service for migrant children resident in immigration centres and a social worker service to give assistance in matters of social problems to migrants (including those resident in immigration centres and hostels). In addition, the Department of Immigration publishes a monthly illustrated newspaper (*The Good Neighbour*), which contains information and instruction for migrants and is distributed free.

Regulation of Immigration

Immigration into Australia is regulated by the (Commonwealth) Migration Act 1958-1964, which came into force on 1st June, 1959 and repealed the Immigration Act, 1901-1949, and the Aliens Deportation Act, 1948.

Any immigrant entering Australia (either for a temporary stay or with the intention of settling) without having been granted an "entry permit", or without being within an exempted class, is a prohibited immigrant. Exempted persons include diplomatic, consular, and trade representatives of other countries and seamen whose ships are in Australian ports. Entry permits are normally granted at ports of entry by means of a stamp in the traveller's passport or equivalent travel document; no form of application is involved.

The admission of aliens of European race desiring to settle permanently in Australia is subject to their compliance with the Commonwealth's requirements in regard to health, character, freedom from security risk, and general suitability as settlers. The general practice is not to permit persons of non-European descent to enter Australia for the purpose of

settling permanently, but exceptions are made in favour of the spouses, fiancées, aged parents, and unmarried children (under age 21) of Australian citizens and other British subjects permanently resident in Australia. However, certain categories of non-European (e.g., bona fide merchants, students, tourists, etc.), are allowed to enter and remain in Australia under temporary entry permits.

The Aliens Act, 1947-1965, provides for a register of aliens to be maintained for each State and mainland Territory of the Commonwealth. Unless exempted, aliens who are 16 or more years of age must register with the Department of Immigration—and must notify the Department of their address, occupation, and employment during the month of September each year, and of their marriage (within 30 days of its taking place). The Act also provides that consent must be obtained before an alien may change his surname.

Passports

Australian passports are issued to Australian citizens in terms of the Passports Act, 1938-1948. Applicants must furnish evidence of their identity and nationality.

As a general rule, passports are valid for five years from the date of issue and may be renewed for five additional years, after which a new passport will be required. The fee for a passport, or for renewal of a passport, is \$4.

The possession of a valid passport does not exempt the holder from the necessity of obtaining a visa where required for entry into an overseas country. Visas are not required by the holders of Australian passports travelling as *bona fide* visitors to British Commonwealth countries (except Ceylon if intending to stay longer than a month) or to Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, France, Greece, Republic of Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Norway, Chile, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the Netherlands, and Turkey.

Approximately 85,000 Australian passports are issued each year in Australia and abroad.

NATIONALITY, CITIZENSHIP, AND NATURALISATION

The Nationality and Citizenship Act, 1948, came into force on 26th January, 1949, and repealed all previous Commonwealth legislation on this subject. The Act created the status of "Australian citizen". In this, it was complementary to the citizenship legislation of other countries of the British Commonwealth. The status of "British subject" is preserved, but is reached through acquisition of the citizenship of any country of the British Commonwealth.

Australian citizenship was automatically conferred by the Act upon British subjects who were born or naturalised in Australia, or who had been residing in Australia for the five years preceding January, 1949, or who were born outside Australia to Australian fathers, or who were women married to Australian citizens. After the commencement of the Act, Australian citizenship may be acquired by birth in Australia, by birth to an Australian father outside Australia, by registration (in the case of British subjects), or by naturalisation (in the case of aliens).

The independence of married women in nationality matters is recognised by the Act. Marriage to an alien has no effect upon an Australian woman's citizenship; alien women who marry Australians do not acquire Australian citizenship, but may be naturalised under easier conditions than those which apply to other aliens.

Under present legislation, certificates of naturalisation as an Australian citizen may be granted to aliens who intend to live permanently in Australia, are of good character, and comply with the following requirements: residence in Australia for five years, an adequate knowledge of the English language and the responsibilities and privileges of citizenship, and the taking of an oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Crown. Residence in other British countries or service under a British Government may be accepted instead of residence in Australia.

Because of the small non-British element in the population, only 25,428 certificates of naturalisation were granted to residents of New South Wales during the 47 years from 1900 to 1946. The large post-war influx of alien migrants who settled permanently in the State has caused an increase in the number of naturalisations, and during the 19 years from 1947 to 1965, 127,003 certificates were granted. The following table shows the number of certificates of naturalisation granted in 1965 and in the period 1947 to 1965, and the previous nationality of the recipients:—

**Table 66. Certificates of Naturalisation Granted to Residents of N.S.W.:
Previous Nationality of Recipients**

Nationality	1947 to 1965	1965	Nationality	1947 to 1965	1965
American, United States	350	30	Latvian	4,613	122
Austrian	2,257	202	Lebanese	2,364	193
Chinese	1,542	176	Lithuanian	2,143	58
Czechoslovak	3,867	86	Norwegian	354	28
Danish	544	46	Polish	14,796	741
Dutch	11,460	939	Romanian	922	62
Estonian	2,343	52	Russian	3,962	275
Finnish	339	104	Swedish	193	15
French	840	50	Swiss	445	40
German	7,846	873	Ukrainian	5,348	220
Greek	12,278	1,211	Yugoslav	8,907	1,003
Hungarian	10,487	497	Stateless	3,356	130
Israeli	1,061	121	Other	1,801	162
Italian	22,585	1,807			
			Total Granted ..	127,003	9,243

A certificate of naturalisation covers the person being naturalised and any children of whom he (or she) is the responsible parent or guardian. The children covered by the certificates granted in 1965, numbered 1,166.

VITAL STATISTICS

NOTE. The final results of the 1966 population census were not available at the time this chapter was prepared. The marriage, birth, and death rates shown in the chapter for the period 1961 to 1965 are therefore based on intercensal population estimates not revised in the light of the final 1966 census results. Rates on this revised basis are shown in the Appendix to this volume.

Civil registration of births, deaths, and marriages has been compulsory in New South Wales since 1st March, 1856. Births, deaths, and marriages must be registered in accordance with the provisions of the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act, 1899-1948, as amended by the Coroners Act, 1960-1963. The registration of ministers of religion for the celebration of marriages, and the civil requirements in regard to the celebration of marriages, are governed by the (Commonwealth) Marriage Act, 1961, which came fully into operation on 1st September, 1963, and superseded State legislation formerly dealing with these matters.

The administration of civil registration in New South Wales is the responsibility of the Registrar-General. The State has been divided, for registration purposes, into 83 registration districts, in each of which a registry office has been established with a district registrar in charge, the Registrar-General being the district registrar for the district of Sydney. Many districts, however, have additional registry offices, each with an assistant district registrar in charge. On 1st January, 1966, there were 173 registry offices.

The births of all children born alive are required to be registered by the parent within sixty days of the date of birth. After expiration of that period, births may be registered only upon a solemn declaration of the required particulars by the parent or some person present at the birth, and only provided such declaration is made within six months of date of birth. A birth may be registered after six months from the date of birth—up to 7 years of age, by authority of the Registrar-General, and if over 7 years of age, by an order of a judge of the Supreme Court or of a District Court. A child is considered to have been born alive if it actually breathed.

From 1st April, 1935, every still-born child has been required by law to be registered, within twenty-one days after birth, in both the register of births and the register of deaths. The statistics of deaths in New South Wales, however, exclude still-births. For purposes of registration, a still-born child is defined as any child of seven months' gestation or over not born alive, including any child not born alive which measures at least fourteen inches, but excluding any child which has actually breathed.

In case of the death of any person in New South Wales, the tenant of the house or place in which the death occurs is responsible for ensuring that the death is registered within thirty days. A dead body may not be buried unless the undertaker is in possession of a certificate of registration of death, an order for burial issued by a coroner, or a notice in writing of the signing of a medical certificate of cause of death. A death is generally required to be registered prior to cremation of the body.

Marriages may be celebrated only by a minister of religion registered as an authorised celebrant or by a district registrar. Notice of the intended marriage must be given to the celebrant at least seven days before the

marriage. A minister who celebrates a marriage must transmit an official certificate of the marriage to a district registrar for registration. The marriage of minors is not permissible without the consent of parents or guardians or (where this is not obtainable) of a magistrate or some other prescribed authority. The (Commonwealth) Marriage Act provides that the minimum age at which persons are legally free to marry is 18 years for males and 16 years for females, but that a judge or magistrate may, in exceptional circumstances, grant permission to marry to younger persons who have reached age 16 years in the case of a male or 14 years in the case of a female.

In January, 1965, there were 4,026 persons registered as ministers of religion for the celebration of marriages in New South Wales. The distribution amongst the various denominations was: Church of England 850, Roman Catholic, 1,519, Methodist 368, Presbyterian 345, Baptist 221, Salvation Army 158, Seventh Day Adventist 127, Congregational 78, Churches of Christ 56, Lutheran 43, Orthodox 40, Latter Day Saints 48, Jewish 20, and other denominations 153.

Births, deaths, and marriages of full-blood aborigines are registered, but births and deaths of full-blood aborigines were excluded from the vital statistics of the State from 1933 to 1966. Following amendment of the Australian Constitution in 1967, all vital events affecting aborigines will be included in the vital statistics of New South Wales from 1st January, 1967.

MARRIAGES

The following table shows the average annual number of marriages and the crude rates per 1,000 of mean population since 1906:—

Table 67. Marriages, New South Wales

Period	Average Annual Number of Marriages	Marriage Rate*	Year	Number of Marriages	Marriage Rate*
1911-15	16,745	9.32	1955	27,645	7.91
1916-20	15,756	8.03	1956	27,313	7.68
1921-25	18,041	8.20	1957	28,767	7.94
1926-30	19,253	7.86	1958	28,554	7.73
1931-35	18,742	7.20	1959	28,201	7.50
1936-40	25,295	9.29	1960	29,328	7.65
1941-45	28,505	9.97	1961	29,773	7.61
1946-50	30,163	9.90	1962	30,360	7.63
1951-55	28,483	8.41	1963	30,999	7.65
1956-60	28,433	7.70	1964	32,633	7.92
1961-65	31,788	7.84	1965	35,176	8.38

* Number of marriages per 1,000 of mean population.

During the war years 1939 to 1945, the marriage rate rose to an all-time high of 12.20 per 1,000 in 1942 and then declined to 8.67 in 1945. After rising to over 10 per 1,000 in 1946 and 1947, following the return and demobilisation of servicemen, the rate declined steadily to 7.68 in 1956—it fluctuated between 7.50 and 7.94 during the period 1957 to 1964, and rose to 8.38 in 1965. The lower crude marriage rates since 1950 tended to reflect the reduced proportion of the population within the age group 20-29 years, the proportion falling because of the low birth rates from 1931 to 1942, and the marked increase in births after the 1939-1945 war.

The number of marriages per 1,000 of mean population aged 15 years and over, in each of the last four Census years, was as follows—1933, 9.84; 1947, 13.45; 1954, 11.14; 1961, 10.73. The movement in marriage rates on this basis has followed the same pattern as the crude rates, but the extent of the variations has, except between 1954 and 1961, been greater.

The crude marriage rates for each of the Australian States and for Australia are given for the last six years in the following table:—

Table 68. Marriage Rates*, Australia

State or Country	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
New South Wales ..	7.65	7.61	7.63	7.65	7.92	8.38
Victoria	7.22	7.26	7.49	7.22	7.72	8.24
Queensland	6.86	6.86	6.91	7.32	7.41	8.07
South Australia ..	6.99	7.02	7.10	7.24	7.52	8.24
Western Australia ..	7.36	6.98	7.24	7.44	7.62	8.00
Tasmania	7.82	7.57	6.91	7.08	7.81	7.82
Australia	7.34	7.30	7.39	7.41	7.72	8.23

* Number of marriages per 1,000 of mean population.

CONJUGAL CONDITION AT MARRIAGE

The males married during the year 1965 comprised 31,734 bachelors, 1,251 widowers, and 2,191 divorcees. Of the females, 31,665 were spinsters, 1,241 were widows, and 2,270 were divorcees. The proportion of males remarried was 9.79 per cent., and of females 9.98 per cent.

The following table shows particulars relating to first marriages and remarriages in quinquennial periods since 1911 and annually since 1960:—

Table 69. Conjugal Condition at Marriage, N.S.W.

Period	Bridegrooms who were—			Brides who were—			Percentage of Total Married					
	Bachelors	Widowers	Divorced	Spinsters	Widows	Divorced	Bridegrooms			Brides		
							Bachelors	Widowers	Divorced	Spinsters	Widows	Divorced
1911-15	78,857	4,306	561	78,940	3,935	849	94.2	5.1	0.7	94.3	4.7	1.0
1916-20	73,145	4,762	874	73,089	4,665	1,027	92.9	6.0	1.1	92.8	5.9	1.3
1921-25	83,042	5,538	1,627	83,162	5,171	1,874	92.1	6.1	1.8	92.2	5.7	2.1
1926-30	88,786	5,423	2,056	89,688	4,164	2,413	92.2	5.6	2.2	93.2	4.3	2.5
1931-35	86,636	4,835	2,238	88,085	3,152	2,472	92.4	5.2	2.4	94.0	3.4	2.6
1936-40	116,630	5,986	3,859	118,265	4,149	4,061	92.2	4.7	3.1	93.5	3.3	3.2
1941-45	130,009	6,769	5,749	130,669	5,666	6,192	91.2	4.8	4.0	91.7	4.0	4.3
1946-50	133,918	6,851	10,044	133,499	7,093	10,221	88.8	4.5	6.7	88.5	4.7	6.8
1951-55	125,791	6,606	10,016	124,496	6,782	11,135	88.3	4.7	7.0	87.4	4.8	7.8
1956-60	126,481	6,085	9,597	124,991	6,454	10,718	89.0	4.3	6.7	87.9	4.5	7.5
1961-65	142,561	6,094	10,266	141,675	6,324	10,942	89.7	3.8	6.5	89.1	4.0	6.9
1960	26,068	1,210	2,050	25,737	1,362	2,229	88.9	4.1	7.0	87.8	4.6	7.6
1961	26,548	1,187	2,038	26,335	1,293	2,145	89.2	4.0	6.8	88.5	4.3	7.2
1962	27,071	1,234	2,055	26,890	1,230	2,240	89.2	4.0	6.8	88.6	4.0	7.1
1963	27,788	1,188	2,023	27,616	1,278	2,105	89.7	3.8	6.5	89.1	4.1	6.8
1964	29,420	1,234	1,979	29,169	1,282	2,182	90.2	3.8	6.0	89.4	3.9	6.7
1965	31,734	1,251	2,191	31,665	1,241	2,270	90.2	3.6	6.2	90.0	3.5	6.5

Remarriage was greater among men than women up to 1945, except for a short period after the First World War, when a temporary reversal of this trend was due to the remarriage of war widows. The excess of widowers over widows remarried increased after 1925, probably owing, in part, to the introduction of widows' pensions in 1926. In the years since World War II, the number of widows remarrying has exceeded the number of widowers, reflecting the excess both of widows over widowers and of single adult males over single adult females in the population.

Although divorce proceedings were first permitted in New South Wales in 1873, the remarriage of divorced persons did not grow to significant proportions until after an amending Act which came into operation in 1892. In the period 1893 to 1964, the number of remarriages of divorced women exceeded that of divorced men except in 1939, 1946, and 1947. Remarriages of divorcees increased steadily over the years until 1953, but since then the number has decreased slightly. Since 1945, remarriages of divorcees have exceeded those of widowers and widows in each year, the excess in 1965 being 79 per cent.

AGE AT MARRIAGE

The age at marriage of brides and bridegrooms who were married during 1965, classified by conjugal condition, is shown in the following table. Further details of the age and conjugal condition of persons married in each year are given in Part *Population and Vital Statistics* of the *Statistical Register*.

Table 70. Marriages, N.S.W., 1965: Age at Marriage and Conjugal Condition

Age at Marriage (years)	Conjugal Condition at Marriage							
	Bridegrooms				Brides			
	Bachelors	Widowers	Divorced	Total	Spinsters	Widows	Divorced	Total
Under 21	5,205	...	...	5,205	14,946	8	9	14,963
21 to 24	14,200	4	27	14,231	11,823	37	116	11,976
25 to 29	8,037	37	235	8,309	3,017	78	419	3,514
30 to 44	3,833	221	1,181	5,235	1,552	344	1,166	3,062
45 or more	459	989	748	2,196	327	774	560	1,661
All Ages	31,734	1,251	2,191	35,176	31,665	1,241	2,270	35,176

A percentage age distribution of bridegrooms and brides at decennial intervals since 1911 and in each of the last four years is given in the next table.

Table 71. Percentage Age Distribution of Bridegrooms and Brides, N.S.W.

Year	Bridegrooms					Brides				
	Under 21 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 44 years	45 years and over	Under 21 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 44 years	45 years and over
	All Bridegrooms					All Brides				
1911	4.59	30.71	34.45	25.63	4.62	22.92	36.58	24.18	14.36	1.96
1921	4.50	26.88	33.09	29.79	5.74	20.79	34.90	24.67	16.97	2.67
1931	9.12	32.98	29.67	22.27	5.96	30.55	35.31	18.35	12.85	2.94
1941	5.95	33.19	31.75	23.22	5.89	24.39	36.93	21.31	14.06	3.31
1951	7.53	37.52	27.55	20.09	7.31	29.56	35.47	16.10	14.20	4.67
1961	11.82	38.93	23.39	18.45	7.41	39.28	33.16	10.99	11.22	5.35
1962	12.06	38.33	24.16	18.53	6.92	38.98	33.60	11.19	11.17	5.06
1963	13.13	39.51	23.41	16.83	7.12	40.69	33.43	10.67	10.13	5.08
1964	13.47	39.67	24.22	16.03	6.61	41.14	33.84	10.80	9.28	4.94
1965	14.80	40.46	23.62	14.88	6.24	42.54	34.05	9.99	8.70	4.72
	Bachelors					Spinsters				
1911	4.87	32.55	36.06	24.45	2.07	24.22	38.48	24.77	12.03	0.50
1921	4.85	28.96	35.23	28.18	2.78	22.55	37.39	25.17	13.80	1.09
1931	9.92	35.80	31.53	20.10	2.65	32.66	37.48	18.43	10.13	1.30
1941	6.44	35.87	33.85	21.45	2.39	26.36	39.63	21.77	11.02	1.22
1951	8.54	42.44	30.01	16.56	2.45	33.83	39.97	15.97	8.74	1.49
1961	13.25	43.52	25.45	15.76	2.02	44.36	36.98	10.62	6.60	1.44
1962	13.52	42.91	26.27	15.63	1.67	43.96	37.42	11.05	6.23	1.34
1963	14.65	43.98	25.32	14.13	1.92	45.64	36.92	10.45	5.79	1.20
1964	14.95	43.87	26.15	13.40	1.63	45.98	37.31	10.57	5.06	1.08
1965	16.40	44.75	25.32	12.08	1.45	47.20	37.34	9.53	4.90	1.03

In 1965, approximately 86 per cent. of first marriages among men and 94 per cent. among women were celebrated before the age of 30 was attained. Marriages of men over 45 years of age were remarriages in 79 per cent. of the cases; in the case of marriages of women over 45 years, the proportion of remarriages was 80 per cent.

The following statement shows the average age at marriage of bridegrooms and brides in various years since 1906. The difference between the average ages at marriage of bachelors and spinsters is about 3 years, the males being the older. There has been a slight tendency for this difference to be reduced. Men who remarry are, on the average, between 5 and 6 years older than women who remarry.

Table 72. Average Age at Marriage, N.S.W.

Year	Average Age at Marriage of—				Year	Average Age at Marriage of—			
	All Bridegrooms	Bachelors	All Brides	Spinsters		All Bridegrooms	Bachelors	All Brides	Spinsters
	Years	Years	Years	Years		Years	Years	Years	Years
1906	29.2	28.1	25.1	24.4	1956	28.7	26.5	25.4	23.2
1911	28.8	27.9	25.3	24.7	1957	28.6	26.4	25.3	23.2
1916	29.1	28.4	26.1	25.2	1958	28.4	26.2	25.1	23.0
1921	29.7	28.5	26.2	25.2	1959	28.4	26.2	25.1	23.0
1926	29.1	27.8	25.6	24.5	1960	28.3	26.1	25.0	22.8
1931	28.7	27.3	25.1	24.1	1961	28.3	26.0	24.9	22.7
1936	28.9	27.6	25.5	24.5	1962	28.2	25.9	24.9	22.7
1941	28.8	27.4	25.6	24.4	1963	28.0	25.7	24.6	22.6
1946	28.4	26.8	25.4	24.0	1964	27.7	25.6	24.5	22.4
1951	28.8	26.6	25.7	23.7	1965	27.4	25.3	24.3	22.3

Average ages at marriage vary little from year to year, but over the last forty years they have fallen by over two years for both bachelors and spinsters. The modal age for marriage is lower than the average age, that for brides remaining steady over a long period at 21 years, and for bridegrooms at 22 years.

From 1904 (when the data first became available) until 1914, the average age of bachelors marrying remained steady, but that of spinsters marrying increased by nearly a year. During the war years, however, with many men serving overseas, the average age for bachelors rose from 27.9 years to 28.7 years and that for spinsters from 25.0 to 25.3 years. Then a downward trend began which became more marked during the economic depression. In 1931 the average age of bachelors marrying (27.3 years) was the lowest recorded up to that date, and that of spinsters marrying in 1932 (24.09 years) was almost as low as in 1904 (24.08 years). In the post-depression years, the celebration of postponed marriages caused an increase in average ages at first marriage, but with the outbreak of the Second World War the downward trend recommenced, and has since continued steadily.

MARRIAGES OF MINORS

The influences affecting average age at marriage described previously have a part in the year to year changes in the proportions of males and females who marry as minors.

The trend in the proportion of minors among bridegrooms was upwards until 1931, when the proportion reached 9.12 per cent. The proportion declined in each subsequent year to 5.10 per cent. in 1939, and since then has increased fairly steadily to 14.80 per cent. in 1965.

Among brides, the proportion of minors has always been much larger than among bridegrooms, but it declined continuously for a long period until it fell below 20 per cent. in the war year 1916 and the post-war years 1919 and 1920. Then the proportion increased rapidly to 30.55 per cent. in 1931. It declined in each of the eight years 1932 to 1939, but rose during the war years to 28.30 per cent. in 1944, and increased in subsequent years. The figure for 1965 (42.54 per cent.) was the highest ever recorded.

An indication of the comparative youthfulness of many of the minors married is provided by the following table, which shows the actual age of all minors married during 1965:—

Table 73. Ages of Minors Married in 1965, N.S.W.

Sex	Age at Marriage (years)							Total under 21
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Bridegrooms .. ..	...	...	4	71	1,031	1,687	2,412	5,205
Brides	4	29	916	1,917	3,410	4,198	4,489	14,963

MARRIAGES ACCORDING TO DENOMINATION OF THE CEREMONY

Of the marriages performed in New South Wales in 1965, the number celebrated by ministers of religion was 30,523 or 87 per cent. of the total. The number contracted before district registrars was 4,653 or 13 per cent. of the total.

The following table shows the number and proportion of marriages celebrated by ministers of the principal denominations during the last three years:—

Table 74. Denomination of Marriage Ceremony, N.S.W.

Denomination	Number of Marriages			Proportion per cent.		
	1963	1964	1965	1963	1964	1965
Church of England	9,645	10,202	11,149	31·11	31·26	31·69
Roman Catholic	8,612	9,102	9,670	27·78	27·89	27·49
Presbyterian	3,011	3,035	3,153	9·72	9·30	8·96
Methodist	2,701	2,768	3,035	8·72	8·48	8·63
Greek Orthodox	1,021	1,504	1,685	3·29	4·61	4·79
Baptist	488	542	580	1·58	1·66	1·65
Congregational	244	226	244	0·79	0·69	0·69
Lutheran	175	213	205	0·56	0·65	0·58
Salvation Army	156	138	139	0·50	0·43	0·40
Hebrew	100	127	134	0·32	0·39	0·38
Churches of Christ	135	127	152	0·44	0·39	0·43
Seventh Day Adventist ..	90	107	114	0·29	0·33	0·32
All Other Sects	214	255	263	0·68	0·78	0·75
Total before Ministers of Religion	26,592	28,346	30,523	85·78	86·86	86·77
Total before Registrars ..	4,407	4,287	4,653	14·22	13·14	13·23
Total Marriages	30,999	32,633	35,176	100·00	100·00	100·00

DIVORCES

The number of marriages dissolved annually by divorce has increased considerably since 1939, and represents a substantial ratio to the number of marriages celebrated. The number dissolved by decrees for dissolution and nullity of marriage in 1965 was 3,454, being in the proportion of 9·8 per cent. to the number of marriages celebrated during the year. Detailed statistics of divorces are shown in the chapter "Law and Crime".

BIRTHS

LIVE BIRTHS

The crude birth rate (i.e., the number of live births per thousand of mean population) showed a steady downward tendency from 1864 to 1888. It fell sharply from 1888 until 1903, and improved gradually thereafter until 1912. During the war years (1914-1919), coincident with the decline in the marriage rate, there was a very rapid falling-off in the birth rate, with a recovery in 1920. After 1920, despite a temporary revival in the marriage rate until 1927, the birth rate declined in each year until 1934, when it was the lowest on record. Subsequently there was a slow increase in the birth rate coincident with a rapid increase in the marriage rate. The upward trend accelerated in the five years ending in 1947, when the crude birth rate was 23·26 per 1,000, the highest since 1925. After 1947, the rate was steady at about 22 per 1,000 until 1954, when it fell to 21·33, and with the exception of 1961 (22·07), it remained between 21 and 22 per 1,000, until 1963. The rate fell in each year after 1963—and by 1965 had fallen to 18·61 per 1,000, when it was at its lowest level since 1942.

Statistics of the live births in New South Wales since 1906 are summarised in the next table:—

Table 75. Live Births, New South Wales

Period	Number of Live Births			Birth Rate*	Masculinity Rate†	Ex-nuptial Birth Rate‡
	Males	Females	Total			
Annual Average—						
1906–10	22,053	20,941	42,994	27·38	105·3	1·86
1911–15	26,460	25,201	51,661	28·76	105·0	1·58
1916–20	26,441	25,108	51,549	26·29	105·3	1·31
1921–25	27,823	26,626	54,449	24·74	104·5	1·22
1926–30	27,401	25,917	53,318	21·77	105·7	1·09
1931–35	23,071	21,896	44,967	17·29	105·4	0·86
1936–40	24,361	23,318	47,679	17·51	104·5	0·74
1941–45	28,997	27,586	56,583	19·79	105·1	0·81
1946–50	35,398	33,459	68,857	22·60	105·8	0·95
1951–55	37,796	35,941	73,737	21·78	105·2	0·88
1956–60	40,889	38,724	79,613	21·55	105·6	1·01
1961–65	42,586	40,311	82,897	20·49	105·6	1·25
Year—						
1955	38,081	36,326	74,407	21·30	104·8	0·87
1956	39,209	36,505	75,714	21·29	107·4	0·93
1957	40,879	38,577	79,456	21·92	106·0	0·95
1958	40,809	39,236	80,045	21·66	104·0	1·04
1959	41,316	39,550	80,866	21·49	104·5	1·07
1960	42,231	39,752	81,983	21·38	106·2	1·07
1961	44,224	42,168	86,392	22·07	104·9	1·17
1962	44,014	41,425	85,439	21·46	106·3	1·20
1963	43,059	41,006	84,065	20·75	105·0	1·19
1964	41,414	39,104	80,518	19·54	105·9	1·32
1965	40,219	37,850	78,069	18·61	106·3	1·36

* Number of live births per 1,000 of mean population.

† Number of male live births per 100 female live births.

‡ Number of ex-nuptial live births per 1,000 of mean population.

Crude birth rates for each of the Australian States and for Australia are given for the last six years in the following table. These rates make no allowance for the differences in sex and age constitution of the respective populations.

Table 76. Birth Rates*, Australia

State or Country	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
New South Wales ..	21·38	22·07	21·46	20·75	19·54	18·61
Victoria ..	22·41	22·51	22·04	21·49	20·77	19·81
Queensland ..	23·62	24·17	23·19	23·00	22·06	20·88
South Australia ..	22·19	23·10	21·59	21·18	20·22	19·83
Western Australia ..	23·41	23·16	22·59	22·36	21·11	20·08
Tasmania ..	25·52	25·40	24·75	23·42	22·46	20·40
Australia ..	22·42	22·85	22·14	21·59	20·58	19·61

* Number of live births per 1,000 of mean population.

RELATIVE FERTILITY

Crude birth rates, which relate the number of live births to the total population, may not truly indicate the trend in fertility over a period of time, and they are of limited use in comparisons with other States or countries. To obtain rates suitable for such purposes, it is essential to eliminate the effects of changing age and sex constitution of the population and changes in the conjugal condition.

To determine the trend in fertility for long-term comparisons, it is convenient to relate total live births to the number of women (irrespective of conjugal condition) at each and at the combined reproductive ages. This has been done in the following table, which shows the fertility rate per 1,000 women in age groups from 15 to 44 years in each census year from 1901 to 1961.

Table 77. Live Births per 1,000 Women of Reproductive Age, N.S.W.

Age Group (years)	1901	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954	1961
15-19	30·87	33·75	32·72	29·73	32·52	39·06	48·03
20-24	134·65	141·45	146·57	106·05	161·17	186·37	215·64
25-29	177·95	187·35	169·99	119·68	175·98	180·58	210·30
30-34	168·42	161·20	140·18	94·39	122·69	113·14	124·59
35-39	136·60	122·27	101·71	59·23	68·13	57·23	58·04
40-44	70·79	54·51	43·78	24·04	20·96	17·57	16·72
15-44	117·46	118·50	109·84	72·57	101·37	99·92	108·38

The long-term trend in the fertility rates for women aged less than 30 has been upward, reflecting in part the increased proportion of married women in these age groups. In 1961, the rates for women of these ages were the highest recorded. The trend in the rates for women aged over 30 has been downward, reflecting a tendency towards limitation of family size and towards earlier marriage and child-bearing.

The low fertility rates for all age groups in 1933 followed the economic recession of the early 'thirties. The sharp increase in the number of marriages which followed general demobilisation after the 1939-1945 War led to increased rates, for all age groups except the group 40-44 years, in 1947. The rates in 1954 were affected by the economic recession in 1952-53, while those in 1961 reflected rising economic activity in 1960 and the tendency to marry at younger ages.

The relative movement in births to women of reproductive age in each age group is shown for selected periods since 1901 in the next table:—

Table 78. Movements in Live Birth Rates per 1,000 Women of Reproductive Age, by Age Groups, N.S.W.

Age Group (years)	Proportional Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Birth Rates				
	1901 to 1933 (32 years)	1933 to 1947 (14 years)	1947 to 1954 (7 years)	1954 to 1961 (7 years)	1901 to 1961 (60 years)
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
15-19	— 3·7	+ 9·4	+ 20·1	+ 23·0	+ 55·6
20-24	— 21·2	+ 52·0	+ 15·6	+ 15·7	+ 60·1
25-29	— 32·7	+ 47·0	+ 2·6	+ 16·5	+ 18·2
30-34	— 44·0	+ 30·0	— 7·8	+ 10·1	— 26·0
35-39	— 56·6	+ 15·0	— 16·0	+ 1·4	— 57·5
40-44	— 66·0	— 12·8	— 16·2	— 4·8	— 76·4
15-44	— 38·2	+ 39·7	— 1·4	+ 8·5	— 7·7

In comparison, the crude birth rate for New South Wales was 38.8 per cent. lower in 1933 than in 1901, 36.9 per cent. higher in 1947 than in 1933, 8.3 per cent. lower in 1954 than in 1947, and 3.5 per cent. higher in 1961 than in 1954.

The particulars in Table 77 are not adequate to indicate differential fertility by age, for within age groups the rates change rapidly with each year of age. This is illustrated in the next table. The fertility measured by female births only is added to the table for the purpose of calculating reproduction rates.

Table 79. Age-Specific Fertility Rates, N.S.W.

Age (years)	Total Age-Specific Fertility Rate*				Female Age-Specific Fertility Rate†			
	1932-34	1946-48	1953-55	1960-62	1932-34	1946-48	1953-55	1960-62
12	...	...	·01	·02	...	...	·01	...
13	·09	·13	·05	·04	...	·03	·04	...
14	·53	·39	·30	·54	·26	·18	·14	·28
15	2·57	1·51	2·05	3·50	1·26	·63	·87	1·76
16	8·37	7·34	9·47	14·64	4·10	3·42	4·81	7·28
17	24·56	21·91	29·93	39·23	11·98	10·27	14·30	17·71
18	44·20	45·61	63·78	78·16	21·52	22·38	31·44	37·68
19	66·32	75·82	101·91	111·65	32·29	35·47	49·44	54·50
20	81·95	108·11	140·71	152·46	39·87	52·82	69·36	74·48
21	98·76	140·16	172·32	194·33	48·08	67·40	83·73	93·61
22	112·74	162·73	201·79	224·91	54·83	78·77	98·53	108·79
23	116·68	181·88	206·72	239·79	56·74	87·69	100·29	116·14
24	122·67	182·75	215·52	237·82	59·68	89·66	104·27	115·99
25	120·96	183·63	205·21	240·30	58·81	89·91	99·62	115·23
26	123·57	177·98	196·69	223·53	60·13	86·51	96·98	108·82
27	121·59	175·74	185·79	214·88	59·11	83·81	91·18	105·38
28	113·87	171·26	169·29	187·97	55·36	83·02	82·45	92·03
29	114·96	153·87	156·42	177·80	55·91	73·68	77·28	87·20
30	103·98	139·23	140·98	148·36	50·60	66·67	67·87	70·93
31	106·90	135·31	125·70	137·54	52·00	65·58	61·77	66·86
32	95·24	118·32	112·46	122·37	46·26	57·63	54·50	61·01
33	80·38	108·41	97·07	106·19	39·07	53·83	48·51	51·89
34	85·32	100·26	89·29	93·50	41·47	49·95	43·64	45·76
35	72·85	89·51	80·56	78·61	35·46	42·74	38·96	37·68
36	66·66	78·38	67·38	65·59	32·42	38·04	32·02	32·89
37	61·70	66·07	57·28	57·01	30·01	31·64	27·65	27·31
38	53·59	58·55	49·18	45·64	26·03	29·22	24·47	21·72
39	44·52	45·63	38·47	37·45	21·64	22·91	18·84	18·73
40	36·12	36·73	29·64	26·34	17·55	17·77	14·09	12·58
41	32·31	27·51	24·06	21·63	15·75	13·14	12·08	11·06
42	24·67	18·55	17·66	15·30	11·99	9·24	8·97	7·51
43	17·35	13·19	11·34	10·35	8·48	6·79	5·64	5·02
44	12·24	7·76	6·60	5·63	5·95	3·87	3·44	2·35
45	6·29	4·91	3·63	2·74	3·03	2·25	1·89	1·41
46	3·62	2·25	1·81	1·28	1·75	1·32	·77	·68
47	1·68	·64	·64	·77	·84	·24	·25	·36
48	·69	·55	·33	·25	·31	·22	·13	·11
49	·27	·12	·04	·12	·14	·08	...	·07

* Average annual number of total live births per 1,000 women at ages shown.

† Average annual number of female live births per 1,000 women at ages shown.

Specific female fertility rates shown in the previous table form the basis of gross and net reproduction rates, which are used as a measure of the potential reproductive capacity of the female population. These rates are unaffected by the age composition of the potential mothers, and consequently they show the fertility of the population more clearly than does the crude birth rate.

The sum of the specific female birth rates at each age may be taken as the number of female children born to 1,000 women who live right through the child-bearing period and, at each year of age, experience the fertility rates shown. This number divided by 1,000 is known as the gross reproduction rate and is the average number of female children born to each woman passing through the child-bearing period in given conditions of fertility. The gross rate makes no allowance for the fact that not all females will live to the end of their reproductive period, it assumes that current fertility will remain constant, and it relates to all women, including single women and sterile married women.

The net reproduction rate represents the gross reproduction rate adjusted for the effects of mortality. It is possible to estimate from the life tables how many females will survive to each year of child-bearing age. The net rate is then calculated by multiplying the specific female birth rate at each age by the number of survivors at that age out of every 1,000 females born; the total of the results of all ages, divided by 1,000, represents the net reproduction rate. This rate indicates the average number of female children who will be born to each female during her lifetime, provided that current fertility remains constant and that age distribution and the mortality experience on which the life tables were based continue substantially unchanged. A net reproduction rate of unity indicates that the female population is just replacing itself and total population will ultimately become stationary.

The following table shows the gross and net reproduction rates for New South Wales in 1965, and during the three years around each census since 1911:—

Table 80. Gross and Net Reproduction Rates, New South Wales

Reproduction Rate	1910-12	1920-22	1932-34	1946-48	1953-55	1960-62	1965
Gross ..	1·753	1·550	1·061	1·379	1·470	1·613	1·345
Net ..	1·449	1·349	·968	1·308	1·414	1·551	1·301

Both the reproduction rates are affected by changes in the proportion of women married and the average age at marriage, and for this reason may vary within a comparatively short period of years.

BIRTHS IN METROPOLIS AND REMAINDER OF THE STATE

Statistics distinguishing the births in the metropolis from those in other districts are not available on a comparable basis prior to 1st January, 1927, because only since that date have births been allocated according to the usual residence of the mother and not, as formerly, to the district in which the birth occurred. The next table shows the live births and the crude birth

rates in the metropolis and in the remainder of the State since 1927. During the period covered by the table, the boundaries of the metropolis were extended (in 1929, 1933, and 1954); for purposes of comparison, the figures for the years prior to 1933 have been adjusted to the boundaries as determined in that year, and those for 1954 are shown on the dual basis of the boundaries as delimited before and from 1st January, 1954.

Table 81. Live Births, Metropolis and Remainder of State

Period	Number of Live Births			Birth Rate*		
	Metropolis	Remainder of State	New South Wales	Metropolis	Remainder of State	New South Wales
Annual Average—						
1927-30 (a)	22,812	30,554	53,366	19.53	23.38	21.56
1931-35 (a)	17,519	27,448	44,967	14.24	20.02	17.29
1936-40	18,748	28,931	47,679	14.85	19.81	17.51
1941-45	26,079	30,504	56,583	18.89	20.64	19.79
1946-50	30,663	38,194	68,857	20.44	24.68	22.60
1951-55 (a)	28,503	45,234	73,737	18.07	25.01	21.78
1956-60	39,260	40,353	79,613	19.22	24.42	21.55
1961-65	42,898	39,999	82,897	18.98	22.52	20.49
Year—						
1954 { (a)	27,755	45,370	73,125 {	17.62	24.48	21.33 {
(b)	34,961	38,164		18.74	24.42	
1955	35,761	38,646	74,407	18.75	24.38	21.30
1956	36,750	38,964	75,714	18.84	24.26	21.29
1957	38,962	40,494	79,456	19.52	24.86	21.92
1958	39,540	40,505	80,045	19.33	24.54	21.66
1959	40,270	40,596	80,866	19.29	24.23	21.49
1960	40,778	41,205	81,983	19.11	24.23	21.38
1961	43,949	42,443	86,392	20.14	24.50	22.07
1962	43,509	41,930	85,439	19.61	23.79	21.46
1963	43,298	40,767	84,065	19.18	22.73	20.75
1964	42,162	38,356	80,518	18.31	21.22	19.54
1965	41,571	36,498	78,069	17.68	19.91	18.61

* Number of live births per 1,000 of mean population.

(a) On the basis of boundaries existing from 1933 to 1953.

(b) On the basis of the boundaries as delimited from 1st January, 1954.

Before inferences are drawn from a comparison of the crude birth rates in the metropolis and elsewhere, allowance has to be made for the age and sex constitution of the metropolitan population, which differs considerably from that of the remainder of the State.

A large number of newly-married couples had taken up their residence in the areas added to the metropolis from 1st January, 1954, and their exclusion from the metropolis prior to that date tends to lower the number of persons of child-bearing age in the metropolitan population, and consequently accentuates the difference in rates as between "Metropolis" and "Remainder of State".

LIVE BIRTHS TO MOTHERS CLASSIFIED BY AGE GROUP

The number of live births to married and unmarried mothers, classified by age group of the mother, is shown in the following table for 1965. These figures should be distinguished from the number of confinements given in Table 93. (The summary contained in Table 92 shows the relationship between the two sets of figures.)

Table 82. Live Births, by Age of Mothers, N.S.W., 1965

Age Group (years)	Nuptial Live Births			Ex-nuptial Live Births			All Live Births		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 15	...	1	1	20	21	41	20	22	42
15-19	3,351	3,131	6,482	1,133	1,036	2,169	4,484	4,167	8,651
20-24	11,732	10,973	22,705	837	794	1,631	12,569	11,767	24,336
25-29	11,508	10,849	22,357	427	391	818	11,935	11,240	23,175
30-34	6,426	6,061	12,487	248	287	535	6,674	6,348	13,022
35-39	3,309	3,160	6,469	193	192	385	3,502	3,352	6,854
40-44	909	855	1,764	63	46	109	972	901	1,873
45-49	58	45	103	3	4	7	61	49	110
50 or more	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Not stated	...	...	...	2	3	5	2	3	5
Total	37,293	35,076	72,369	2,926	2,774	5,700	40,219	37,850	78,069

Similar information for single years of age is published in Part *Population and Vital Statistics of the Statistical Register*.

PREVIOUS ISSUE

The following summary shows details of the previous issue and average number of children of married women who gave birth to live children during 1965, classified according to age of mother:—

Table 83. Nuptial Confinements Resulting in a Live Birth, N.S.W.: Age of Mother and Previous Issue*, 1965

Age of Mother (years)	Number of Married Mothers with Previous Issue* Numbering—											Total Married Mothers	Average Number of Children †
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or more		
Under 15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1.00
15-19	5,222	1,102	111	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,443	1.22
20-24	11,437	7,531	2,639	687	169	34	5	3	...	...	...	22,505	1.71
25-29	5,863	7,250	5,220	2,340	940	317	118	46	10	4	1	22,109	2.42
30-34	1,735	2,759	3,214	2,312	1,127	606	300	145	70	28	23	12,319	3.25
35-39	700	990	1,298	1,168	888	526	340	172	130	67	68	6,347	4.00
40-44	180	178	278	296	250	195	114	90	51	45	69	1,746	4.73
45-49	15	7	13	18	12	10	10	7	6	1	4	103	4.84
50 or more	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9.00
Total	25,153	19,817	12,773	6,829	3,386	1,688	887	463	268	145	165	71,574	2.43
Proportion per cent. of Total Married Mothers	35.14	27.69	17.85	9.54	4.73	2.36	1.24	0.65	0.37	0.20	0.23	100.00	...

* Including ex-nuptial children by the same father. Children of a former marriage and all still-born children are excluded.

† Including children born alive at present confinement.

Details for each year of age are published annually in Part *Population and Vital Statistics of the Statistical Register*.

Particulars of the average number of children born to married mothers in selected age groups are given for 1901 and later years in the next table. This information was not recorded for the years 1908 to 1937.

Table 84. Age of Mother and Average Number of Children, N.S.W.

Year	Average Number of Children per Married Woman to whom a Live Child was born during the Year*							All Ages
	Age Group (years)							
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	
1901	1.20	1.81	2.86	4.45	6.38	8.39	9.61	3.90
1906	1.22	1.81	2.78	4.12	5.80	7.81	9.20	3.58
1938	1.23	1.69	2.28	3.15	4.37	5.86	7.55	2.60
1948	1.16	1.58	2.20	2.86	3.69	4.77	6.05	2.35
1958	1.24	1.73	2.46	3.11	3.88	4.59	5.53	2.50
1960	1.24	1.77	2.52	3.24	3.90	4.80	5.60	2.54
1961	1.25	1.77	2.52	3.26	3.93	4.81	5.43	2.53
1962	1.25	1.80	2.56	3.29	3.95	4.67	5.52	2.55
1963	1.25	1.78	2.52	2.81	4.01	4.81	5.73	2.53
1964	1.23	1.75	2.49	3.29	4.01	4.74	5.61	2.51
1965	1.22	1.71	2.42	3.25	4.00	4.73	4.84	2.43

* Including children born alive at present confinement and ex-nuptial children by the same father. Children of a former marriage and all still-born children are excluded.

In 1894, 51 per cent. of the children born represented the fourth or later child. By 1907 this proportion had fallen to 39 per cent., and when the information was next recorded, in 1938, to 23 per cent. The decline continued during World War II, and in 1947 the proportion was only 16.4 per cent. After 1947, the proportion gradually increased to 22.0 per cent. in 1962, but then contracted to 19.3 per cent. in 1965. Since 1894, there has been a large increase in the proportion of first and second children; the proportion of third children has also increased, but a decrease is apparent for the fourth child, and this becomes greater as the number of previous issue increases.

THE SEXES OF CHILDREN

Of the 78,069 children born during 1965 (exclusive of those still-born), 40,219 were males and 37,850 were females, the proportion being 106 males to 100 females. As far as observation extends, the number of female births has not exceeded that of males in any year, although the difference has sometimes been very small.

Over the last three decades, the ratio of male to female births was highest in 1956 (when it was 107.4 to 100), and least in 1944 (when it was 103.8 to 100).

The table below shows the number of males born alive to every 100 females born alive (both in nuptial and ex-nuptial births) since 1906:—

Table 85. Masculinity of Live Births, N.S.W.

Period	Male Live Births per 100 Female Live Births			Year	Male Live Births per 100 Female Live Births		
	Nuptial Live Births	Ex-Nuptial Live Births	All Live Births		Nuptial Live Births	Ex-Nuptial Live Births	All Live Births
1906-10	105.3	105.1	105.3	1954	105.2	100.1	105.0
1911-15	105.0	104.3	105.0	1955	104.9	103.2	104.8
1916-20	105.3	106.1	105.3	1956	107.1	113.9	107.4
1921-25	104.4	107.1	104.5	1957	106.3	99.3	106.0
1926-30	105.7	106.5	105.7	1958	103.9	105.6	104.0
1931-35	105.5	102.8	105.4	1959	104.3	107.9	104.5
1936-40	104.4	106.1	104.5	1960	106.3	105.6	106.2
1941-45	105.1	105.2	105.1	1961	104.7	108.7	104.9
1946-50	105.8	104.9	105.8	1962	106.2	107.4	106.3
1951-55	105.2	104.8	105.2	1963	105.1	103.9	105.0
1956-60	105.6	106.3	105.6	1964	105.8	107.8	105.9
1961-65	105.6	106.6	105.6	1965	106.3	105.5	106.3

EX-NUPTIAL LIVE BIRTHS

The number of ex-nuptial live birth in 1965 was 5,700, which represented 7.30 per cent. of the total live births and 1.36 births per 1,000 of mean population. A statement of the ex-nuptial live births in New South Wales since 1906 is given below:—

Table 86. Ex-nuptial Live Births, N.S.W.

Period	Average Annual Number Ex-nuptial Live Births	Ratio per cent. to Total Live Births	Number per 1,000 of Mean Population	Year	Number of Ex-nuptial Live Births	Ratio per cent. to Total Live Births	Number per 1,000 of Mean Population
1906-10	2,912	6.77	1.86	1954	2,889	3.95	.84
1911-15	2,829	5.48	1.58	1955	3,024	4.06	.87
1916-20	2,571	4.99	1.31	1956	3,305	4.37	.93
1921-25	2,681	4.92	1.22	1957	3,438	4.33	.95
1926-30	2,682	5.03	1.09	1958	3,832	4.79	1.04
1931-35	2,244	4.99	.86	1959	4,017	4.97	1.07
1936-40	2,010	4.22	.74	1960	4,114	5.02	1.07
1941-45	2,324	4.11	.81	1961	4,575	5.30	1.17
1946-50	2,902	4.21	.95	1962	4,771	5.74	1.20
1951-55	2,975	4.03	.88	1963	4,823	5.58	1.19
1956-60	3,741	4.70	1.01	1964	5,427	6.74	1.32
1961-65	5,059	6.10	1.25	1965	5,700	7.30	1.36

The proportion of ex-nuptial to total live births declined in each period from 1906-10 to 1916-20, remained fairly constant until it declined in the 1936-40 period, and again remained fairly constant until it rose appreciably in the 1956-60 and 1961-65 periods. Between 1936 and 1957, the proportion fluctuated between 3.88 and 4.45 per cent., but since 1957 it has increased steadily each year. In 1965, the proportion (7.30 per cent.) was the highest on record except for 1905 (when it was 7.37 per cent.).

FIRST LIVE BIRTHS

A record has been kept of the number of first live births in each year since 1893. By "first live birth" is meant the first child born alive to a mother since marriage; it includes only the first born alive of twins and triplets. The figures are restricted to births to married mothers, as details of issue of the mother are not recorded in registrations of ex-nuptial births.

In the following table are shown details of confinements of married mothers which resulted in a first live birth, related to total confinements at which a child was born living:—

Table 87. Nuptial Confinements Resulting in a Live Birth, N.S.W.

Period	Confinements of Married Mothers			Proportion of First Confinements to Total
	For First Live Birth	For Other Live Birth	Total	
				Per cent.
1901-05	42,284	132,383	174,667	24·2
1906-10	51,000	147,195	198,195	25·7
1911-15	68,205	173,161	241,366	28·3
1916-20	64,225	177,847	242,072	26·5
1921-25	72,949	183,237	256,186	28·5
1926-30	76,602	173,888	250,490	30·6
1931-35	67,289	144,171	211,460	31·8
1936-40	85,023	140,981	226,004	37·6
1941-45	105,659	162,702	268,361	39·4
1946-50	121,595	204,590	326,185	37·3
1951-55	117,740	232,140	349,880	33·7
1956-60	120,822	254,343	375,165	32·2
1961-65	126,941	258,976	385,917	32·9
1960	24,448	52,604	77,052	31·7
1961	26,199	55,618	81,817	32·0
1962	25,477	54,309	79,786	31·9
1963	25,457	52,934	78,391	32·5
1964	24,655	49,694	74,349	33·2
1965	25,153	46,421	71,574	35·1

The number of first births moves in direct ratio to the marriages contracted in immediately preceding years, but the persistent rise up to 1943 in the proportion of first births was not due to an increased marriage rate so much as to a declining proportion of children after the first, a result of family limitation.

Further evidence of this trend is seen in the birth rates in age groups, as shown in Table 77, which indicate that, between 1901 and 1961, the decrease in birth rates in quinquennial age groups above 30 became progressively greater as age advanced, and that there were actually increases at lower ages when first births are most frequent.

The proportion of nuptial first live births to total nuptial live births varies considerably between different divisions within the State. Since the information was first tabulated in 1936, the proportion has been consistently higher in the metropolis than in the remainder of the State. In 1965, the metropolis (38.1 per cent.), and the highly industrialised Newcastle Urban Area (35.1 per cent.) and City of Greater Wollongong (35.8 per cent.), each had a higher proportion than that for the State as a whole (34.8 per cent.). The proportion in other divisions was much lower, being only 26.3 per cent. in the North Coast Division. This suggests that families are larger outside the metropolis and Newcastle and Wollongong areas, but allowance should be made for differing proportions of newly-married couples in the respective areas.

Details of the duration of existing marriage, in relation to the age of the mother at the birth of the first live child to that marriage, are published in Part *Population and Vital Statistics of the Statistical Register*. A summary for 1965 is as follows:—

Table 88. Nuptial First Live Births, N.S.W.: Age of Mother and Duration of Marriage, 1965

Age of Mother (years)	Duration of Existing Marriage																		Total Nuptial First Live Births
	Months												Years						
	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5 or more		
Under 15	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
15-19	78	127	192	303	536	1,029	1,244	439	135	173	150	133	570	98	12	3	...	5,222	
20-24	43	61	98	177	323	659	801	438	357	685	573	482	3,478	1,953	881	310	118	11,437	
25-29	19	18	21	28	53	78	104	104	104	252	191	184	1,312	1,002	806	609	978	5,863	
30-34	6	2	9	11	16	16	29	30	31	78	53	57	333	202	158	116	588	1,735	
35-39	3	8	6	4	5	8	16	17	14	23	29	29	137	54	54	44	249	700	
40-44	2	...	3	2	...	4	3	1	2	2	3	4	46	21	16	12	59	180	
45-49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	1	10	15
Total	151	216	329	526	933	1,794	2,197	1,029	643	1,213	1,000	889	5,877	3,332	1,927	1,095	2,002	25,153	

STILL-BIRTHS

The number of still-births registered in New South Wales in 1965 was 947. Of these, 509 were males and 438 females, the masculinity (116 males to 100 females) being considerably higher than amongst the live births (106 males to 100 females).

Amongst ex-nuptial births, the frequency of still-births is usually higher than amongst the nuptial births. However, in 1965, the rates were 10.93 ex-nuptial still-births and 12.07 nuptial still-births per 1,000 births (live and still) of each type.

Of the total still-births, 481 were in the metropolis and 466 in the remainder of the State, the rate per 1,000 of all births (live and still) being 11.44 in the former and 12.61 in the latter area.

Compulsory registration of still-births became effective on 1st April, 1935. Details for each of the last eleven years and for quinquennial periods since 1936 are as follows:—

Table 89. Still-births, New South Wales

Year	Number of Still-births					Rate per 1,000 of All Births (live and still)			Proportion of Ex-nuptial to Total Still-births	Male Still-births per 1,000 Female Still-births
	Nuptial		Ex-nuptial		Total	Nuptial	Ex-nuptial	Total		
	Males	Females	Males	Females						
1936-40	3,827	2,860	191	168	7,046	28.45	34.49	28.71	Per cent.	1,327
1941-45	3,909	3,092	215	175	7,391	25.16	32.47	25.46	5.10	1,262
1946-50	3,733	2,896	196	199	7,024	19.71	26.50	19.99	5.28	1,269
1951-55	3,231	2,647	176	139	6,193	16.34	20.74	16.52	5.62	1,223
1956-60	3,128	2,699	256	182	6,265	15.13	22.88	15.49	5.09	1,175
1961-65	2,669	2,418	231	202	5 520	12.90	16.83	13.14	6.99	1,107
1955	635	546	35	27	1,243	16.28	20.09	16.43	7.84	1,166
1956	637	554	49	33	1,273	16.18	24.21	16.54	6.44	1,169
1957	624	572	52	34	1,282	15.49	24.40	15.88	6.71	1,116
1958	597	527	45	39	1,208	14.53	21.45	14.87	6.95	1,131
1959	643	502	65	31	1,241	14.68	23.34	15.11	7.74	1,328
1960	627	544	45	45	1,261	14.82	21.41	15.15	7.14	1,141
1961	643	566	51	46	1,306	14.56	20.76	14.89	7.43	1,134
1962	505	509	44	41	1,099	12.41	17.50	12.70	7.73	998
1963	566	504	52	43	1,165	13.32	19.32	13.67	8.15	1,130
1964	479	431	51	42	1,003	11.97	16.85	12.30	9.27	1,121
1965	476	408	33	30	947	12.07	10.93	11.98	6.65	1,162

A comparison of the experience of New South Wales with that of other Australian States is given in the next table. This comparison is affected to some extent by differences in the definitions of "still-birth" adopted by the various States.

Table 90. Still-births, Australian States

State or Country	Number				Rate per 1,000 of All Births (live and still)			
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1962	1963	1964	1965
New South Wales ..	1,099	1,165	1,003	947	12.70	13.67	12.30	11.98
Victoria	775	792	771	747	11.63	11.92	11.72	11.62
Queensland	520	476	402	391	14.36	13.07	11.36	11.52
South Australia ..	278	262	252	256	12.85	12.11	11.93	12.11
Western Australia ..	203	178	170	181	11.76	10.19	10.09	11.06
Tasmania	102	63	69	89	11.34	7.33	8.29	11.67
Australia*	3,006	2,980	2,697	2,649	12.52	12.49	11.63	11.75

* Includes Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory in addition to the States.

PLURAL BIRTHS

During the year 1965, there were 898 cases of plural births in New South Wales. They consisted of 891 cases of twins, and 7 cases of triplets. The live children born as twins numbered 1,724 (872 males and 852 females), and 58 were still-born; the children born as triplets numbered 21 (13 males and 8 females), and were all live-born. Of the plural births, 59 cases of twins were ex-nuptial.

The following table shows the number of cases of twins, triplets, and quadruplets born in New South Wales during the years 1963 to 1965, distinguishing nuptial and ex-nuptial births:—

Table 91. Plural Births, N.S.W.

Particulars	Nuptial			Ex-nuptial			Total		
	1963	1964	1965	1963	1964	1965	1963	1964	1965
Cases of Twins—									
Both living	834	722	781	48	60	58	882	782	839
One living, one still-born ..	36	42	45	1	...	1	37	42	46
Both still-born	14	5	6	1	1	...	15	6	6
Total Cases of Twins ..	884	769	832	50	61	59	934	830	891
Cases of Triplets—									
All living	8	10	7	1	...	...	9	10	7
Two living, one still-born ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
One living, two still-born ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All still-born .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total cases of Triplets ..	9	10	7	1	...	...	10	10	7
Cases of Quadruplets—									
All living .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Cases of Plural Births	893	779	839	51	61	59	944	840	898

The number of cases of plural births recorded in 1965 represented 11.50 cases per 1,000 confinements, while the number of children born at plural births was 2.28 per cent. of all births (both live and still).

There were 4,579 cases of twins, 50 cases of triplets, and 1 case of quadruplets in the five years 1961-1965. In this period, the number of confinements was 415,321 and the rates per 100,000 confinements were 1,103 cases of twins and 12 cases of triplets. Otherwise stated, there were 11 cases of plural births in every 1,000 confinements. The incidence of plurality usually remains almost constant, year by year, at between 11 and 12 in every 1,000 confinements.

Eleven cases of quadruplets have been recorded—five between 1877 and 1897, and one in each of the years 1913, 1930, 1950, 1953, 1956, and 1962.

SUMMARY OF CONFINEMENTS, LIVE BIRTHS, AND STILL-BIRTHS

The following table shows the number of confinements, live births, still-births, and plural births in the year 1965:—

Table 92. Confinements and Children Born, N.S.W., 1965

Class of Birth	Confinements		Children						
	Married Mothers	Un-married Mothers	Born Living		Still-born		All Births		
			Nuptial	Ex-nuptial	Nuptial	Ex-nuptial	Nuptial	Ex-nuptial	Total
Single Births ..	71,568	5,645	70,741	5,583	827	62	71,568	5,645	77,21
Twins—									
Both living ..	781	58	1,562	116	...	...	1,562	116	1,678
One living, one still-born ..	45	1	45	1	45	1	90	2	92
Both still-born ..	6	...	...	...	12	...	12	...	12
Total Twins ..	832	59	1,607	117	57	1	1,664	118	1,782
Triplets—									
All living ..	7	...	21	...	...	...	21	...	21
Two living, one still-born ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
One living, two still-born ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All still-born ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Triplets ..	7	...	21	...	...	...	21	...	21
Quadruplets—									
All living ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	72,407	5,704	72,369	5,700	884	63	73,253	5,763	79,016
	78,111		78,069		947				

The number of confinements of married and unmarried mothers in age groups in 1964 and 1965 is shown below. Details for single years of age are shown in the *Statistical Register*.

Table 93. Confinements, by Age of Mother, N.S.W.

Age of Mother (years)	1964			1965		
	Number of Confinements			Number of Confinements		
	Married Mothers	Unmarried Mothers	Total	Married Mothers	Unmarried Mothers	Total
Under 15	3	34	37	1	41	42
15-19	6,357	1,896	8,253	6,504	2,179	8,683
20-24	23,119	1,576	24,695	22,714	1,629	24,343
25-29	22,774	835	23,609	22,315	812	23,127
30-34	13,643	552	14,195	12,499	532	13,031
35-39	7,279	420	7,699	6,466	387	6,853
40-44	1,933	137	2,070	1,796	113	1,909
45-49	104	7	111	111	7	118
50 or more	...	...	...	1	...	1
Not Stated	...	2	2	...	4	4
Total	75,212	5,459	80,671	72,407	5,704	78,111

LEGITIMATIONS

The (State) Legitimation Act, 1902, provided for the legitimation of children born before the marriage of their parents, if no legal impediment to the marriage existed at the time of their birth.

From 1st September, 1963, the State Act was superseded by the (Commonwealth) Marriage Act, 1961, which introduced uniform provisions for the whole of Australia for the legitimation of illegitimate children by the subsequent marriage of their parents. The Act provides that a child born before 1st September, 1963, whose parents were not married to each other at the time of his birth but have subsequently married each other, becomes, by virtue of the marriage, the legitimate child of his parents from 1st September, 1963. A child born after 1st September, 1963, whose parents subsequently marry each other, becomes legitimated from the date of his birth. The legitimation takes place whether or not there was a legal impediment to the parents' marriage at the time of the child's birth, and whether or not the child was still living at the time of the marriage.

Although legitimation under the Act takes place by virtue of the Act itself, regulations under the Act require the parents of a legitimated child to furnish information on a prescribed form to the appropriate registering authority, who will register the child as the legitimate child of his parents. Provision is made for a person to apply to a Supreme Court for an order declaring that he is the legitimate child of his parents.

The number of legitimations registered in New South Wales in decennial periods since 1902 and in each of the last twelve years is shown in the following table:—

Table 94. Legitimations, N.S.W.

Period	Number	Year	Number	Year	Number
1902-1910	1,743	1954	308	1960	293
1911-1920	4,016	1955	255	1961	289
1921-1930	4,749	1956	263	1962	346
1931-1940	4,518	1957	282	1963	1,195
1941-1950	3,080	1958	283	1964	1,613
1951-1960	2,809	1959	269	1965	1,110

The total number of legitimations registered under the State Act up to 31st August, 1963, when it was superseded, was 21,669. The new Commonwealth Act legitimated children who could not be legitimated under the State Act because a legal impediment to their parents' marriage existed at the time of their birth, and this is reflected in the higher number of legitimations registered since 1963.

DEATHS

The statistics of deaths in New South Wales cover all deaths registered other than those of full-blood aborigines and still-births (the latter being registered, for purposes of record, as deaths as well as births). The deaths of full-blood aborigines were excluded from the death statistics of New South Wales from 1933 to 1966, but will be included in these statistics (following amendment of the Australian Constitution in 1967) from 1st January, 1967. In the period September, 1939 to December, 1941, the Australian defence personnel who died in New South Wales (256 males) were included, but New South Wales defence personnel who died

outside the State were excluded. From 1st January, 1942 to 30th June, 1947, all deaths of Australian defence personnel, Allied defence personnel, prisoners of war, internees from overseas, and other non-civilians were excluded from the death statistics which, for that period, relate to civilians only.

Deaths during 1965 numbered 38,949 equal to a rate of 9.28 per 1,000 of the mean population. Of the total, 21,553 were males and 17,396 females, the rate for the former being 10.23 and for the latter 8.33 per 1,000 living. The following table shows the average annual number of deaths since 1906 and the rate per 1,000 of mean population:—

Table 95. Deaths, New South Wales

Period	Number of Deaths (excluding Still-births)			Death Rate*			Proportion per cent. of Male to Female Rate
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
Annual Average—							
1906-10	9,203	6,698	15,901	11.16	8.98	10.12	127
1911-15	11,020	7,817	18,837	11.71	9.14	10.49	128
1916-20	12,052	8,750	20,802	12.15	9.03	10.61	135
1921-25	11,660	8,721	20,381	10.39	8.08	9.26	129
1926-30	12,925	9,779	22,704	10.35	8.14	9.27	127
1931-35	12,760	9,837	22,597	9.67	7.67	8.69	126
1936-40	14,542	11,193	25,735	10.59	8.30	9.45	128
1941-45	15,383	12,424	27,807	10.75	8.70	9.73	124
1946-50	16,685	12,867	29,552	10.94	8.45	9.70	129
1951-55	18,217	13,918	32,135	10.70	8.27	9.49	129
1956-60	19,119	14,883	34,002	10.28	8.11	9.20	127
1961-65	20,866	16,648	37,514	10.25	8.26	9.26	125
Year—							
1955	18,670	13,883	32,553	10.63	8.00	9.32	133
1956	19,166	14,898	34,064	10.70	8.44	9.58	128
1957	18,734	14,583	33,317	10.26	8.11	9.19	127
1958	18,279	14,071	32,350	9.83	7.67	8.75	128
1959	19,857	15,392	35,249	10.49	8.24	9.37	127
1960	19,557	15,473	35,030	10.13	8.13	9.14	125
1961	19,652	15,396	35,048	9.97	7.92	8.95	126
1962	20,633	16,228	36,861	10.33	8.18	9.26	126
1963	20,594	16,632	37,226	10.12	8.25	9.19	123
1964	21,899	17,588	39,487	10.58	8.58	9.58	125
1965	21,553	17,396	38,949	10.23	8.33	9.28	124

* Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population.

The rates shown are crude rates uncorrected for changing age or sex constitution of the population from year to year. The crude death rate declined continuously from 16.88 in the period 1861-65 to 8.69 in 1931-35, rose to 9.73 in 1941-45, contracted to 9.20 in 1956-60, and then rose slightly to 9.26 in the period 1961-65. The higher crude rates since the 1931-35 period have been due mainly to changes in the age structure of the population.

DEATHS—AGE AND SEX

The sex and age constitution of a population largely determines the level of the crude death rate. The true level of the death rate and a proper assessment of the changes in it are dependent upon an analysis of population and deaths by sex and age. The changing sex and age constitution of the population is analysed in the chapter "Population". The number of deaths by sex and single years of age is published annually in Part *Population and*

Vital Statistics of the *Statistical Register*, and such data, summarised in broad age groups and covering each five-yearly period since 1916, are shown in the following table:—

Table 96. Deaths in Age Groups, New South Wales

Period	Age at Death—Years										Total Deaths
	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 or more	Not Stated	
MALES											
1916-20	13,127	1,856	2,496	4,619	5,145	6,460	8,624	8,694	9,183	54	60,258
1921-25	11,884	1,817	2,129	3,155	4,615	5,930	9,031	10,085	9,601	55	58,302
1926-30	11,238	1,873	2,550	3,078	4,959	6,871	9,738	12,819	11,452	49	64,627
1931-35	7,341	1,748	2,322	2,507	4,217	7,433	10,103	14,249	13,845	34	63,799
1936-40	7,275	1,629	2,544	2,709	4,082	8,582	12,583	15,754	17,522	30	72,710
1941-45	7,337	1,331	1,601	1,936	3,519	8,129	15,027	17,827	20,196	13	76,916
1946-50	7,075	991	1,848	2,119	3,697	8,019	16,997	20,515	22,130	32	83,423
1951-55	6,565	1,085	2,090	2,455	4,071	8,579	17,469	24,566	24,173	30	91,083
1956-60	6,234	1,008	2,026	2,382	4,096	9,268	16,835	26,906	26,794	44	95,593
1961-65	5,724	979	2,264	2,237	4,585	10,489	19,063	27,469	31,482	39	104,331
FEMALES											
1916-20	10,413	1,495	2,283	4,031	3,657	3,846	4,784	5,742	7,493	7	43,751
1921-25	9,345	1,419	1,913	3,162	3,611	3,875	5,376	6,572	8,325	7	43,605
1926-30	8,738	1,422	2,182	3,011	4,040	4,525	6,139	8,717	10,111	7	48,892
1931-35	5,709	1,219	1,972	2,589	3,653	5,087	6,599	10,096	12,257	4	49,185
1936-40	5,692	1,099	1,784	2,604	3,352	5,735	7,793	11,615	16,288	2	55,964
1941-45	5,768	901	1,391	2,371	3,122	5,683	9,295	13,557	20,030	1	62,119
1946-50	5,136	669	923	1,777	2,878	5,361	9,835	14,775	22,976	7	64,337
1951-55	5,074	673	757	1,409	2,727	5,271	9,989	16,944	26,734	13	69,591
1956-60	4,608	598	704	1,229	2,800	5,292	9,356	18,697	31,129	4	74,417
1961-65	4,405	648	905	1,118	2,864	5,916	9,822	19,722	37,829	11	83,240
PERSONS											
1916-20	23,540	3,351	4,779	8,650	8,802	10,306	13,408	14,436	16,676	61	104,009
1921-25	21,229	3,236	4,042	6,317	8,226	9,805	14,407	16,657	17,926	62	101,907
1926-30	19,976	3,295	4,732	6,089	8,999	11,396	15,877	21,536	21,563	56	113,519
1931-35	13,050	2,967	4,294	5,096	7,810	12,520	16,702	24,345	26,102	38	112,984
1936-40	12,967	2,728	4,328	5,313	7,434	14,317	20,376	27,369	33,810	32	128,674
1941-45	13,105	2,232	2,992	4,307	6,641	13,812	24,322	31,384	40,226	14	139,035
1946-50	12,211	1,560	2,771	3,896	6,575	13,380	26,832	35,290	45,106	39	147,760
1951-55	11,639	1,758	2,847	3,864	6,798	13,850	27,458	41,510	50,907	43	160,674
1956-60	10,842	1,606	2,730	3,611	6,896	14,560	26,191	45,603	57,923	48	170,010
1961-65	10,129	1,627	3,169	3,355	7,449	16,405	28,885	47,191	69,311	50	187,571

Continued increase in the number of deaths at the higher ages, owing to an increasing proportion of population in those age groups, has been offset to a large extent by the decrease in deaths at earlier ages, particularly infant deaths. The interplay of these trends has obscured the true changes in the incidence of mortality. This is illustrated in the next table.

The table shows, for each sex, the age-specific death rates, and the crude death rates for all ages combined, in the three-yearly periods around the census of 1881 and each census from 1911 to 1961. The crude death rates are equal to the rates which would be obtained by applying the age-specific rates for each period to the actual sex and age constitution of the population in the period, and they therefore reflect changes in the age composition of the population as well as changes in the age-specific death rates. Standardised death rates, designed to eliminate the effects of the changing age composition of the population, are shown in Table 101, in comparison with the crude death rates for the last four census years.

Table 97. Age-Specific and Crude Death Rates, New South Wales

Age Group (years)	Death Rate*							Reduction per cent., 1880-82 to 1960-62
	1880-82	1910-12	1920-22	1932-34	1946-48	1953-55	1960-62	
MALES								
0-4	47.96	24.70	21.50	12.52	9.81	7.27	6.06	87
5-9	3.16	2.05	1.85	1.41	.93	.75	.52	84
10-14	2.47	1.70	1.58	1.23	.78	.70	.51	79
15-19	3.86	2.41	2.17	1.68	1.43	1.56	1.21	69
20-24	5.81	3.29	2.70	2.29	1.61	1.84	1.64	72
25-29	7.01	3.87	3.36	2.21	1.54	1.60	1.47	79
30-34	8.46	4.76	4.11	2.80	1.94	1.92	1.66	80
35-39	10.90	6.07	5.38	3.77	2.68	2.49	2.36	78
40-44	13.87	7.87	6.77	5.33	4.24	4.00	3.93	72
45-49	17.32	10.76	9.56	7.90	7.26	6.53	6.42	63
50-54	21.21	14.28	12.30	11.61	12.02	10.91	10.83	49
55-59	26.34	21.58	18.77	17.64	18.58	19.40	17.87	32
60-64	45.75	29.65	28.37	25.68	28.82	28.95	28.13	39
65-69	55.86	44.80	43.09	39.93	44.09	43.19	43.51	22
70-74	84.75	70.63	65.82	62.26	64.75	66.96	66.18	22
75-79	128.58	112.23	104.97	95.33	100.81	100.73	98.27	24
80-84	197.08	171.57	160.03	156.58	151.01	149.52	149.03	24
85 or more	232.33	274.67	291.99	249.31	252.16	256.61	248.67	(—) 7†
All Ages— Crude Rate	16.83	11.54	10.72	9.60	10.99	10.57	10.15	40
FEMALES								
0-4	42.56	20.80	16.94	10.06	7.32	5.77	4.80	89
5-9	2.79	1.77	1.64	1.18	.64	.52	.38	86
10-14	2.24	1.37	1.20	.83	.55	.39	.33	85
15-19	3.58	1.91	1.61	1.34	.61	.66	.48	87
20-24	5.34	3.16	2.43	2.03	.93	.67	.59	89
25-29	7.60	3.99	3.45	2.43	1.49	.87	.72	91
30-34	8.36	4.45	3.84	2.87	1.70	1.20	1.04	88
35-39	11.31	5.75	4.67	3.75	2.41	1.75	1.53	86
40-44	10.96	6.16	5.15	4.24	3.31	2.63	2.46	78
45-49	14.34	7.55	6.73	6.03	4.83	4.49	4.05	72
50-54	16.29	10.89	9.30	8.27	7.74	6.47	5.92	64
55-59	21.35	14.66	13.09	11.61	10.58	10.17	8.67	59
60-64	33.01	21.26	18.98	17.27	16.92	14.98	13.84	58
65-69	48.13	36.87	31.79	29.54	26.69	24.58	23.26	52
70-74	71.23	55.74	50.19	46.06	45.63	41.64	38.45	46
75-79	111.59	94.08	88.17	74.82	75.13	71.12	66.27	41
80-84	153.90	149.90	141.41	125.71	127.66	115.98	108.57	29
85 or more	247.51	224.15	254.76	215.11	222.92	218.43	207.96	16
All Ages— Crude Rate	14.17	9.08	8.23	7.57	8.55	8.18	8.08	43

* Average annual number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population at ages shown.

† Increase since 1880-82.

There was a substantial reduction in the death rates over the period, the improvement being greatest in the case of males at ages under 10 years, followed by the group 25 to 34 years. For females, the reduction in rates was greatest at ages 20 to 29 years, followed by the group under 5 years, and 30 to 39 years. The rates for females were reduced to a greater extent

than the rates for males in every age group. The difference in the rate of reduction amongst males and females was greatest at ages 65 to 74 years and 55 to 59 years. Above 74 years of age, improved conditions naturally had less effect. Mortality is lowest at approximately 10 years of age.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE

The effect of the improvement in death rates on the duration of life in Australia is indicated in the following statement, which shows the average expectation of life at specified ages according to the Australian mortality experience of the three years around each of the censuses of 1921, 1933, 1947, 1954, and 1961:—

Table 98. Expectation of Life, Australia

At Age	Males					Females				
	1920-22	1932-34	1946-48	1953-55	1960-1962	1920-22	1932-34	1946-48	1953-55	1960-1962
Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years
0	59.15	63.48	66.07	67.14	67.92	63.31	67.14	70.63	72.75	74.18
10	56.01	58.01	59.04	59.53	59.93	59.20	61.02	63.11	64.78	65.92
20	46.99	48.81	49.64	50.10	50.40	50.03	51.67	53.47	55.06	56.16
30	38.44	39.90	40.40	40.90	41.12	41.48	42.77	44.08	45.43	46.49
40	30.05	31.11	31.23	31.65	31.84	33.14	34.04	34.91	36.00	36.99
50	22.20	22.83	22.67	22.92	23.13	24.90	25.58	26.14	27.03	27.92
60	15.08	15.57	15.36	15.47	15.60	17.17	17.74	18.11	18.78	19.51
70	9.26	9.59	9.55	9.59	9.77	10.41	10.97	11.14	11.62	12.19
80	5.00	5.22	5.36	5.47	5.57	5.61	6.01	6.02	6.30	6.68
90	2.60	2.98	2.74	2.93	3.02	2.91	3.05	3.08	3.24	3.48
100	1.17	1.10	*	*	*	1.24	1.02	*	*	*

* Not available.

DEATHS IN METROPOLIS AND REMAINDER OF THE STATE

Statistics distinguishing the deaths in the metropolis from those in the remainder of the State are not available on a comparable basis prior to 1st January, 1927, because only since that date have deaths been allocated according to the usual residence of the deceased and not, as formerly, to the district in which the death occurred. The next table shows the deaths and the crude death rates in the metropolis and in the remainder of the State since 1927. During the period covered by the tables, the boundaries of the metropolis were extended (in 1929, 1933, and 1954); for purposes of comparison, the figures for the years before 1933 have been adjusted to the boundaries as determined in that year, and those for 1954 are shown on the dual basis of the boundaries as delimited before and from 1st January, 1954.

The death rate appears to be higher in the metropolis than in the remainder of the State, but crude rates should be used with caution, owing to differences in the proportions of each sex and in the age composition of the population of these parts of the State.

Table 99. Deaths, Metropolis and Remainder of State

Year	Number of Deaths			Death Rate*		
	Metropolis	Remainder of State	New South Wales	Metropolis	Remainder of State	New South Wales
Annual Average—						
1927-30 (a)	11,732	11,101	22,833	10.04	8.49	9.23
1931-35 (a)	11,596	11,001	22,597	9.42	8.02	8.69
1936-40	13,274	12,461	25,735	10.51	8.53	9.45
1941-45	14,763	13,044	27,807	10.69	8.83	9.73
1946-50	15,838	13,714	29,552	10.56	8.86	9.70
1951-55 (a)	16,696	15,439	32,135	10.59	8.53	9.49
1956-60	19,969	14,033	34,002	9.78	8.49	9.20
1961-65	22,114	15,399	37,514	9.77	8.62	9.26
Year—						
1954 { (a)	16,962	15,482	32,444 {	10.77	8.35	9.46
1955 { (b)	19,035	13,409		10.20	8.58	
1956	19,096	13,457	32,553	10.01	8.49	9.32
1957	20,062	14,002	34,064	10.28	8.72	9.58
1958	19,468	13,849	33,317	9.76	8.50	9.19
1959	19,131	13,219	32,350	9.35	8.01	8.75
1960	20,625	14,624	35,249	9.88	8.73	9.37
1961	20,558	14,472	35,030	9.64	8.51	9.14
1962	20,738	14,310	35,048	9.50	8.26	8.95
1963	21,682	15,179	36,861	9.77	8.61	9.26
1964	22,044	15,182	37,226	9.77	8.46	9.19
1965	23,242	16,245	39,487	10.09	8.99	9.58
1966	22,868	16,081	38,949	9.73	8.77	9.28

* Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population.

(a) On the basis of boundaries existing from 1933 to 1953.

(b) On the basis of the boundaries as delimited from 1st January, 1954.

DEATH RATES—AUSTRALIAN STATES

Crude death rates for each of the Australian States and for Australia are given for each of the last six years in the following table:—

Table 100. Death Rates*, Australia

State or Country	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
New South Wales ..	9.14	8.95	9.26	9.19	9.58	9.28
Victoria ..	8.59	8.37	8.64	8.81	8.80	8.74
Queensland ..	8.30	8.42	8.56	8.50	9.16	8.78
South Australia ..	8.26	8.06	8.32	8.13	8.63	8.34
Western Australia ..	7.88	7.77	7.69	7.73	8.14	7.78
Tasmania ..	7.70	7.89	7.99	7.74	8.64	8.24
Australia ..	8.61	8.47	8.70	8.69	9.03	8.78

* Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population.

These crude death rates do not take into consideration the differences in the age and sex constitution of the individual populations. The rates are therefore not comparable with each other, and do not show the true incidence of mortality in the various States.

In order to eliminate the differences in the age and sex constitution of the populations, standardised death rates have been prepared, using the age-specific death rates actually experienced and the age and sex constitution

of the standard population compiled by the International Statistical Institute. The standardised death rates for each of the Australian States are shown for the last four census years, in comparison with the crude rates, in the next table:—

Table 101. Crude and Standardised Death Rates, Australia

Year	N.S.W.	Victoria	Queens- land	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
CRUDE DEATH RATE*							
1933	8.58	9.59	8.84	8.44	8.64	9.60	8.92
1947	9.53	10.44	9.15	9.61	9.39	9.17	9.69
1954	9.46	9.19	8.64	9.01	8.38	8.67	9.10
1961	8.95	8.37	8.42	8.06	7.77	7.89	8.47
STANDARDISED DEATH RATE†							
1933	8.52	8.74	9.10	7.66	8.74	8.86	8.62
1947	7.44	7.31	7.47	6.77	7.28	7.21	7.34
1954	7.24	6.63	6.80	6.52	6.71	7.02	6.90
1961	6.56	6.12	6.26	5.90	6.02	6.19	6.27

* Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population.

† See comment preceding table.

INFANTILE MORTALITY

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE (EXCLUDING STILL-BIRTHS)

During the year 1965, the children who died before completing the first year of life numbered 1,492, which was equivalent to a rate of 19.11 per 1,000 live births. These figures exclude still-births, which are not included in any of the tables relating to deaths unless specifically stated.

The death rate is higher for male infants than for female, the rates in 1965 being 21.93 and 16.12 per 1,000 live births, respectively. The rates for each sex are shown in the following table in quinquennial periods since the year 1906:—

Table 102. Infantile Mortality, N.S.W.

Period	Deaths under One Year of Age			Death Rate*		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Annual Average—						
1906-10	1,854	1,478	3,332	84.09	70.59	77.51
1911-15	2,062	1,627	3,689	77.94	64.55	71.41
1916-20	1,918	1,447	3,365	72.54	57.64	65.28
1921-25	1,798	1,384	3,182	64.61	51.98	58.43
1926-30	1,655	1,266	2,921	60.41	48.83	54.78
1931-35	1,075	811	1,886	46.59	37.05	41.95
1936-40	1,109	854	1,963	45.52	36.64	41.18
1941-45	1,147	887	2,034	39.55	32.16	35.95
1946-50	1,163	827	1,990	32.85	24.73	28.91
1951-55	1,049	803	1,852	27.76	22.33	25.11
1956-60	1,023	747	1,770	25.01	19.31	22.24
1961-65	964	720	1,684	22.64	17.88	20.32
Year—						
1960	1,006	729	1,735	23.82	18.34	21.16
1961	1,036	764	1,800	23.43	18.12	20.84
1962	1,037	788	1,825	23.56	19.02	21.36
1963	932	741	1,673	21.64	18.07	19.90
1964	933	701	1,634	22.53	17.93	20.29
1965	882	610	1,492	21.93	16.12	19.11

* Number of deaths under one year of age per 1,000 live births.

In 1930 the rate was less than 50 deaths per 1,000 live births for the first time on record; it fell below 40 per 1,000 in 1933 and below 30 per 1,000 in 1947, and in 1965 the rate (19.11) was the lowest ever recorded.

During the period reviewed, there has been an unbroken and pronounced excess of the male rate over the female rate, and this excess has tended to increase. In the five years 1906 to 1910 the excess was 19 per cent., and in the five years 1960 to 1965, it was 27 per cent.

The remarkable improvement which has taken place in the infantile mortality rate in the period covered by the table is due, in large degree, to the measures adopted to combat preventable diseases by health laws and by education, to the rising standard of living, and to the establishment of baby health centres and other means of promoting the welfare of mothers and young children. Most mothers utilise the equipment and facilities for childbirth provided in public hospitals, and in 1964-65, 73,042 babies were born in public hospitals (including private and intermediate wards) in New South Wales—equivalent to 93 per cent. of all births in that year. Particulars of these developments are given in the chapters "Public Health" and "Social Condition".

INFANTILE MORTALITY BY AGE

Of the total number of deaths of infants under one year of age in 1965, 67 per cent. occurred within a week of birth, 73 per cent. within the first month, and 82 per cent. within three months. The following statement shows the number of deaths at various ages under 1 year in the metropolis and in the whole State, and the rates per 1,000 live births:—

Table 103. Infantile Mortality: Age at Death, Metropolis and N.S.W.

Age at Death	Metropolis						New South Wales					
	Number of Deaths			Deaths per 1,000 Live Births			Number of Deaths			Deaths per 1,000 Live Births		
	1963	1964	1965	1963	1964	1965	1963	1964	1965	1963	1964	1965
Under												
1 week	494	513	507	11.41	12.17	12.20	1,071	1,058	992	12.74	13.14	12.71
2 weeks	36	22	26	0.83	0.52	0.63	65	47	47	0.77	0.58	0.60
3 "	15	11	12	0.35	0.26	0.29	31	29	27	0.37	0.36	0.35
4 "	7	9	14	0.16	0.21	0.34	18	18	21	0.22	0.22	0.27
Total under 1 month	552	555	559	12.75	13.16	13.45	1,185	1,152	1,087	14.10	14.31	13.92
1 month	49	38	36	1.13	0.90	0.87	101	83	64	1.20	1.03	0.82
2 months	31	39	34	0.72	0.93	0.82	67	82	67	0.80	1.02	0.86
3 "	41	23	29	0.95	0.55	0.70	81	70	61	0.96	0.87	0.78
4 "	22	32	22	0.51	0.76	0.53	46	56	50	0.55	0.70	0.64
5 "	23	21	11	0.53	0.50	0.26	38	40	33	0.45	0.50	0.42
6 "	21	22	11	0.49	0.52	0.26	34	37	27	0.40	0.46	0.35
7 "	8	12	11	0.18	0.28	0.26	20	30	23	0.24	0.37	0.29
8 "	16	9	13	0.37	0.21	0.31	31	19	24	0.37	0.24	0.31
9 "	4	12	10	0.09	0.28	0.24	22	18	22	0.26	0.22	0.28
10 "	7	8	10	0.16	0.19	0.24	19	25	18	0.23	0.31	0.23
11 "	13	10	8	0.30	0.24	0.19	29	22	16	0.34	0.27	0.20
Total under 1 year	787	781	754	18.18	18.52	18.14	1,673	1,634	1,492	19.90	20.29	19.11

Although there has been a remarkable improvement in the mortality rates after the first week of life, the improvement in the death rate during the first week of life has not been nearly as great. The ratio of deaths under 1 week to live births does not, however, provide a valid basis for determining changes in mortality during the first week of life, as deaths occurring during this period are due almost exclusively to pre-natal causes which are also a common source of still-births. It is probable that under improved conditions of pre-natal care and obstetric technique, many infants who formerly would have been still-born are now born alive, but die within a week of birth. Available information regarding still-births (see Table 89) suggests that the proportion of still-births is declining. Combined figures for still-births and deaths under 1 week are shown in Table 110, and these figures indicate more clearly the saving of life that has occurred.

More skilful attention after birth may decrease the number of infants who die from pre-natal causes, but it is recognised that the rate of mortality among infants in the first week of life will not be reduced appreciably except through increased pre-natal care, and considerable attention is being given to the care and instruction of expectant mothers.

The following table shows the rates of mortality among infants in age groups, in quinquennial periods since 1906 and annually since 1955:—

Table 104. Infantile Mortality Rates in Age Groups, N.S.W.

Period	Number of Deaths per 1,000 Live Births at Age :—							
	Under 1 week	1 week and under 1 month	1 month and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 12 months	Under 1 month	Under 3 months	Under 1 year
1906-10	21.73	9.79	13.31	15.02	17.66	31.52	44.83	77.51
1911-15	23.08	8.79	10.76	12.09	16.69	31.87	42.63	71.41
1916-20	24.28	8.18	9.47	9.68	13.67	32.46	41.93	65.28
1921-25	22.94	7.30	8.33	8.27	11.59	30.24	38.57	58.43
1926-30	23.31	6.56	6.39	7.08	11.44	29.87	36.26	54.78
1931-35	22.67	5.10	3.90	3.64	6.64	27.77	31.67	41.95
1936-40	22.77	4.97	3.46	3.48	6.50	27.74	31.20	41.18
1941-45	20.02	4.33	3.22	3.32	5.06	24.35	27.57	35.95
1946-50	17.68	2.85	2.25	2.50	3.63	20.53	22.78	28.91
1951-55	15.13	2.21	2.01	2.39	3.37	17.34	19.35	25.11
1956-60	14.03	2.02	1.79	2.13	2.27	16.04	17.83	22.24
1961-65	13.07	1.48	1.96	1.96	1.86	14.55	16.50	20.32
1955	15.03	2.28	2.00	2.45	3.10	17.31	19.31	24.86
1956	14.75	2.22	1.98	2.31	2.21	16.97	18.95	23.47
1957	14.30	2.09	1.91	2.11	2.29	16.39	18.30	22.70
1958	13.18	2.12	1.70	1.86	2.43	15.30	17.00	21.29
1959	14.42	1.95	1.75	2.37	2.16	16.37	18.12	22.65
1960	13.53	1.72	1.63	2.00	2.28	15.25	16.88	21.16
1961	13.14	1.72	2.17	1.99	1.82	14.86	17.03	20.84
1962	13.58	1.88	1.89	1.92	2.09	15.46	17.35	21.36
1963	12.74	1.36	2.00	1.96	1.84	14.10	16.09	19.90
1964	13.14	1.17	2.05	2.06	1.88	14.31	16.36	20.29
1965	12.71	1.22	1.68	1.84	1.67	13.92	15.60	19.11

The improvement has been greatest in the age group 6 to 12 months, followed by ages 3 to 6 months and 1 to 3 months. There has also been substantial improvement in the group aged 1 week and under 1 month.

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN METROPOLIS AND REMAINDER OF STATE

Statistics distinguishing the infant deaths (deaths of children under one year of age) in the metropolis from those in the remainder of the State are not available on a comparable basis for years before 1927, when the

present practice of allocating the deaths according to the usual residence of the mother was introduced. The next table shows the number of infant deaths and the infant death rates in the metropolis and in the remainder of the State since 1931. During the period covered by the table, the boundaries of the metropolis were extended (in 1933 and 1954); for purposes of comparison, the figures for the years before 1933 have been adjusted to the boundaries as determined in that year, and those for 1954 have been shown on the dual basis of the boundaries as delimited before and from 1st January, 1954.

Table 105. Infantile Mortality, Metropolis and Remainder of State

Period	Deaths under 1 Year of Age			Infantile Death Rate*		
	Metropolis	Remainder of State	New South Wales	Metropolis	Remainder of State	New South Wales
Annual Average—						
1931-35 (a)	702	1,184	1,886	40.11	43.12	41.95
1936-40	716	1,247	1,963	38.18	43.12	41.18
1941-45	848	1,186	2,034	32.52	38.87	35.95
1946-50	792	1,198	1,990	25.83	31.38	28.91
1951-55 (a)	631	1,221	1,852	22.14	26.99	25.11
1956-60	803	967	1,770	20.45	23.97	22.24
1961-65	815	869	1,684	19.00	21.73	20.32
Year—						
1954 { (a)	627	1,223	1,850 {	22.59	26.96	25.30
1954 { (b)	787	1,063		22.51	27.85	
1955	814	1,036	1,850	22.76	26.81	24.86
1956	784	993	1,777	21.33	25.49	23.47
1957	795	1,009	1,804	20.40	24.92	22.70
1958	792	912	1,704	20.03	22.52	21.29
1959	842	990	1,832	20.91	24.39	22.65
1960	802	933	1,735	19.67	22.64	21.16
1961	877	923	1,800	19.95	21.75	20.84
1962	876	949	1,825	20.13	22.63	21.36
1963	787	886	1,673	18.18	21.73	19.90
1964	781	853	1,634	18.52	22.24	20.29
1965	754	738	1,492	18.14	20.22	19.11

* Number of deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births.

(a) On the basis of boundaries as existing from 1933 to 1953.

(b) On the basis of the boundaries as delimited from 1st January, 1954.

In the following table, the rates of infantile mortality in the Australian States and in various other countries are compared:—

Table 106. Infantile Mortality Rates*, Australia and Other Countries

State or Country	Average, 1959-63	1964	Country	Average, 1959-63	1964
Victoria	18.96	16.89	Finland	21	17
South Australia	19.49	19.03	Switzerland	21	19
Tasmania	19.57	20.12	England and Wales	22	20
Australia	20.23	19.06	Czechoslovakia	23	21
Queensland	20.50	19.24	United States of America	26	25
Western Australia	20.84	19.66	France	27	23
New South Wales	21.17	20.29	Canada	27	24
			Japan	29	20
			South Africa (white population)	29	34
Sweden	16	14	Eire	29	27
Netherlands	16	15	Austria	35	30
New Zealand (Non-Maori)	19	18	Italy	42	36
Australia	20	19	Spain	44	38
New South Wales	21	20	Venezuela	51	49
			Yugoslavia	85	78
			Colombia	93	83

* Number of deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births.

The rates for Australia and New Zealand generally are greatly superior to those prevailing in most other countries, but lack of international comparability, owing to diversity of definitions of "still-births" and the consequent effect upon the number of live births and deaths under 1 year, renders difficult a true assessment of the relative mortality of infants in various countries.

CAUSES OF INFANTILE MORTALITY

Over the past fifty years, there has been a great decline in mortality from gastro-enteritis and colitis and other diseases of the digestive system, and from infective and parasitic diseases. The mortality rate from congenital malformations and certain diseases peculiar to early infancy has been reduced only slightly. Deaths in this class are mainly due to causes in existence before the actual birth of the infant, and under conditions prevailing in earlier years the infant would probably have been still-born.

The following table shows the incidence of mortality caused by the principal diseases among infants at various periods during the first year of life, comparing the experience in the metropolis with that in the whole State for the year 1965:—

Table 107. Infantile Mortality Rates from Principal Causes of Death, 1965

Cause of Death*	International Code Number	Deaths of Children at Ages under 1 Year per 1,000 Live Births					
		Metropolis			New South Wales		
		Under 1 Week	1 Week and under 1 Month	Total, under 1 Year	Under 1 Week	1 Week and under 1 Month	Total, under 1 Year
Infective and parasitic diseases ..	001-138	0.02	0.07	0.19	0.03	0.04	0.22
Meningitis, except meningococcal and tuberculous.	340	0.02	0.10	0.22	0.01	0.06	0.19
Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs.	{ 330-334, 341-398	...	...	0.12	...	0.01	0.13
Diseases of the respiratory system (including pneumonia of newborn).	470-527, 763	0.24	0.24	2.16	0.22	0.19	2.19
Gastro-enteritis and colitis (including diarrhoea of newborn).	571, 764	...	...	0.31	...	0.01	0.50
Other diseases of the digestive system.	{ 530-570, 572-587	0.22	0.02	0.36	0.17	0.03	0.33
Congenital malformations ..	750-759	1.44	0.51	3.22	1.47	0.49	3.18
Birth injuries	760, 761	2.55	0.12	2.69	2.77	0.08	2.86
Post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis	762	1.66	0.02	1.71	1.95	0.05	2.05
Haemolytic disease of newborn ..	770	0.31	0.02	0.36	0.37	0.03	0.41
Immaturity†	774-776	3.54	...	3.61	3.96	0.03	4.02
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy.	{ 765-769, 771-773	2.02	0.10	2.12	1.61	0.10	1.83
Violence	E800-E999	0.02	0.05	0.75	0.05	0.05	0.79
All other	Residual	0.14	...	0.31	0.10	0.05	0.41
Total .. ..	...	12.20	1.25	18.14	12.71	1.22	19.11

* Classified on the basis of the Seventh Revision of the International List.

† Immaturity unqualified or with mention of any other subsidiary condition not classified as peculiar to early infancy.

The changing relative importance of the various causes of infantile deaths as age advances is shown in Table 108, in which the deaths from various causes are shown as a proportion of the total deaths in certain age groups representing four stages within the first year. In the table, cumulative age groups have been avoided in order to indicate the changing importance of the various causes of death with increasing age.

Of the deaths under 1 week, 95 per cent. were due either to congenital malformations or diseases, other than pneumonia of newborn and diarrhoea of newborn, classed as "peculiar to the first year of life". These causes also resulted in 63 per cent. of the deaths at ages above 1 week but under 1 month. In ages from 1 month to under 3 months, the proportion had fallen to 40 per cent., but, of these, congenital malformations accounted for 33 per cent.; deaths caused by respiratory diseases, principally pneumonia and bronchitis, caused 27 per cent.; diseases of the nervous system and sense organs (principally meningitis) accounted for 9 per cent. of the deaths; and violence for 10 per cent. At ages 3 months and under 1 year, 52 per cent. of the deaths were due to respiratory and digestive diseases.

The most marked reduction in the mortality rate has been achieved amongst infants who have survived the first month of life. Deaths of infants aged 1 month and over are mainly due to post-natal influences such as epidemic diseases, diseases of the respiratory and digestive systems, etc., and the decline is due to the effectiveness of the measures taken to overcome these post-natal causes of death.

Table 108. Infantile Mortality: Distribution of Causes of Death, N.S.W., 1965

Cause of Death*	International Code Number	Age at Death			
		Under 1 Week	1 Week and under 1 Month	1 Month and under 3 Months	3 Months and under 1 Year
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Infective and parasitic diseases	001-138	·20	3·15	2·29	3·28
Meningitis, except meningococcal and tuberculous.	340	·10	5·26	5·34	·73
Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs.	{ 330-334, 341-398	...	1·05	3·82	1·46
Diseases of the respiratory system (including pneumonia of newborn).	{ 470-527, 763	1·71	15·79	27·48	37·59
Gastro-enteritis and colitis (including diarrhoea of newborn).	571, 764	...	1·05	5·34	11·31
Other diseases of the digestive system .. .	{ 530-570, 572-587	1·31	2·11	2·29	2·92
Congenital malformations	750-759	11·59	40·00	32·82	18·98
Birth injuries	760, 761	21·77	6·32	...	·36
Post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis .. .	762	15·32	4·21	...	1·46
Haemolytic disease of newborn	770	2·92	2·11	...	·36
Immaturity †	774-776	31·15	2·11	2·29	...
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy ..	{ 765-769, 771-773	12·70	8·42	4·58	1·09
Violence	E800-E999	·40	4·21	9·92	14·96
All other	Residual	·81	4·21	3·82	5·47
Total .. .. .	...	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

* Classified on the basis of the Seventh Revision of the International List.

† Immaturity unqualified or with mention of any subsidiary condition not classified as peculiar to early infancy.

Detailed tables of causes of infantile mortality are published annually in *Part Population and Vital Statistics* of the *Statistical Register*.

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS

There has been a steady improvement in the death rate of children under 5 years of age, as is seen in the following table:—

Table 109. Deaths under 5 Years of Age, N.S.W.

Period	Average Annual Number	Rate*	Year	Number	Rate*
1911-15	5,002	22.55	1955	2,300	6.37
1916-20	4,708	19.31	1956	2,188	6.01
1921-25	4,246	17.25	1957	2,207	5.99
1926-30	3,995	15.95	1958	2,087	5.57
1931-35	2,610	11.37	1959	2,218	5.82
1936-40	2,593	12.08	1960	2,142	5.51
1941-45	2,621	10.82	1961	2,142	5.40
1946-50	2,442	7.96	1962	2,178	5.32
1951-55	2,328	6.51	1963	1,987	4.81
1956-60	2,168	5.78	1964	1,991	4.79
1961-65	2,061	4.95	1965	1,831	4.42

* Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population under 5 years of age.

The rate of mortality in the quinquennium 1961-65, compared with that of 1906-10, represents an annual saving of 19 lives in every 1,000 children under 5 years of age in the State. The rate in 1965 was the lowest ever recorded in New South Wales.

Children are more susceptible to the attacks of disease in the earlier years of life than later, and the death rate decreases steadily until the age of 10 years is reached. The high death rate for preventable diseases, in earlier years, was due partly to parental ignorance of the proper food or treatment required, and improvement in the rate may be attributed in large measure to more widespread knowledge of infant hygiene and mothercraft.

INFANTILE MORTALITY AND STILL-BIRTHS COMBINED

As pre-natal causes are a common factor in both still-births and the mortality of infants subsequent to birth, it is of interest to note the combined rate for still-births and deaths of children who were born alive. In 1965, there were 947 still-births and 1,492 deaths under 1 year of age, making a total loss of 2,439 infants out of 79,016 live births and still-births. This represents a rate of 30.87 per 1,000 of all births. The rate on this basis was 29.37 in the metropolis and 32.57 in the remainder of the State.

Particular significance is attached to the combined rate in respect of still-births and deaths of live-born children within one week of birth. The following table shows this rate, and the combined rate for still-births and deaths under 1 year, for the metropolis and the remainder of the State. The year 1936 is the first for which figures are available on this basis.

Table 110. Infantile Mortality and Still-births Combined, N.S.W.

Year	Mortality per 1,000 Live Births and Still-births Combined					
	Still-births plus Deaths under 1 Week			Still-births plus Deaths under 1 Year		
	Metropolis	Remainder of State	New South Wales	Metropolis	Remainder of State	New South Wales
1936-40	50.10	51.29	50.82	67.02	69.79	68.70
1941-45	43.38	46.32	44.97	57.23	63.28	60.49
1946-50	35.03	39.17	37.32	44.37	51.49	48.32
1951-55	29.09	33.13	31.40	37.32	44.12	41.22
1956-60	27.28	31.26	29.30	34.58	40.11	37.39
1961-65	24.34	27.86	26.04	31.06	35.49	33.20
1955	29.83	32.49	31.21	38.46	43.12	40.89
1956	29.28	32.71	31.04	36.62	42.44	39.62
1957	27.34	32.46	29.95	34.87	41.44	38.22
1958	25.34	30.30	27.85	32.80	38.79	35.84
1959	27.59	31.02	29.31	34.72	40.11	37.43
1960	27.01	29.91	28.47	34.07	37.89	35.99
1961	25.44	30.30	27.83	32.74	38.18	35.42
1962	24.48	27.79	26.10	31.93	35.72	33.79
1963	24.70	27.87	26.23	31.38	35.34	33.30
1964	23.49	27.24	25.28	29.78	35.17	32.35
1965	23.49	25.73	24.54	29.37	32.57	30.87

CAUSES OF DEATH

The classification of causes of death in Australia has been based, since 1907, on the classification introduced by the International Statistical Institute in 1893 and revised by international commissions in 1900, 1909, 1920, 1929, 1938, 1948, and 1955.

The Sixth Revision (1948) of the International Statistical Classification, which was used to classify deaths in the years 1950 to 1957, introduced major changes in the classification and (except for certain causes) affected the comparability of figures for years before 1950 with those for 1950 and later years. The difficulty of making comparisons was increased by the adoption of more flexible rules for the selection of the underlying cause of death where the death certificates contain multiple causes. A detailed classification of causes of death for 1950 according to both the Fifth Revision (1938) and the Sixth Revision (1948) was published in the *Statistical Register* for 1950-51; figures for 1950 are also shown in both bases in comparative tables in Year Book No. 55.

The Seventh Revision (1955) of the Classification, which was adopted for use in Australia from 1st January, 1958, was limited to essential changes, and (except for certain causes of death) comparability was not affected significantly by its adoption. The International Classification (Seventh Revision) code number for each cause or group of causes is generally shown in parenthesis in the heading to relevant tables in this chapter.

The following table shows deaths registered in New South Wales during 1965, classified according to the abbreviated list of fifty causes adopted by the World Health Assembly in 1955, and the rates per million of mean population for these causes:—

Table 111. Causes of Death, N.S.W., 1965*

Abbreviated Classification	International Classification Code Number	Number of Deaths	Proportion of Total	Rate per Million of Mean Population
			Per cent.	
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	001-008	86	0.22	20
Tuberculosis, other forms	010-019	3	0.01	1
Syphilis and its sequelae	020-029	35	0.09	8
Typhoid fever	040	...	...	...
Cholera	043	...	...	...
Dysentery, all forms	045-048	2	0.01	...
Scarlet fever and streptococcal sore throat	050, 051	...	...	...
Diphtheria	055	1	...	...
Whooping cough	056	2	0.01	...
Meningococcal infections	057	10	0.03	2
Plague	058	...	...	...
Acute poliomyelitis	080	...	...	...
Smallpox	084	...	...	...
Measles	085	7	0.02	2
Typhus and other rickettsial diseases	100-108	...	...	...
Malaria	110-117	...	...	...
All other diseases classified as infective and parasitic	†	73	0.19	17
Malignant neoplasms, incl. neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues	140-205	5,670	14.56	1,351
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	210-239	75	0.19	18
Diabetes mellitus	260	483	1.24	115
Anaemias	290-293	105	0.27	25
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	330-334	5,397	13.86	1,286
Non-meningococcal meningitis	340	32	0.08	8
Rheumatic fever	400-402	8	0.02	2
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	410-416	312	0.80	74
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease	420-422	12,983	33.33	3,094
Other diseases of heart	430-434	1,376	3.53	328
Hypertension with heart disease	440-443	611	1.57	146
Hypertension without mention of heart	444-447	288	0.74	69
Influenza	480-483	54	0.14	13
Pneumonia	490-493	1,376	3.53	328
Bronchitis	500-502	861	2.21	205
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	540, 541	242	0.62	58
Appendicitis	550-553	27	0.07	6
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	560, 561, 570	168	0.43	40
Gastritis, duodenitis, enteritis and colitis, except diarrhoea of the newborn	543, 571, 572	181	0.46	43
Cirrhosis of liver	581	214	0.55	51
Nephritis and nephrosis	590-594	352	0.90	84
Hyperplasia of prostate	610	127	0.33	30
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	640-652, 660, 670-689	25	0.06	6
Congenital malformations	750-759	383	0.98	91
Birth injuries, post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis	760-762	383	0.98	91
Infections of newborn	763-768	45	0.12	11
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy, and immaturity unqualified	769-776	479	1.23	114
Senility without mention of psychosis, ill-defined and unknown causes	780-795	204	0.52	49
All other diseases	Residual	3,151	8.09	751
Motor vehicle accidents	E810-E835	1,166	2.99	278
All other accidents	E800-E802, E840-E962	1,143	2.93	272
Suicide and self-inflicted injury	E963, E970-E979	732	1.88	174
Homicide and operations of war	E964, E965, E980-E999	77	0.20	18
Total .. .. .	....	38,949	100.00	9,283

* Classified in accordance with the Seventh Revision (1955) of the International List. Nos. 030-039, 041, 042, 044, 049, 052-054, 059-074, 081-083, 086-096, 120-138.

The incidence of the individual diseases has varied with the changing sex and age constitution of the population, and degenerative diseases now account for a high proportion of the deaths. New drugs and improved preventive measures have greatly reduced the mortality from epidemic diseases and diseases of early childhood, thus increasing the number of persons reaching the higher age groups, where the risk from degenerative diseases is naturally greatest. Of the deaths from degenerative diseases in 1965, diseases of the heart accounted for 15,282 deaths, malignant neoplasms for 5,670, cerebrovascular lesions for 5,397, and nephritis and nephrosis for 352 deaths. Altogether, these four causes were responsible for 69 per cent. of the total deaths in the State during 1965.

The remainder of this chapter consists of an analysis of the statistics of those causes of death in New South Wales which have special interest or significance.

INFECTIVE DISEASES

The incidence of diseases classified as infective and parasitic was generally low in 1965 and these diseases caused less than 1 per cent. of the total deaths during the year.

Tuberculosis (which was responsible for less than half of the deaths from infective diseases in 1965) and poliomyelitis are considered separately in later sections of this chapter. The following table, which shows the number of cases notified and the deaths registered for certain other infective diseases which were formerly responsible for considerable morbidity and mortality, illustrates the decline in their incidence over the last thirty years:—

Table 112. Deaths from Certain Infective Diseases

(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 122)

Period	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever (040, 041)		Scarlet Fever (050)		Diphtheria (055)		Whooping Cough* (056)	Measles* (085)
	Cases Notified	Deaths	Cases Notified	Deaths	Cases Notified	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths
1931-35	1,075	133	18,003	185	23,734	884	621	205
1936-40	471	79	15,247	81	21,180	785	410	152
1941-45	148	25	21,496	45	9,665	452	336	160
1946-50	94	9	8,554	14	3,657	218	140	142
1951-55	177	10	3,757	4	1,633	103	32	77
1956-60	78	4	2,655	1	178	12	14	49
1961-65	49	2	2,004	1	87	8	6	33
1961	9	2	285	...	19	1	...	10
1962	9	...	318	1	9	1	1	5
1963	15	...	349	...	39	4	...	9
1964	11	...	432	...	9	1	2	2
1965	5	...	620	...	11	1	2	7

* Cases are not notifiable.

Improved medical science and sanitation have contributed to the notable decrease in the death rates due to these causes. The decline in the incidence of and mortality from diphtheria and whooping cough has been partly due to the widespread immunisation of infants and young children.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS

Epidemics of acute poliomyelitis occur periodically. The most severe epidemic yet recorded commenced in the latter half of 1950 and continued until September, 1951. A minor epidemic was evident from mid-1961 to mid-1962.

An anti-poliomyelitis campaign has been conducted in Australia by the Commonwealth and State Governments. From July, 1956 to 1958, the campaign in New South Wales was confined to children under 15 years of age and persons subject to special risk; vaccination was extended in July, 1958 to persons aged 15 to 40 years, and subsequently to all persons aged six months or more. By March, 1961 (the last date for which figures are available), about 74 per cent. of the population of New South Wales under 15 years of age, and about 43 per cent. of the population aged 15 to 40, had been vaccinated. Further particulars of the campaign are given in the chapter "Public Health".

Deaths due to late effects of acute poliomyelitis have been included in the figures given in the following table:—

Table 113. Acute Poliomyelitis (080, 081)

(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 122)

Period	Cases Notified		Number of Deaths			Annual Death Rate*
	Number	Annual Rate*	Males	Females	Persons	
1931-35	775	·60	61	43	104	·08
1936-40	795	·58	34	17	51	·04
1941-45	832	·58	38	31	69	·05
1946-50	1,797	1·18	87	52	139	·09
1951-55	3,349	1·98	166	109	275	·16
1956-60	321	·17	22	12	34	·02
1961-65	384	·19	22	15	37	·02
1961	158	·40	7	6	13	·03
1962	218	·55	9	6	15	·04
1963	3	·01	3	2	5	·01
1964	2	...	1	1	2	...
1965	3	...	...	...	...	...

* Number per 10,000 of mean population.

The incidence of deaths due to acute poliomyelitis is decreasing in the younger age groups and increasing correspondingly in the older age groups. This is illustrated in the following summary:—

Table 114. Acute Poliomyelitis: Deaths in Age Groups

Age Group (years)	Number of Deaths				Death rate per 10,000 of Mean Population			
	1932-34	1946-48	1953-55	1960-62	1932-34	1946-48	1953-55	1960-62
0-4	24	11	14	2	·35	·13	·13	·02
5-9	19	13	19	4	·25	·18	·19	·04
10-14	12	13	4	1	·16	·20	·05	·01
15-19	8	13	12	2	·11	·18	·17	·02
20-29	3	9	30	9	·02	·06	·20	·06
30 or more	4	14	16	12	·01	·03	·03	·02
Total, All Ages	70	73	95	3	·09	·08	·09	·03

TUBERCULOSIS

The death rate from tuberculosis of the respiratory system has been declining steadily for many years, and a reduction of approximately 90 per cent. was achieved between the 1931-35 and 1961-65 periods.

Table 115. Tuberculosis (001-019)

(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 122)

Period	Cases Notified	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System (001-008)				Deaths from Other Forms of Tuber- culosis (010-019)
		Number of Deaths			Annual Death Rate*	
		Males	Females	Persons		
1931-35	7,594	2,952	1,876	4,828	3.71	504
1936-40	8,534	3,010	1,696	4,706	3.46	438
1941-45	8,981	2,900	1,510	4,410	3.09	360
1946-50	8,562	2,614	1,150	3,764	2.47	262
1951-55	9,497	1,481	502	1,983	1.17	151
1956-60	7,449	853	226	1,079	.58	80
1961-65	6,638	614	158	772	.38	48
1961	1,455	109	39	148	.38	10
1962	1,460	176	30	206	.52	12
1963	1,375	127	42	169	.42	16
1964	1,306	130	33	163	.40	5
1965†	1,042	72	14	86	.20	3

* Number of deaths per 10,000 of mean population.

† The numbers of deaths for 1964 and earlier years are not comparable with those for 1965. Since 1965, each death certified as due to tuberculosis has been investigated—and as a result, a number of deaths has been classified to other causes.

Notification of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis by medical practitioners has been compulsory throughout the State since 1st March, 1929. In 1945, notification was extended to cover all forms of tuberculosis.

The following table shows the number of deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system in 1965, classified according to sex and age groups:—

Table 116. Deaths from Tuberculosis of Respiratory System, 1965

Age Group (years)	Males	Females	Persons	Age Group (years)	Males	Females	Persons
Under 5	...	1	1	50-54	4	1	5
5-9	...	1	1	55-59	7	2	9
10-14	...	...	...	60-64	6	3	9
15-19	...	...	...	65-69	10	...	10
20-24	...	...	...	70-74	12	1	13
25-29	...	...	...	75-79	14	1	15
30-34	...	...	...	80 or more	11	1	12
35-39	1	...	1	Not Stated	...	...	...
40-44	1	1	2				
45-49	6	2	8				
				Total	72	14	86

Deaths of males generally exceed those of females, particularly in the higher age groups. Persons under the age of 45 years comprised 5.8 per cent. of the total deaths from this cause in 1965.

Age-specific death rates for tuberculosis of all forms for the three years around each census since 1921 are shown in the following table:—

Table 117. Tuberculosis (All Forms): Age-Specific Death Rates

Age Group (years)	Death Rates*					Reduction per cent., 1920-22 to 1960-62
	1920-22	1932-34	1946-48	1953-55	1960-62	
MALES						
0- 4	2·59	1·56	·65	·22	·03	99
5- 9	·98	·31	·14	·02	...	100
10-14	·80	·29	·12	·05	...	100
15-19	2·73	1·02	·30	·03	·02	99
20-24	5·83	3·22	·75	·17	·02	100
25-29	9·00	4·32	1·40	·26	·05	99
30-34	10·47	5·69	2·57	·41	·14	99
35-39	11·77	6·85	3·09	·98	·18	98
40-44	12·07	7·72	5·19	1·13	·38	97
45-49	14·98	9·75	6·91	1·93	·82	95
50-54	12·28	11·40	8·64	2·43	1·30	89
55-59	15·71	12·64	10·27	4·45	1·70	89
60-64	13·93	9·80	12·99	5·82	2·80	80
65-69	12·62	10·42	12·43	6·75	4·00	68
70-74	9·64	9·26	13·98	8·01	4·59	52
75-79	7·30	5·72	9·38	7·69	6·97	5
80-84	2·91	4·82	5·74	5·83	6·29	†
85 or more	4·18	1·39	4·63	6·08	4·74	†
All Ages— Crude Rate	7·28	4·87	3·87	1·46	·73	90
FEMALES						
0- 4	2·53	1·27	·72	·25	·02	99
5- 9	·84	·35	·29	...	...	100
10-14	·69	·51	·22	·03	...	100
15-19	3·01	2·09	·83	·12	...	100
20-24	6·30	5·57	1·54	·09	...	100
25-29	7·65	5·27	2·94	·44	...	100
30-34	7·39	5·82	3·69	·57	·12	98
35-39	7·28	5·45	2·91	·67	·23	97
40-44	6·64	3·61	2·36	·93	·31	95
45-49	6·06	4·30	2·36	·72	·35	94
50-54	6·21	3·35	2·51	·82	·31	95
55-59	6·51	3·45	1·90	·55	·20	97
60-64	4·89	3·43	1·86	·69	·50	90
65-69	7·66	3·97	2·46	·98	·85	89
70-74	4·95	3·49	2·72	1·31	·69	86
75-79	4·45	2·75	3·14	1·32	·80	82
80-84	5·89	1·68	1·17	1·56	1·32	78
85 or more	...	3·32	1·10	1·72	1·25	†
All Ages— Crude Rate	4·67	3·25	1·87	·49	·20	96

* Average annual number of deaths per 10,000 of mean population at ages shown.

† Increase since 1920-22.

A substantial reduction has been effected in the rates for almost every age group during the period covered by the table, the improvement being greatest at the younger ages. Deaths of persons under 45 years of age represented 11·5 per cent. of the total deaths from this cause in 1960-62, compared with 66·4 per cent. of the total in 1920-22.

The death rates from all forms of tuberculosis for each of the Australian States and for Australia are shown for the last six years in the next table:—

Table 118. Death Rates* from Tuberculosis, Australia

State or Country	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
New South Wales ..	·45	·40	·55	·46	·41	·21†
Victoria	·48	·43	·34	·36	·39	·33
Queensland	·56	·48	·55	·51	·47	·26
South Australia ..	·42	·56	·29	·38	·11	·28
Western Australia ..	·41	·26	·38	·17	·25	·17
Tasmania	·63	·42	·33	·38	·30	·24
Australia	·48	·43	·44	·40	·37	·26

* Number of deaths from tuberculosis per 10,000 of mean population.

† See note †, Table 115.

MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS

In this subsection, statistics for malignant neoplasms include neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues, to which 498 deaths were assigned in 1965.

Malignant neoplasms are annually responsible for more deaths than any other cause except diseases of the heart. During the year 1965, they accounted for 14.6 per cent. of the total deaths in the State.

Table 119. Malignant Neoplasms (140-205)

(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 122)

Period	Number of Deaths			Annual Death Rate*
	Males	Females	Persons	
1936-40	7,907	7,431	15,338	11·27
1941-45	8,424	8,415	16,839	11·78
1946-50	9,835	9,415	19,250	12·63
1951-55	11,629	10,365	21,994	12·99
1956-60	13,272	11,243	24,515	13·27
1961-65	15,101	12,507	27,608	13·62
1961	2,832	2,425	5,257	13·43
1962	2,893	2,364	5,257	13·21
1963	3,061	2,565	5,626	13·89
1964	3,194	2,604	5,798	14·07
1965	3,121	2,549	5,670	13·51

* Number of deaths per 10,000 of mean population.

Although fatal malignant neoplasms occur at all ages, the disease is essentially one of advanced age. Of the persons who died from malignant neoplasms during 1965, 91 per cent. were 45 or more years of age and 58 per cent. were 65 or more.

Table 120. Malignant Neoplasms: Deaths in Age Groups, 1965

Age Group (years)	Males	Females	Persons	Age Group (years)	Males	Females	Persons
Under 10	35	31	66	60-64	383	224	607
10-19	33	23	56	65-69	470	302	772
20-29	30	33	63	70-74	509	376	885
30-34	36	23	59	75-79	444	342	786
35-39	45	56	101	80-84	251	267	518
40-44	85	93	178	85 or more	139	198	337
45-49	109	149	258	Not stated	...	...	...
50-54	236	198	434				
55-59	316	234	550	Total	3,121	2,549	5,670

Although the crude death rate from this cause has been increasing steadily, this has been partly due to the increasing proportion of the population in the higher ages, at which the risk of death from this cause is greatest. Age-specific death rates for the three years around each census since 1921 are shown below:—

Table 121. Malignant Neoplasms: Age-Specific Death Rates

Age Group (years)	Death Rates*					Increase per cent., 1920-22 to 1960-62†
	1920-22	1932-34	1946-48	1953-55	1960-62	
MALES						
0- 4	·82	·85	1·05	·95	1·09	33
5- 9	·53	·34	·47	·69	·81	53
10-14	·35	·55	·46	·72	·78	123
15-19	·37	·43	·96	1·00	·71	92
20-24	·56	·86	·88	1·09	·86	54
25-29	1·10	1·17	1·06	1·48	1·83	66
30-34	1·18	1·32	1·50	2·18	1·90	61
35-39	3·15	2·36	2·68	2·58	3·05	(—) 3
40-44	4·65	4·74	4·71	5·18	5·21	12
45-49	8·76	9·29	8·97	9·58	9·90	13
50-54	19·67	15·53	15·65	16·80	17·82	(—) 9
55-59	30·23	28·75	25·99	31·05	33·11	10
60-64	49·34	47·15	43·36	47·72	53·00	7
65-69	70·40	70·72	66·07	72·42	78·67	12
70-74	90·55	109·79	96·62	106·02	106·70	18
75-79	115·49	123·01	138·60	142·23	137·19	19
80-84	110·77	139·06	158·22	166·53	172·55	56
85 or more	135·95	142·98	172·12	219·64	227·62	67
All Ages— Crude Rate	9·00	10·92	12·81	13·97	14·50	61
FEMALES						
0- 4	·62	·86	·70	1·09	·74	19
5- 9	·20	·27	·46	·63	·58	190
10-14	·36	·14	·32	·39	·57	58
15-19	·50	·33	·37	·56	·45	(—) 10
20-24	·63	·77	·46	·42	·74	17
25-29	·94	·86	1·21	1·41	1·02	9
30-34	2·21	2·00	1·69	2·54	2·35	6
35-39	4·14	4·59	4·40	4·00	3·83	(—) 7
40-44	9·19	8·52	7·33	6·82	6·86	(—) 25
45-49	16·23	14·13	12·13	12·25	11·22	(—) 31
50-54	21·97	21·13	19·74	18·00	16·30	(—) 26
55-59	31·62	29·74	27·61	26·24	23·08	(—) 27
60-64	41·67	39·12	37·03	31·85	32·20	(—) 23
65-69	61·65	47·83	48·63	47·80	46·24	(—) 25
70-74	74·84	68·15	70·66	67·84	58·41	(—) 22
75-79	101·03	83·33	96·55	95·88	81·67	(—) 19
80-84	100·17	105·97	109·70	110·69	110·01	10
85 or more	127·69	120·74	129·64	141·20	144·90	13
All Ages— Crude Rate	8·54	9·77	12·23	12·44	12·09	42

* Average annual number of deaths per 10,000 of mean population at ages shown.

† The sign (—) denotes a decrease.

The age-specific rates for males aged 35-39 and 50-54 years, and for females aged 15-19 and 35-79 years, decreased between the 1920-22 and 1960-62 periods. The only age groups showing a much greater proportional increase than the crude rates (for all ages) were 10-14 and 15-19 years for males and 5.9 years for females—age groups in which the number of deaths is small. Neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues cause a large proportion of the cancer deaths at these ages.

Improvement in diagnosis has undoubtedly been responsible for some of the increase in the recorded deaths from malignant neoplasms. Improvement in the death rate from infectious diseases has also played its part. It is interesting to contrast the movements in the death rates from tuberculosis and malignant neoplasms over the past seventy years; the rates at ten-yearly intervals since 1890 are shown below:—

Table 122. Tuberculosis and Malignant Neoplasms: Death Rates*

Year	Tuberculosis	Malignant Neoplasms	Year	Tuberculosis	Malignant Neoplasms
1890	11.21	3.68	1930	4.52	9.39
1900	8.93	5.82	1940	3.45	11.54
1910	7.65	7.37	1950	2.10	12.48
1920	6.30	8.56	1960	0.45	13.28

* Number of deaths per 10,000 of mean population.

A classification of deaths from malignant neoplasms during 1965 according to the site of the neoplasm is shown in the following table:—

Table 123. Malignant Neoplasms: Deaths Classified According to Seat of Disease, 1965

Seat of Disease	Males	Females	Persons	Seat of Disease	Males	Females	Persons
Malignant Neoplasm of—				Malignant Neoplasm of—			
Buccal cavity and pharynx	73	23	96	Skin	101	76	177
Digestive organs and peritoneum ..	1,037	973	2,010	Brain and nervous system	77	58	135
Respiratory system	863	156	1,019	Other and unspecified sites ..	149	146	295
Breast	3	481	484	Neoplasms of—			
Uterus .. ..	...	201	201	Lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues	295	203	498
Other female genital organs .. ..	...	157	157				
Male genital organs	334	...	334				
Urinary organs ..	189	75	264	Total	3,121	2,549	5,670

Fatal malignant neoplasms of the digestive organs are situated most frequently in the stomach and large intestine, the numbers in 1965 being 562 and 633 respectively. The breast and genital organs were the site of 33 per cent. of the fatal malignant neoplasms among women in 1965 as compared with 11 per cent. among men.

DISEASES OF THE HEART

The number of deaths from diseases of the heart in 1965 was 15,282, which represented slightly less than two-fifths of the total deaths in the State. Details for each individual disease of the heart are published in Part *Population and Vital Statistics* of the *Statistical Register*. Diseases so classified include pericarditis, endocarditis and other valvular diseases, diseases of the myocardium, angina pectoris, and diseases of the coronary arteries.

Table 124. Diseases of the Heart (410-443)

(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 122)

Period	Number of Deaths			Annual Death Rate*		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1931-35	14,432	10,655	25,087	21.88	16.62	19.29
1936-40	19,806	13,829	33,635	28.84	20.50	24.71
1941-45	25,120	17,929	43,049	35.10	25.12	30.12
1946-50	29,391	19,462	48,853	38.55	25.57	32.07
1951-55	33,366	22,101	55,467	39.20	26.26	32.77
1956-60	36,004	25,493	61,497	38.71	27.79	33.29
1961-65	41,849	30,708	72,557	41.11	30.45	35.81
1961	7,761	5,509	13,270	39.38	28.34	33.90
1962	8,256	5,990	14,246	41.34	30.19	35.79
1963	8,314	6,133	14,447	40.86	30.42	35.66
1964	8,773	6,539	15,312	42.36	31.88	37.15
1965	8,745	6,537	15,282	41.49	31.31	36.42

* Number of deaths per 10,000 of mean population.

Statistics of mortality from diseases of the heart are not strictly comparable from year to year. There have been important changes connected with the mode of certification and classification, which have greatly influenced the rapid increase in the number of deaths so recorded. This increase has been particularly noticeable over the past thirty years, during which the mortality rate has nearly doubled. Improvement in diagnosis and certification by medical practitioners has been one of the main factors. Many deaths formerly attributed to indefinite causes are now believed to be certified as associated with some form of heart disease. As a result of a change of classification adopted in 1931, diseases of the coronary arteries have been included since that year among diseases of the heart. The great advance made in methods of diagnosis of diseases of the coronary arteries has, in part, resulted in deaths attributed to these causes increasing from 245 in 1931 to 3,621 (classified according to the Fifth Revision of the International List) in 1950. In 1965, 10,858 deaths were classified (according to the Seventh Revision) to this cause, but a large part of the increase since 1950 has been due to the change in classification methods.

A further factor contributing to the increase in deaths due to diseases of the heart is the ageing of the population. Although the crude death rate has trebled in the last forty years, the increase in mortality rates has been confined to males aged 35 years and over, and females 45 years and

over. Mortality rates for males and females in each age group, for the three years around each census since 1921, are shown in the following table:—

Table 125. Diseases of the Heart: Age-Specific Death Rates

Age Group (years)	Death Rates*					Increase per cent., 1920-22 to 1960-62†
	1920-22	1932-34	1946-48	1953-55	1960-62	
MALES						
0- 4	·49	·17	·29	·31	·12	(—) 76
5- 9	·90	·60	·25	·13	·14	(—) 84
10-14	1·43	·74	·46	·22	·14	(—) 90
15-19	1·49	1·21	·83	·63	·32	(—) 79
20-24	1·71	1·17	·80	·61	·47	(—) 73
25-29	2·42	1·48	1·31	·76	·62	(—) 74
30-34	3·15	1·96	2·12	2·09	2·33	(—) 26
35-39	3·61	3·92	4·13	4·30	4·95	37
40-44	7·32	7·25	8·95	10·77	12·30	68
45-49	11·35	14·26	21·15	22·15	26·59	134
50-54	15·84	25·30	42·03	43·94	49·43	212
55-59	28·02	46·03	72·82	80·37	83·13	197
60-64	51·79	73·38	120·82	131·72	131·67	154
65-69	86·51	126·27	193·30	191·49	200·35	132
70-74	141·79	207·27	286·52	301·51	302·26	113
75-79	239·14	326·55	442·69	439·84	438·46	83
80-84	313·84	529·17	645·07	653·49	660·12	110
85 or more	516·63	814·83	1,001·08	1,034·67	1,024·90	98
All Ages— Crude Rate	12·78	21·83	38·00	38·89	40·03	213
FEMALES						
0- 4	·51	·30	·30	·15	·10	(—) 80
5- 9	1·33	·56	·29	·10	...	(—) 100
10-14	1·47	·81	·38	·05	·11	(—) 93
15-19	1·60	1·21	·46	·18	·23	(—) 86
20-24	1·45	1·33	·62	·42	·32	(—) 78
25-29	2·10	1·86	1·04	·51	·51	(—) 76
30-34	2·33	2·11	1·78	1·20	·97	(—) 58
35-39	3·97	3·59	3·25	2·24	2·09	(—) 47
40-44	6·64	5·55	4·68	3·99	3·83	(—) 42
45-49	8·02	9·13	8·99	8·96	8·41	5
50-54	12·89	15·36	17·31	14·90	16·43	27
55-59	22·37	25·01	29·25	29·12	28·01	25
60-64	39·11	44·47	53·73	53·28	53·70	37
65-69	69·49	92·52	95·60	92·90	94·46	36
70-74	118·05	155·04	181·37	160·04	170·56	44
75-79	198·05	267·01	301·01	275·98	289·34	46
80-84	267·11	441·83	511·35	479·36	474·40	78
85 or more	441·83	667·92	876·18	887·25	892·56	102
All Ages— Crude Rate	10·10	16·56	25·74	26·20	29·35	191

* Average annual number of deaths per 10,000 of mean population at ages shown.

† The sign (—) denotes a decrease.

MATERNAL DEATHS

All deaths due to complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium are included under this heading. Maternal deaths are not numerically important, but are nevertheless of special significance. The number in 1965, was 25, corresponding to a death rate of 0.12 per 10,000 females. As the incidence of maternal deaths falls only upon women bearing children, mortality rates are more generally quoted as a proportion of the total live births. The general trend in the mortality rate expressed per 1,000 live births was downward until 1922; in the next fourteen years it was on a higher level, but an improvement occurred in 1937 and has continued. The low rate achieved in recent years has been mainly due to the effectiveness of new drugs and methods of treatment, and partly to the increasing proportion of mothers choosing to have their babies born in public hospitals, where better facilities are available. The number of deaths of mothers per 1,000 live births in 1963 and 1965 (0.32) was the lowest ever recorded.

Table 126. Maternal Deaths (640-689)

(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 122)

Period	Number of Deaths				Rate per 1,000 Live Births					
	Including Criminal Abortion		Excluding Criminal Abortion		Including Criminal Abortion			Excluding Criminal Abortion		
	Married Women	Single Women	Married Women	Single Women	Married Women	Single Women	Total	Married Women	Single Women	Total
1931-35	1,197	158	1,040	85	5.60	14.08	6.03	4.87	7.57	5.00
1936-40	1,040	125	892	60	4.55	12.44	4.89	3.91	5.97	3.99
1941-45	858	81	752	43	3.16	6.97	3.32	2.77	3.70	2.81
1946-50	450	57	418	29	1.36	3.93	1.47	1.27	2.00	1.30
1951-55	263	30	236	17	.74	2.02	.79	.67	1.14	.69
1956-60	249	35	219	23	.66	1.87	.71	.58	1.23	.61
1961-65	131	21	120	11	.34	.83	.37	.31	.43	.32
1961	39	4	33	1	.48	.87	.50	.40	.22	.39
1962	25	4	24	2	.31	.84	.34	.30	.42	.30
1963	25	2	24	2	.32	.41	.32	.30	.41	.31
1964	23	5	20	3	.31	.92	.35	.27	.55	.29
1965	19	6	19	3	.26	1.05	.32	.26	.53	.28

Details as to conjugal condition have been recorded annually since 1893. Throughout the ensuing period, the maternal death rate has always been higher among single than among married women. The difference is greater if deaths due to criminal abortion are included. During the past ten years, 39 per cent. of the deaths of single women in this group were due to criminal abortion, as compared with 11 per cent. of the deaths of married women.

The ages of the single women who died from maternal causes in 1965 ranged from 16 to 21 years. The ages of the 19 married women ranged from 16 to 45 years, with 7 aged 35 years or over. Four of the married women had no previous issue.

Table 127. Classification of Maternal Deaths, 1965

Cause of Death	Number of Deaths		Rate per 1,000 Live Births	
	Metropolis	N.S.W.	Metropolis	N.S.W.
Toxaemias of pregnancy	1	1	.02	.01
Ectopic pregnancy .. .. .	...	...	...	...
Other complications of pregnancy .. .. .	...	4	...	.05
Abortion (excluding criminal)	2	4	.05	.05
Delivery with specified complication	1	8	.02	.10
Puerperal urinary infection without other sepsis .. .. .	...	...	...	...
Sepsis of childbirth and the puerperium	2	2	.05	.03
Puerperal phlebitis and thrombosis	2	2	.05	.03
Puerperal pulmonary embolism	1	1	.02	.01
Other and unspecified complications of the puerperium .. .. .	...	...	...	...
Total, excluding criminal abortion	9	22	.22	.28
Criminal abortion	3	3	.07	.04
Total	12	25	.29	.32

More than any other cause of death during childbirth, puerperal sepsis can be classified as a preventable disease. Preventive measures and improved treatment have reduced the number of deaths due to this cause from 110 in 1920 to an average of about one per year during the last five years. Criminal abortion was responsible for 12 per cent. of maternal deaths in 1965.

EXTERNAL VIOLENCE

The classification "External Violence" (E800-E999) includes accidents, poisonings, suicides, and homicides. Deaths from these causes in 1965, totalled 3,118 (including 732 suicides, 2,309 accidents, and 74 homicides), and accounted for 8.0 per cent. of the total deaths in the State. Deaths of males numbered 2,093, and of females 1,025. The death rate from these causes was 7.43 per 10,000 of mean population in 1965, compared with 6.96 in the quinquennium 1961-65.

The number of deaths and the death rates from suicide since 1936 are shown in the following table:—

Table 128. Suicide (E963, E970-E979)

(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 122)

Period	Number of Deaths			Annual Death Rate*		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1936-40	1,181	375	1,556	1.72	.56	1.14
1941-45	864	346	1,210	1.21	.48	.85
1946-50	1,151	419	1,570	1.51	.55	1.03
1951-55	1,426	527	1,953	1.68	.63	1.15
1956-60	1,650	633	2,283	1.77	.69	1.24
1961-65	2,087	1,094	3,181	2.05	1.08	1.57
1961	360	145	505	1.83	.75	1.29
1962	398	184	582	1.99	.93	1.46
1963	445	283	728	2.19	1.40	1.80
1964	426	209	635	2.06	1.02	1.54
1965	458	274	732	2.17	1.31	1.74

* Number of deaths per 10,000 of mean population.

The mode of suicide usually adopted by men is either poisoning, shooting, or hanging. Women, as a general rule, avoid weapons and resort mostly to poison. Of every 100 cases of suicide during the five years 1961-1965, 60 were by the agency of poison (including 21 by gas), 19 by shooting, 10 by hanging, 3 by cutting of veins, 3 by drowning, and 5 by other means. The male mortality rate from suicide is about twice the female rate.

As is the case with suicides, the number of males who die from accidents each year greatly exceeds the number of females. In 1965 the ratio was more than 2 to 1.

Table 129. Accidents (E800-E962)

(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 122)

Period	Number of Deaths			Annual Death Rate*		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1936-40	5,675	1,804	7,479	8.26	2.67	5.49
1941-45	4,604	1,789	6,393	6.43	2.51	4.47
1946-50	5,472	2,073	7,545	7.18	2.72	4.95
1951-55	6,842	2,709	9,551	8.04	3.22	5.64
1956-60	6,952	2,784	9,736	7.48	3.03	5.27
1961-65	7,315	3,267	10,582	7.19	3.24	5.22
1961	1,441	569	2,010	7.31	2.93	5.13
1962	1,405	666	2,071	7.04	3.36	5.20
1963	1,357	582	1,939	6.67	2.89	4.79
1964	1,516	737	2,253	7.32	3.59	5.47
1965	1,596	713	2,309	7.57	3.41	5.50

* Number of deaths per 10,000 of mean population.

Classification of accidents which occurred during 1965, according to the external cause of injury, shows that out of every 1,000 deaths from accidents, 512 were due to road vehicle accidents, 144 to falls, 57 to drowning, 21 to railway accidents, 49 to accidents caused by fire and the explosion of combustible material, 47 to accidental poisoning by solid and liquid substances, and 16 were caused by firearms. Of the 512 deaths caused by road vehicle accidents, 505 were due to accidents in which a motor vehicle was involved.

Accidents were the principal cause of death amongst males in the age group 2 years and under 40 years, and amongst females in the group 1 year and under 35 years. They were responsible for 70 per cent. of the deaths of males aged 15-24 years. Details relating to road accidents are published in the chapter "Motor Transport and Road Traffic".

MARKETING AND CONSUMPTION OF FOODSTUFFS

MARKETING OF FOODSTUFFS

The principal centre for the wholesale marketing of fresh fruit and vegetables in New South Wales is the Sydney Fruit and Vegetables Markets, owned and controlled by the Council of the City of Sydney. Fruit and vegetables sold at the Sydney Municipal Markets are received by road, rail, and sea (and occasionally by air) from intrastate and interstate sources. Most of the business conducted at the Markets comprises sales by growers' agents or co-operative societies to retailers; growers may sell direct to buyers in a section of the Markets known as the Producers' Market.

Large quantities of hard vegetables (potatoes, onions, pumpkins, swedes, etc.) are also sold at the Alexandria Railway Goods Yard and at a nearby road delivery centre, and from wharves, by Sussex Street merchants. The Alexandria market receives produce consigned by rail and road from intrastate and interstate sources, whereas the produce handled at Sussex Street consists mainly of consignments received from interstate sources by sea. The bulk of the business handled at Alexandria and Sussex Street comprises sales by wholesale merchants to secondary wholesalers.

The Meat Halls at the State Abattoir (at Homebush Bay) are the principal centre in New South Wales for the wholesale distribution of meat for human consumption. Carcass butchers purchase stock on the hoof and deliver them to the Abattoir, where they are slaughtered and treated, the chilled carcasses being delivered to the Abattoir Meat Halls early on the following morning. Considerable quantities of meat also arrive at the Meat Halls from country abattoirs owned by local government authorities and by co-operative organisations and other private interests. Most abattoirs in the State slaughter for both domestic consumption and export.

Most of the poultry sold in the State for table meat are sold alive by growers to local processors, who slaughter and treat the birds and sell them to retailers. Small quantities of live birds (mainly boilers) are sold by auction on the Sydney Poultry Market, controlled by the Sydney City Council.

Agents who sell fruit, vegetables, poultry, or other farm produce on behalf of growers must be licensed, and must operate in accordance with the Farm Produce Agents Act. The provisions of the Act are summarised in the chapter "Agriculture".

Marketing boards in respect of primary products may be formed, in terms of the (State) Marketing of Primary Products Act, 1927-1965, upon the request of producers. Before a board is constituted for any product, a poll of the producers of the product must be taken, votes must be given

by at least three-fifths of those entitled to vote, and more than half the votes must favour its constitution. Boards have been established under the Act for eggs, rice, wine grapes, lemons, citrus fruits (other than lemons), and tobacco leaf. A Dried Fruits Board has been established under the (State) Dried Fruits Act to supervise the marketing of dried fruits.

The Commonwealth Government has established marketing boards to supervise the marketing of wheat, meat, dairy produce, eggs, canned fruits, dried fruits, apples and pears, wine, and honey. The Australian Wheat Board controls the marketing of wheat for domestic consumption as well as for export, but the other Commonwealth boards are concerned mainly with marketing for export.

Standards for the composition, purity, and quality of foods are prescribed in terms of the (State) Pure Food Act. The administration of the food laws within local government areas, and the supervision of conditions under which food is produced and distributed, are duties of the Board of Health and local government authorities. Meat for local consumption is inspected at the State Abattoir and most country abattoirs by officers of the Department of Agriculture, and at other abattoirs by meat inspectors employed by local authorities.

The composition and labelling of oversea imports of food and drugs are supervised by the Department of Customs and Excise. The quality and labelling of foodstuffs intended for export are supervised by the Department of Primary Industry.

Further information about arrangements for the marketing of fruit and vegetables, butter, fish, and other foodstuffs, and about the Commonwealth and State marketing boards, is given in the chapters "Agriculture", "Pastoral Industry", "Dairying, Poultry, Beekeeping", and "Fisheries". Arrangements for the marketing of milk and bread are described later in this chapter.

CONSUMPTION OF FOODSTUFFS

Estimates of the consumption of foodstuffs per head of population in Australia are shown for the three years ended 1938-39 and for more recent periods in the following table. Similar estimates of the consumption of foodstuffs in New South Wales are not prepared because of the lack of data on interstate trade and stocks held within the State.

The estimates for each commodity represent the quantity of the commodity consumed as such plus the quantity consumed in food products not separately listed in the table. In general, the apparent consumption of a commodity has been estimated by deducting oversea exports (including ships' stores) and non-food usage from the quantities of the commodity produced and imported, an adjustment being made for changes in the level of stocks held. The production figures relate in general to commercial production, but allowance has been made for the non-commercial production of the main commodities produced by householders for their own use (vegetables, fruit, preserves, eggs, poultry, game, and fish). The adjustment for stock changes relates in general to stocks held in factories or by marketing authorities, no adjustment being made, except in a few special cases, for changes in stocks held by wholesalers and retailers. No allowance has, in general, been made for wastage in distribution and storage of foodstuffs.

Although subject to these qualifications, the estimates shown in the next table are believed to represent with reasonable accuracy the quantities of foodstuffs available for consumption by ultimate individual consumers in the year to which the estimates relate. Figures for the most recent year are subject to revision.

Table 130. Consumption of Foodstuffs per Head of Population, Australia

Commodity	Unit of Quantity	Average for 3 years ended—			1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
		1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
Milk and Milk Products—							
Fluid Whole Milk	lb.	241.0	314.2	291.5	290.4	299.7	293.6
Cream	lb.	6.1	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Full Cream Milk Products—							
Concentrated, Condensed, and Evaporated	lb.	4.3	7.5	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.3
Powdered	lb.	2.6	3.2	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.0
Infants' and Invalids' Foods	lb.	1.0	1.3	2.2	2.8	3.1	3.2
Milk By-products—							
Powdered Skim Milk	lb.	...	0.6	2.5	7.0	6.6	7.6
Other	lb.	...	...	1.3	2.3	2.0	1.9
Cheese	lb.	4.4	5.5	5.7	7.3	7.5	8.0
Total (in terms of milk solids) ..	lb.	39.3	49.1	48.7	54.3	55.5	54.9
Fats and Oils—							
Butter	lb.	32.9	24.8	27.2	23.4	22.6	21.8
Margarine: Table	lb.	0.9	0.9	...	...	4.5	4.6
Other	lb.	4.0	5.2	4.9	6.6	6.2	5.9
Vegetable Oils and Other Fats*	lb.	6.4	5.3	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Total (fat content)	lb.	37.6	30.9	...	...	32.3	31.5
Meat—							
Beef and Veal (bone-in weight)	lb.	140.3	109.1	123.8	104.8	100.2	93.2
Mutton (bone-in weight) ..	lb.	60.0	45.1	51.0	48.3	46.3	46.3
Lamb (bone-in weight)	lb.	15.0	25.2	29.3	41.7	39.3	37.0
Pigmeats (bone-in weight) ..	lb.	8.5	7.1	10.1	11.5	11.9	13.5
Offal	lb.	8.4	8.9	11.4	12.9	12.4	11.4
Bacon and Ham (cured, bone-in weight)	lb.	10.2	11.7	7.1	7.3	7.4	7.6
Canned Meat (canned weight)	lb.	2.1	2.6	4.1	4.3	4.6	4.6
Total (bone-in weight equivalent)	lb.	250.9	215.7	242.4	235.7	226.8	217.8
Poultry, Game, and Fish, etc.—							
Poultry (dressed weight) ..	lb.	...	...	...	...	11.5	13.8
Rabbits and Hares	lb.	...	5.4	2.0*	2.0*	2.0*	2.0*
Fish (edible weight)—							
Fresh, Frozen, and Cured ..	lb.	6.4	5.7	6.2	7.4	6.9	8.1
Canned	lb.	4.1	3.0	2.5	3.1	3.4	3.5
Crustaceans and Molluscs ..	lb.	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.5
Eggs and Egg Products—							
Egg in Shell†	lb.	25.7	25.4	21.2	25.0	25.2	25.6
Egg Pulp and Powder (shell egg equivalent)†	lb.	0.9	2.5	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.7
Total (shell egg equivalent)† ..	lb.	26.6	27.9	22.5	26.7	26.9	27.3
Sugar and Syrups—							
Refined Sugar	lb.	106.5	119.7	111.6	109.2	110.9	111.3
Syrups, Honey, and Glucose (sugar content)	lb.	5.5	5.6	5.2	6.3	7.4	7.0
Total (sugar content)	lb.	112.0	125.3	116.8	115.5	118.3	118.3
Dried Pulse, and Nuts (edible weight)	lb.	5.3	9.2	8.5	9.7	11.8	10.9§

NOTE. Table 130 is continued on the following page.

Table 130. Consumption of Foodstuffs per Head of Population, Australia
(continued)

Commodity	Unit of Quantity	Average for 3 years ended—			1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
		1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
Fruit and Fruit Products—							
Fruit: Canned	lb.	10.4	11.0	13.6	18.7	19.7	20.8
Dried	lb.	8.1	8.7	6.0	5.2	7.3	7.3
Citrus	lb.	31.9	37.2	35.4	42.5	51.1	42.0||
Other	lb.	94.0	87.1	78.4	92.3	78.3	88.6
Jams, Conserves, etc.	lb.	11.4	12.4	8.6	8.0	7.8	7.5
Total (fresh fruit equivalent) ..	lb.	173.6	178.0	157.6	182.2	187.0	188.8
Vegetables—							
Potatoes, White†	lb.	103.8	124.2	113.9	103.4	92.8	112.6
Tomatoes	lb.	15.7	25.3	28.6	29.2	31.4	31.1
Root and Bulb	lb.	¶	42.1*	35.1	32.5	35.0	35.3
Leafy and Green (including Legumes)	lb.	¶	45.1	39.5	43.2	46.3	44.5**
Other	lb.	¶	49.2	42.4	38.3	38.9	39.4††
Total	lb.	¶	285.9	259.5	246.6	244.4	262.8
Grain Products—							
Flour (including wheatmeal for baking and sharps)	lb.	187.1	201.9	181.5	172.7	169.9	172.3
Breakfast Foods	lb.	10.6	13.4	13.5	14.1	14.4	14.9
Rice (milled)	lb.	4.0	0.9	¶	4.2	4.3	4.9
Other	lb.	3.6	3.1	1.3	¶	¶	¶
Total	lb.	205.3	219.3	¶	¶	¶	¶
Beverages—							
Tea	lb.	6.9	6.5	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.2
Coffee	lb.	0.6	1.0	1.3	2.2	2.4	2.2
Beer	Gallon	11.7	16.9	22.7	23.5	24.3	24.3
Wine	Gallon	0.6	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3
Spirits	Gallon	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3

* Tentative estimates.

† For purposes of the estimates, the average weight of an egg was taken as 1.75 oz. in years before 1960-61, and as 2 oz. in later years.

‡ Excludes potatoes consumed other than as fresh potatoes.

¶ Not available.

§ Comprises (in edible weight) dried pulse 3.6 lb., peanuts 1.8 lb., edible tree nuts 2.0 lb., and cocoa (raw beans) 3.5 lb.

|| Includes oranges 34.2 lb.

** Includes cabbages and other greens 13.4 lb. and peas 20.1 lb.

†† Includes cauliflower 13.8 lb. and pumpkin 17.0 lb.

The estimates of consumption per head of population have been derived by dividing the total apparent consumption of a commodity by the mean population (of all ages) of Australia in the period concerned. Changes in the age distribution of the population should be borne in mind in interpreting changes over a number of years in the consumption of particular foodstuffs per head. Persons under 10 years of age (for example) represented 15.8 per cent. of the total population in Australia in 1939, 18.9 per cent. in 1949, and 20.0 per cent. in 1966.

The level of consumption of certain foodstuffs during the early post-war years was affected by rationing. Meat was rationed from 1944 to 1948, butter from 1943 to 1950, milk from 1942 to 1948, cream from 1943 to 1946 and from 1947 to 1950, sugar from 1942 to 1947, and tea from 1942 to 1950.

The principal foodstuffs consumed in Australia are meat, milk, vegetables, fruit, flour, sugar, butter, and eggs. Meat consumption per head of population was 13 per cent. lower in 1965-66 than the average for the three years ended 1938-39, a heavy increase in the consumption of lamb partly offsetting a fall of about one-third in the consumption of beef. The consumption of milk per head in 1965-66 was 22 per cent. greater than the average for the three pre-war years, but the consumption of butter was 34 per cent. lower. Canned fruit consumption reached a record level in 1965-66, when it was twice as great as the pre-war level; the consumption of jams, etc. had declined by 34 per cent. since pre-war years.

Tea is the principal non-alcoholic beverage consumed in Australia. Consumption of tea per head of population has, however, been declining slowly, and in 1965-66 was 18 per cent. lower than the average for the three years ended 1938-39. The consumption of coffee in 1965-66 was about four times the pre-war intake.

All tea and coffee supplies are imported. In 1965-66, tea imports were mainly from Ceylon (53 per cent. of the total imported), Indonesia (19 per cent.), and India (21 per cent.); coffee came from Papua and New Guinea (44 per cent.), Brazil (28 per cent.), and Uganda (17 per cent.).

Beer is the principal alcoholic beverage consumed in Australia, and consumption per head was more than twice as great in 1965-66 as the average for the three years ended 1938-39. Consumption of wine per head in the same year was about twice as great as pre-war.

Estimates of the nutrient value of foodstuffs available for consumption in Australia are shown for the three years ended 1938-39 and for more recent periods in the next table. These estimates have been prepared by the Commonwealth Department of Health, and are based on the estimated consumption of foodstuffs per head shown in the previous table. In preparing the estimates, losses of nutrients due to processing have been allowed for, but no allowance has been made for losses due to the effects of storage and cooking.

Table 131. Estimated Nutrient Value of Foodstuffs Available for Consumption, Australia

Nutrient	Unit of Quantity	Average for 3 years ended—			1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
		1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
		Quantity per head per day					
Protein: Animal	Gm.	58.7	57.4	59.6	61.5	60.0	61.6
Vegetable	Gm.	30.9	35.3	32.3	31.4	31.3	32.5
Total	Gm.	89.6	92.7	91.9	92.9	91.3	94.1
Fat (All Sources)	Gm.	133.5	121.7	131.7	131.7	129.5	127.7
Carbohydrate	Gm.	377.4	424.8	416.7	411.9	410.8	420.4
Calcium	Mgm.	642	785	817	903	909	885
Iron	Mgm.	15.4	15.1	14.0	14.2	13.9	14.2
Vitamin A	I.U.	4,905	4,630	4,568	4,236	4,330	4,368
Thiamine (Vitamin B1) ..	Mgm.	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Riboflavin	Mgm.	1.7	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.9
Ascorbic Acid (Vitamin C) ..	Mgm.	86	96	89	88	97	94
Niacin	Mgm.	18.7	17.6	18.6	18.6	18.3	18.8
Energy Value	Calory	3,117	3,245	3,297	3,287	3,251	3,274

BREAD

Bread for sale in New South Wales is made in approved and closely supervised bakehouses. Most bread is delivered by bakers either direct to customers' homes or to retail shops (at wholesale rates) for sale "over the counter"; only a small quantity is sold to customers at the bakeries. Bread must be kept adequately covered until handed to the customer.

Hours of baking and delivery of bread in all parts of the State except the Western Division are fixed by the Bread Industry Act, 1946-1965. The Act provides for day baking of bread (with a 6 p.m. finishing time), although night baking may be authorised on Thursdays and on certain days preceding holidays. The delivery of bread in an area must in general be completed within the ordinary hours of delivery set down for that area in the breadcarters' industrial award. The Act provides that no deliveries may be made after 11 a.m. on an ordinary Saturday, or after 7 p.m. on a Saturday when three days' supply of bread is being delivered.

The Bread Manufacture and Delivery Act, 1950, restored to customers a choice of bakers (which had not been available in Sydney, Newcastle, and other towns under the war-time and early post-war systems of household delivery) and set a standard of quality for bread. Under the Act, bakers must, on request, supply bread to any person within three miles of their bakehouse unless there are three other bakehouses closer, and they may deliver anywhere without restriction. The Act also required flour millers to describe the protein and maltose content of flour delivered for bread manufacture.

An amendment to the Bread Manufacture and Delivery Act in 1954 required bread manufacturers and operative bakers to be licensed by the Department of Labour and Industry. The amendment also established a Bread Industry Advisory Committee (comprising the Under Secretary of the Department, two representatives of employers, two representatives of employees, and, since 1965, two representatives of consumers) to advise the Minister on measures to improve the making and distribution of bread, on sanitary conditions in bakehouses, and on standards of efficiency for the trade.

A further amendment in 1958 provided that bread for retail sale must bear the manufacturer's mark (either on a label or on the bread itself), unless it is being delivered in a vehicle carrying only one manufacturer's bread. Standard quality loaves of 1 lb., 2 lb., or 4 lb. were previously authorised, but the 1958 amendment provided for the baking of bread of any type, variety, or size specified by regulation.

A Bread Research Institute was established in 1947 by bread manufacturers in New South Wales, to undertake research and to provide technical assistance to bakers. The Institute became an Australian body in 1950, and has worked since 1951 in association with the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization. The Director of the Institute has administrative control of the Wheat Research Unit of C.S.I.R.O., formed in 1958. An Agricultural Research Institute, which is equipped to test the milling and baking qualities of wheat, was established at Wagga Wagga in 1954 by the New South Wales Government, to undertake research into wheat breeding and wheat quality.

Information about bread and flour prices is given in the next chapter.

MILK

N.S.W. MILK BOARD DISTRIBUTING DISTRICTS

The supply and distribution of milk and cream in the Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong areas and in sixteen other proclaimed distributing districts (Erina, Hunter, Upper Hunter, Hastings, Manning, Armidale, Tamworth, Blue Mountains-Lithgow, Bathurst, Orange, Illawarra, Southern, Goulburn, Wagga Wagga, the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area, and Tumut) are controlled by the Milk Board. The Board, which is appointed by the Governor, comprises a chairman, a representative of dairymen, and a representative of consumers. It has power to regulate the methods and conditions of supply and treatment of milk in producing districts, to grade milk for sale, to inspect dairy premises and milk stores, to fix prices of milk and cream, and to determine the quantities of milk and cream to be supplied by producing districts to the Board.

The milk supplied for consumption or use in distributing districts (except milk produced and retailed directly by a dairyman on his own behalf, with the permission of the Milk Board) is vested in the Milk Board, and its supply other than to the Board is prohibited. Milk and cream sold (or to be sold) for use in the manufacture of commodities within a producing or distributing area may, by proclamation, be vested in the Board.

Distributing companies organised for handling milk on a large scale act as agents for the Board in receiving milk at country factories and transporting it to Sydney or other distributing centres, where they purchase their supplies from the Board. The quantities of milk supplied by producing districts are regulated by means of quotas applied to individual dairymen in the districts. The prices paid for milk delivered by dairymen to country factories are fixed by the Board.

Milk supplies for Sydney are derived mainly from country districts—the south coast district between Wollongong and Nowra, the districts traversed by the main southern railway between Liverpool and Moss Vale, the Penrith, Windsor, and Richmond districts, the districts around Muswellbrook, Singleton, Branxton, and Maitland on the northern railway line, and those in the neighbourhood of Wauchope, Taree, Dungog, and Gloucester on the north coast line. Only a small proportion of Sydney's milk supply is provided by dairies in or near the metropolis.

An official zoning system for retail delivery of milk, which permitted only one vendor to deliver to households in each defined zone, was introduced as a war-time measure in 1942. Although officially terminated in 1947, the zoning system was continued in operation by agreement among vendors. In 1962, the Milk Board, using its power under the Milk Act, began to define trading zones and to allot them to vendors. The metropolitan district and most of the country distributing districts have now been zoned, and each zone allotted to a vendor registered with the Board.

In the Milk Board distributing districts, almost all milk is now delivered in bottles or (to a very limited extent) in disposable cartons. Only small quantities of bulk milk are supplied through shops, and small quantities of bulk raw milk are retailed by dairymen.

The quantities of milk acquired by the Milk Board for distribution in the various distributing districts in the last six years are shown in the following table:—

Table 132. Milk Acquired for Distribution by Milk Board

Year ended 30th June	Whole Milk								Milk Separated for Sweet Cream
	Metro-politan	New-castle	Wollon-gong	Erina *	Hunter	Blue Mount-ains-Lithgow	Other Districts	Total	
	Thousand gallons								
1962	64,681	6,060	3,888	1,618	1,466	1,311	3,441	82,465	6,885
1963	64,690	6,132	4,097	1,714	1,472	1,357	3,708	83,170	6,954
1964	65,745	6,195	4,207	1,832	1,402	1,494	4,493	85,367	7,140
1965	67,445	6,354	4,477	2,046	1,627	1,471	5,734	89,154	7,341
1966	68,404	6,475	4,758	2,173	1,658	1,465	6,014	90,947	6,958
1967	67,530	6,331	4,713	2,149	1,659	1,462	6,082	89,927	6,766

* Gosford-Wyong area.

At 30th June, 1967, 4,622 dairymen were supplying raw milk to the Board at 42 milk receiving depots. In the Board's distributing districts, there were 2,015 vehicle vendors (including 1,180 in the metropolitan district), of whom 1,993 were selling pasteurised milk and 22 raw milk. The shop vendors supplied through the Board numbered 10,070 (including 6,977 in the metropolitan district).

The value of milk sold by the Milk Board to distributors in 1966-67 was \$52,220,000, and comprised payments to dairymen \$46,985,000, cost of treatment at country factories \$2,341,000, cost of transport to distributing centres \$1,647,000, and provision for administrative expenses, etc. \$1,247,000. Information about milk prices is given in the next chapter.

MILK DISTRIBUTION IN OTHER AREAS OF STATE

In December, 1966, 51 local government authorities in areas outside the jurisdiction of the Milk Board were controlling the sale of milk within their respective areas. The local authorities require all milk sold to satisfy the Milk Board's standards.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Weights and measures for foodstuffs are prescribed by the general Commonwealth and State weights and measures legislation.

The Commonwealth Weights and Measures (National Standards) Act, 1960-1964, and Regulations made under the Act, prescribe legal standards and units of measurement for use throughout Australia from 1st January, 1966. The standards of measurement relate to length, weight, volume, and other physical quantities such as pressure, density, electrical current, illumination, temperature, viscosity, and time interval.

The National Standards Commission, which has been established under the Commonwealth weights and measures legislation and which comprises five members appointed by the Minister administering the legislation, advises the Minister with respect to weights and measures and generally supervises the calibration and periodic verification of subsidiary standards used by State and other verifying authorities. The Commission is also authorised to examine the patterns of traders' weighing and measuring devices and to determine their suitability for use for trade throughout Australia.

The National Standards Laboratory of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization is responsible for maintaining the Commonwealth units of measurement and, under the general direction of the National Standards Commission, for calibrating other standards of measurement (such as the primary standards held by State authorities) against the Commonwealth standards. The Laboratory provides a calibration service for science and industry.

In New South Wales, the State Weights and Measures Office polices the observance of the provisions of the (State) Weights and Measures Act relating to the sale of goods by reference to length, weight, or volume. Traders' weighing and measuring services are subject to periodical inspection by the Office, and the consumer is protected against receiving incorrect weight or measure.

PRICES AND RENTS

CONTROL OF PRICES

From September, 1939 (immediately after the outbreak of war) to September, 1948, prices of commodities and services in Australia were controlled by the Commonwealth Government under the provisions of the National Security Act. A brief account of the Commonwealth system of price control, and of the supplementary measures taken to keep prices stable during the war years, is given at page 726 of Year Book No. 50.

Since 20th September, 1948, prices in New South Wales have been subject to control by the State Government under the provisions of the (State) Prices Regulation Act, 1948-1949. In terms of the Act, the Minister may declare any commodities and services to be subject to control, and may remove or re-impose the control on any item. The Prices Commissioner is empowered to fix the maximum prices at which declared commodities and services may be sold or supplied, and to investigate the price of any commodity or service (whether declared or not).

The general control of prices in New South Wales was progressively modified after 1952, and suspended on 15th April, 1955. Controls were temporarily re-introduced on a limited range of commodities and services between July, 1955 and September, 1956. Price control on bread was re-introduced in December, 1957, and on motor spirit in May, 1959, and maximum prices for these commodities have since been fixed by the Prices Commissioner. Many other commodities and services remain declared under the Act, but maximum prices are not fixed for them.

Milk, gas, electricity, and coal prices and rents for leased premises in New South Wales are subject to control in terms of other State statutes.

CONTROL OF RENTS

Between December, 1939 and November, 1941, the rents of certain classes of leased dwellings in New South Wales were controlled by the State Government in terms of the Fair Rents Act, 1939, the provisions of which are summarised on page 541 of the Year Book for 1940-41. From November, 1941 to August, 1948, the rents of a more extensive range of leased premises in New South Wales were controlled by the Commonwealth Government in terms of the National Security (Landlord and Tenant) Regulations, which provided for rent control and security of tenure for tenants, and which are summarised on page 735 of Year Book No. 50.

Since 16th August, 1948, the rents of leased premises in New South Wales have been subject to control by the State Government in terms of the Landlord and Tenant (Amendment) Act, 1948-1966, which, for the most part, continued the system established under the Commonwealth Regulations.

Premises Subject to Rent Control

When introduced in 1948, the Landlord and Tenant (Amendment) Act applied to all leased premises in New South Wales other than farm and holiday premises and government-owned premises. Subsequent amend-

ments to the Act restricted the scope of the term "holiday premises" and provided that certain classes of premises may be freed from rent control.

The principal classes of premises freed from control have been:—

- (a) from 16th December, 1954: dwellings which were erected after 16th December, 1954, or which were not leased between 7th December, 1941 and 16th December, 1954;
- (b) from 27th September, 1957: business and commercial premises erected after 27th September, 1957;
- (c) from 10th April, 1958: dwellings which were not leased between 1st December, 1957 and 10th April, 1958, or of which the lessor obtained vacant possession after 10th April, 1958 other than on a court order requiring the provision of alternative accommodation;
- (d) from 10th April, 1958: residential units provided out of the conversion of dwellings which existed on 13th December, 1955, and which had not been leased between 7th December, 1941 and 24th February, 1956 or of which vacant possession had been obtained other than on an order requiring the provision of alternative accommodation; and
- (e) from 16th December, 1965: business and commercial premises which were in existence on 27th September, 1957, and for which a lease providing for the premises not to be subject to rent control has been negotiated by the lessor and lessee.

A dwelling or residential unit which has been freed from control (classes (a), (c), and (d) above) and which is subsequently leased, and business and commercial premises freed from control by agreement between a lessor and lessee (class (e) above), are exempt only if the relevant lease is registered with the Rent Controller and embodies a certificate in specified terms either by a solicitor acting for the lessee and independently of the lessor or by a Clerk of Petty Sessions.

Fixation of Rents

The rents of leased premises subject to rent control are fixed by a determination made under the provisions of the Landlord and Tenant (Amendment) Act by a Fair Rents Board or the Rent Controller, or (since December, 1964) by a written agreement between a lessor and lessee. If a rent is not fixed by a determination or an agreement there is no fixed rent prescribed for leased premises subject to rent control. A rent fixed by determination may be varied by a subsequent determination or by written agreement between the lessor and lessee; a rent fixed by agreement between the parties may not, in general, be varied by a subsequent determination under the Act during the currency of the agreement.

Rents were also fixed by a section of the Landlord and Tenant (Amendment) Act itself from 1948 to December, 1965. When introduced in 1948, the Act fixed rents for premises leased at 31st August, 1939 at the rents payable on that date, and for premises leased for the first time between 31st August, 1939 and 1st March, 1945 at the rents payable on 1st March, 1945. Under an amendment of the Act in 1951, the rents for all premises leased at 1st March, 1949 were fixed at those payable on that date, and the rents for premises leased for the first time between 1st March, 1949 and 1st November, 1951 were fixed at the rents payable on 1st November, 1951. A further amendment to the Act in 1958 fixed the rents for all premises leased

at 1st November, 1951 at the rents payable on that date. The fixation of rents at the level payable on a particular date was, however, subject to the qualification that where the rent payable on that date had been varied in the meantime by a determination under the Act, the rent as varied became the fixed rent. If the rent was not fixed by the Act itself, there was no fixed rent for the premises until a determination was made or the lessor and lessee entered into a written agreement which fixed the rent.

Determinations of the fair rent of leased premises are made upon application by either the lessor or the lessee. Broadly speaking, the fair rent is determined on the basis of "basic rent plus increased outgoings", which represents the fair market rent (established by evidence) at 31st August, 1939 or at the date of erection (whichever is later) plus the amount by which outgoings (rates, insurance, repairs and maintenance, and a charge for management expenses) increased between the "fair market rent" date and the date of the determination. Adjustments have also been made from time to time by reference to the average rate of interest charged on overdrafts by the Commonwealth Trading Bank (maximum rate of interest since 1966); fixed rents were increased (on application) on these grounds in 1952, in 1956, and again in 1960 by $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the improved capital value of the premises in 1939 or at the date of erection (whichever was later), and again in 1964 and in 1966 by $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. and $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. respectively of this value.

The lessor and lessee of premises subject to rent control may (since December, 1964) enter into a written agreement fixing a rent for the premises. The agreement must be registered with the Rent Controller, and must embody a certificate in specified terms either by a solicitor acting for the lessee and independently of the lessor or by a Clerk of Petty Sessions.

A lessee with an income of \$6,000 or more may be invited by the lessor to negotiate an agreement fixing a rent based on the current capital value of the premises, and if the lessee refuses to negotiate the premises may be freed from rent control (provided the lessor does not charge a rent higher than the current-value rent). A lessee's income is calculated as gross personal income (including the income of his spouse and of other income-earners living in the premises), or as taxable business income in the case of a partnership or company.

Recovery of Possession

The Landlord and Tenant (Amendment) Act imposes restrictions on the eviction of tenants from premises subject to rent control, partly to prevent lessors from evicting or threatening to evict tenants so as to obtain a higher rent than that permitted under the rent control provisions, and in general to prevent tenants being evicted in circumstances in which it is deemed not proper they should be evicted.

A lessor cannot recover possession of the premises except by consent of the tenant or by authority of a court order. To establish his right to a court order, a lessor must serve on the lessee a Notice to Quit, must prove to the court the existence of one of the limited number of grounds for eviction prescribed in the Act and must (in general) provide alternative accommodation for the lessee. (From December, 1962 to December, 1964, the provision of alternative accommodation was not a pre-requisite.) The court then considers any existing circumstances covered in the prescribed grounds and any hardship that would be caused by making or not making

an order, and determines whether, in its discretion, it should make an order for eviction.

The Act also imposed restrictions on the service of a Notice to quit premises subject to rent control. For example, a lessor may not (except in special circumstances) serve a Notice to quit any premises during the twelve months following unsuccessful court proceedings for recovery of possession of the premises, or following a rent determination for the premises made other than on the lessor's own application. The maximum period for which a Notice to Quit must be given is thirty days.

Administration of Rent Control

When the Commonwealth system of rent control ceased in 1948, the Fair Rents Boards established under the Commonwealth Regulations were taken over by the State and a State Rent Controller was appointed.

Within the County of Cumberland, responsibility for rent determinations is divided between the Rent Controller and the Fair Rents Boards. Rentals of shared accommodation are determined by the Rent Controller, subject to appeal to a Fair Rents Board. The rentals of all other premises subject to rent control are determined by Fair Rents Boards, although the Rent Controller may (subject to objection by a lessee to a Fair Rents Board) allow a lessor a rent increase based on increased outgoings (rates, insurance, land tax, repairs, etc.).

Outside the County of Cumberland, rentals of all premises subject to rent control (including shared accommodation) are determined by Fair Rents Boards. The Clerk of a Board may allow a rent increase based on increased outgoings for premises other than shared accommodation, but the increase is subject to objection by the lessee to the Board.

RETAIL PRICE INDEXES

A retail price index is designed to measure the change over time in the level of retail prices in a selected field. The basic principle of an index is to select a list of commodities and services which are representative of the field to be covered, and to combine the prices of these commodities and services at regular intervals by the use of "weights" which represent the relative importance of the items in that field. In practice, the application of this principle over a term of years presents great difficulty by reason of the numerous changes which occur in the type, grade, and relative quantities of many of the items commonly used.

Basically, in the simplest method of compiling retail prices indexes, the price of each item is multiplied by a fixed "weight", the product being an "expenditure". The sum of these products for all items for any period represents an "aggregate expenditure". The "aggregate expenditures" for successive periods are converted into an index equating the aggregate for a selected or "base" period to 1,000 (or some other convenient number), and calculating index numbers to this base by the ratio which the aggregate for each period bears to the aggregate for the base period.

Five series of retail price indexes had been compiled for Australia by the Commonwealth Statistician at various times before the current Consumer Price Index was introduced in 1960. Each of the indexes was continued until changed conditions required the compilation of an index more directly relevant to current conditions.

The earliest of these indexes was the "*A*" *Series Index* (covering food, groceries, and house rents), which was compiled from 1912 to 1938. From 1913 to 1933, the Index was used by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for wage adjustment purposes.

The "*B*" *Series Index* (covering food, groceries, and the rent of 4- and 5-roomed houses) was compiled from 1925 to the end of 1953. It was the food and rent constituent of the "*C*" *Series Index*, and was designed to replace the "*A*" *Series Index* for general statistical purposes. The Index was not used for wage adjustment purposes by industrial tribunals.

The "*C*" *Series Index* (covering food and groceries, rent of 4- and 5-roomed houses, clothing, household drapery and utensils, fuel, lighting, fares, smoking, and some other miscellaneous items) was first compiled in 1921. From 1934 to 1953, it was used for wage adjustment purposes by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. The index on its original basis was last issued for December Quarter, 1960, but was continued on a special basis for certain transitional purposes until September Quarter, 1961.

The "*D*" *Series Index*, derived by combining the "*A*" and "*C*" *Series Indexes*, was compiled from 1933 to 1934 for use by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration.

The *Interim Index* (covering food and groceries, rent of 4- and 5-roomed houses, clothing, household drapery and utensils, fuel, lighting, fares, smoking, certain services, and some other miscellaneous items) was constructed as a transitional index from 1954 to 1960.

The list of component items and the weighting pattern of the "*C*" *Series Index*, first adopted in 1921, was revised slightly in 1936, but otherwise continued unchanged until the Index was discontinued in 1960. Recurrent changes in consumer expenditure patterns during the period from the outbreak of war in 1939 to late in 1948 affected the adequacy of the Index, but made revision, or the development of a new index, impracticable. In 1948, steps were taken to collect price data for about 100 additional items, and to gather information about current expenditure patterns. But the very rapid rise in prices, with disparate rates of increase, and a new sequence of changes in consumer expenditure patterns during the next few years, again rendered the development of a new index impracticable. Although the "*C*" *Series Index* was continued on its pre-war basis, the *Interim Retail Price Index* was introduced, as a transitional index, in 1954. This *Interim Index* was designed to measure retail price movements in terms of post-war consumption patterns as emerging in the early 1950's. The Index embraced a wider range of commodities and services than did the "*C*" *Series Index*, but did not take into account successive major changes in consumer expenditure patterns that occurred throughout the 1950's.

In the years between about 1950 and 1960, home-owning largely replaced house-renting, the numbers of government-owned rented houses increased appreciably, the use of the motor car greatly increased and partly replaced use of public transport, various items of electrical household equipment and television came into widespread use, and technological developments (such as the introduction of new synthetic materials) brought about changes in clothing and other items. The impact of these changes in usage upon consumer expenditure patterns was heightened by disparate movements in price. It became clear that no single list of items and no single set of fixed weights would be adequately representative as a basis for measuring retail price movements at all times throughout the post-war period.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The Consumer Price Index, which was introduced in 1960, is designed to measure quarterly variations in the level of retail prices for goods and services which represent a high proportion of the expenditure of wage-earner households.

The Index covers a large and representative selection of commodities and services arranged in five major groups—food, clothing and drapery, housing, household supplies and equipment, and a miscellaneous group. "Group" index numbers for each of the five major groups, and "All Groups" index numbers for all the groups combined, are compiled for each of the six State capital cities and for the six capitals combined. The Index has been compiled retrospectively to September Quarter, 1948.

Because of the substantial changes in consumer expenditure patterns during the years following the 1939-1945 War, the Consumer Price Index has been constructed as a chain of five linked indexes, with significant changes in composition and weighting effected at June Quarter, 1952, June Quarter, 1956, March Quarter, 1960, and December Quarter, 1963. The principal changes have been:—

- (a) the introduction of private motoring (in 1952), of television (in 1960), and of furniture and additional items of significance in household expenditure (in 1963) ;
- (b) altered proportions of houses under various modes of occupancy (in 1952, in 1956, and again in 1963) ;
- (c) changes in the weights of fuel and light and of fares (in both 1952 and 1956) and of private motoring (in 1956) ; and
- (d) a general revision of the weights of all items (in 1963).

In the fifth linked index (introduced from December Quarter, 1963), the weights for the Housing Group take account of data derived from the 1961 population census, the weights for fuel and light, fares, and private motoring are based on the pattern of consumption in 1961-62, and the weights for all other items are based on the pattern of consumption of the years 1957-58 to 1961-62. Future links will be introduced into the Index when necessary to reflect significant changes in consumer expenditure patterns.

Details of the composition and weighting pattern of the Consumer Price Index are given in the *Labour Report*, issued annually by the Commonwealth Statistician. Most of the weights used in the Index are derived from estimates of average household consumption or expenditure for the community as a whole. There are three main groups of exceptions. Firstly, local weights for the individual cities for which separate indexes are compiled are used for some items (e.g. housing, fuel and light, and fares). Secondly, the proportionate weighting of the various modes of occupancy of houses, and the weighting generally in the Housing Group, are as estimated for wage- and salary-earner households in the individual cities. Thirdly, the weights for private motoring, tobacco and cigarettes, beer, and some services have been adapted to accord with notional estimates of expenditure by wage-earner households.

The Housing Group in the Index combines three sectors of households—those renting a house from a private owner, those occupying a house let under a governmental rental-housing scheme, and those owning or purchasing the house they occupy. For the owner-occupier sector, three elements in

the cost of home ownership are represented—the price of houses, rates, and repairs and maintenance. The impact of price changes on these costs is measured by applying, to a basic expenditure weight for each item, the percentage movement (a moving annual average in the case of house prices) shown by an index of price change for that item.

Most of the prices used in the Index are collected from representative retailers and service establishments, selected in each State capital city for each class of commodity and service covered by the Index. The prices collected are for specified standards of the items, and are those actually being charged for normal cash purchases of new articles. The quality of the price data is ensured by field officers.

Movements in the level of retail prices in Sydney during the last eleven years, as revealed by the Consumer Price Index, are shown in the following table:—

Table 133. Consumer Price Index, Sydney

Base of each Group Index: 1952-53 = 100

Year ended 30th June	Food	Clothing and Drapery	Housing	Household Supplies and Equipment	Miscellaneous	All Groups
1957	114.2	103.5	120.0	106.5	119.7	112.9
1958	112.8	106.4	126.3	109.3	121.8	114.5
1959	113.4	107.5	130.2	109.1	121.9	115.3
1960	117.5	108.5	133.8	109.6	124.0	117.8
1961	124.4	110.3	140.7	111.5	127.1	122.1
1962	121.9	111.4	147.5	113.2	127.9	122.6
1963	121.1	111.8	153.4	112.8	129.3	123.2
1964	122.6	112.5	160.1	111.3	130.0	124.5
1965	129.6	114.2	166.6	110.7	135.1	128.8
1966	136.2	115.6	172.3	111.4	140.4	133.1
1967	137.8	118.2	185.8	112.3	145.6	136.3

The next table shows the "All Groups" index numbers of the Consumer Price Index, for the last eleven years, for each of the six State capital cities and for the six capitals combined. The separate city indexes measure price movements within each city separately; they do not compare price levels as between cities.

Table 134. Consumer Price Index ("All Groups"), Six Capital Cities

Base of each City Index: 1952-53 = 100

Year ended 30th June	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six Capitals*
1957	112.9	114.0	112.0	111.1	112.9	116.9	113.1
1958	114.5	114.4	114.4	111.9	113.6	117.0	114.2
1959	115.3	116.6	118.2	114.5	114.7	118.7	116.0
1960	117.8	120.0	121.2	118.0	116.9	120.8	118.9
1961	122.1	125.9	125.4	122.9	121.2	127.5	123.8
1962	122.6	126.3	127.3	122.5	121.6	128.1	124.3
1963	123.2	126.2	127.7	122.1	122.2	128.0	124.5
1964	124.5	127.1	129.0	123.5	123.8	129.4	125.7
1965	128.8	132.2	133.9	128.6	127.6	133.6	130.4
1966	133.1	137.1	140.4	132.7	132.5	138.3	135.2
1967	136.3	140.7	144.0	136.9	137.9	141.2	138.8

* Weighted average for six State capital cities.

Retail price index numbers for the six State capital cities are given in the next table as a continuous series from 1901. As the series has been constructed by linking a number of indexes that differ greatly in scope, it gives only a broad indication of long-term trends in retail price levels.

Table 135. Retail Price Index Numbers, Six State Capital Cities Combined

Base: Year 1911 = 100

Year	Index Number	Year	Index Number	Year	Index Number	Year	Index Number	Year	Index Number
1901	88	1915*	130	1929	171	1943	188	1957	429
1902	93	1916*	132	1930	162	1944	187	1958	435
1903	91	1917*	141	1931	145	1945	187	1959	443
1904	86	1918*	150	1932	138	1946	190	1960	459
1905	90	1919*	170	1933	133	1947	198	1961	471
1906	90	1920*	193	1934	136	1948	218	1962	469
1907	90	1921*	168	1935	138	1949	240	1963	472
1908	95	1922*	162	1936	141	1950	262	1964	483
1909	95	1923	166	1937	145	1951	313	1965	502
1910	97	1924	164	1938	149	1952	367	1966	517
1911	100	1925	165	1939	153	1953	383	1967	534
1912	110	1926	168	1940	159	1954	386		
1913	110	1927	166	1941	167	1955	394		
1914*	114	1928	167	1942	181	1956	419		

* Month of November.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD

The average retail prices of selected food items in Sydney in 1948-49 and later years are shown in the next table. These averages are based on the prices quoted, at the 15th of each month in the year, by retail shops throughout the metropolis.

Table 136. Average Retail Prices of Food, Sydney

Item	Unit of Quantity	Year ended 30th June					
		1949	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Groceries, etc.—		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Bread ..	2 lb. naked loaf, delivered	6·0	15·9	16·0	16·0	17·2	18·0
Flour, Plain ..	2 lb.	5·1	15·8	15·7	15·0	14·9	15·2
Tea ..	½ lb.	13·8	31·6	31·2	30·6	30·7	30·7
Sugar ..	4 lb. packet	15·0	38·2	38·1	38·1	38·1	37·8
Jam, Plum ..	24 oz. tin	15·0	29·0	28·3	25·7	25·6	26·4
Peaches ..	29 oz. tin	16·3	31·0	27·9	30·1	31·0	31·1
Potatoes ..	7 lb.	14·3	33·3	32·2	59·4	50·7	37·4
Onions ..	lb.	3·0	6·5	7·9	8·0	10·3	8·9
Dairy Produce—							
Butter ..	lb.	21·7	48·4	48·2	50·2	50·6	51·3
Cheese, Mild ..	lb.	16·1	36·8	36·6†	||	||	||
Cheese, Processed ..	½ lb.	||	||	22·2†	22·7	22·5	23·3
Eggs* ..	Dozen	29·8	56·9	60·8	59·6	63·1	63·7
Milk, Fresh ..	Quart, delivered in 1 pint bottles	9·1	19·2	19·8	20·0	20·0	22·0
Milk, Condensed ..	14 oz. tin	10·4	21·1	20·7	20·2	20·2	20·4
Meat—							
Beef—							
Sirloin ..	lb.	13·7	50·8	51·1	52·5	58·4	59·5
Steak, Rump ..	lb.	22·0	64·9	66·4	71·4	82·0	86·9
Silverside, Corned ..	lb.	11·2	38·2	39·8	43·1	47·6	49·0
Mutton—							
Leg ..	lb.	9·4	22·0	22·4	25·7	29·9	31·0
Chops, Loin ..	lb.	12·3	20·4	20·9	24·2	28·3	28·6
Bacon, Rashers ..	lb.†	25·5	70·0	75·6	84·8	46·9†	46·8†

* New-laid, first-quality hen eggs. From 24th July, 1961, the minimum weight for first-quality hen eggs was increased from 1½ oz. to 2 oz. From 23rd September, 1963, the minimum weight was changed to 24 oz. per dozen eggs.

† Half-lb. "pre-pack" in 1965-66 and 1966-67.

‡ Average of 6 months ended 31st December, 1963.

¶ Average of 6 months ended 30th June, 1964.

|| Not available.

Prices of bread, flour, and milk are dealt with in more detail below. Further information about the prices of sugar, butter, eggs, and other food items is given in the chapters "Agriculture" and "Dairying, Poultry".

FLOUR AND BREAD PRICES

From September, 1939 (immediately after the outbreak of war) to September, 1948, the prices of flour and bread were controlled by the Commonwealth Government under the National Security (Prices) Regulations. From 20th September, 1948, the prices of both commodities became subject to control by the State Government under the provisions of the (State) Prices Regulation Act, 1948-1949. Maximum retail prices of bread have been fixed by the State Prices Commissioner since September, 1948 (except for short periods in 1955 and 1956-57). Maximum prices for flour were fixed by the Commissioner from September, 1948 to April, 1955.

The retail price of bread in Sydney at each date of change since 1956, and the wholesale price of flour operative on those dates, are given in the next table:—

Table 137. Bread and Flour Prices, Sydney

Date of Change in Price of Bread	Bread*		Flour†	Date of Change in Price of Bread	Bread*		Flour†
	2 lb. naked Loaf		Short ton (2,000 lb.)		2 lb. naked Loaf		Short ton (2,000 lb.)
	At Shop	Delivered			At Shop	Delivered	
	Cents	Cents	\$		Cents	Cents	\$
1956: July 12	12·1‡	12·5‡	70.50	1961: Dec. 14	15·0	15·8	87.00
Dec. 13	12·5‡	12·9‡	73.50	1963: May 23	15·4	16·2	87.00
1957: Dec. 11	14·2	14·6	94.50	Dec. 12	15·0	15·8	83.25
1958: June 19	13·3	13·8	84.25	1964: Dec. 17	15·4	16·2	84.75
Dec. 4	12·9	13·3	78.00	1965: Sept. 16	15·8	16·7	84.75
1959: Dec. 8	13·3	13·8	82.50	Dec. 30	16·7	17·5	89.15
1960: June 30	14·2	14·6	82.50	1966: Feb. 14	17·0	18·0	89.15
1961: Apr. 6	14·6	15·4	83.50	1967: July 7	18·0	19·0	89.15

* Prices are for the "outer" part of the metropolitan area before December, 1959 and for the No. 1 area from then until May, 1963, when a uniform metropolitan price was introduced. See text below.

† Wholesale price of plain flour, ordered in lots over $\frac{1}{2}$ ton, and delivered metropolitan area in 150 lb. sacks (including cost of sacks).

‡ Ruling price—maximum prices not fixed.

For purposes of fixing bread prices, the Sydney metropolitan area is defined as the area within a 20-mile radius of the G.P.O. Differential prices were declared for the "inner industrial", "outer", and "extreme" parts of the metropolitan area until 8th December, 1959. From then until 20th May, 1963, differential prices were prescribed for a No. 1 area (comprising the former "inner" and "outer" areas and part of the former "extreme" area) and a No. 2 area (the balance of the metropolitan area). Since 20th May, 1963, a uniform metropolitan price has been declared.

Flour and bread prices are affected by the price of wheat, which is fixed by the Australian Wheat Board under the stabilisation scheme described in the chapter "Agriculture". Information about the manufacture and delivery of bread is given in the previous chapter.

MILK PRICES

The prices paid for milk delivered by dairymen to country factories in the Board's producing districts are fixed by the Milk Board. For each of the distributing districts under its control, the Board also fixes the prices at which bulk distributors acting as agents for the Board may purchase

supplies of milk, the wholesale prices at which agents may sell to milk-round vendors and the vendors may sell to shops, and the retail prices at which milk-round vendors and shops may sell to customers.

Particulars of the prices paid or fixed by the Milk Board for fresh milk distributed in the Board's metropolitan distributing district are given in the following table:—

Table 138. Prices for Milk Distributed in Metropolitan Distributing District

Date of Change	Milk Delivered by Dairyman at Country Factory*	Milk Supplied by—						
		Milk Board to Board's Agent†	Milk Board's Agent to Milk-round Vendor at Agent's Depot		Milk-round Vendor to Shop		Milk-round Vendor to Customer	
			Bottled‡	Bulk	Bottled‡	Bulk	Bottled‡	Bulk
Cents per gallon							Cents per quart	
1952: Jan. 25	41·04	45·04	54·38	51·04	61·04	57·71	17·50	16·67
Mar. 28	41·67	46·25	56·67	52·92	64·38	60·63	18·33	17·50
Oct. 31		46·58	57·08	53·33	64·58	60·83		
1955: Apr. 22		46·50						
1956: Sept. 21		46·29						
1957: Mar. 28	43·12	48·00	59·79	56·04	67·71	63·96	19·17	18·33
1960: Jan. 8	43·04	48·06	59·82	56·08				
Nov. 18	41·73							
1962: Jan. 26	41·67	48·10						
1963: Sept. 20	43·42	50·48	62·45	58·70	70·42	66·67	20·00	19·17
1966: Feb. 18								19·00
June 24¶	49·10	57·10	69·47	65·72	77·52	73·77	22·00	21·00

* Relates to milk delivered at factories which mainly supply the metropolitan district.

† Price at metropolitan distributing centre.

‡ In 1-pint bottles.

¶ Current in May, 1968.

Information about the supply and distribution of milk in New South Wales is given in the previous chapter.

GAS AND ELECTRICITY CHARGES

GAS CHARGES

Gas is supplied to consumers in the metropolis and larger towns of New South Wales by 11 privately-owned companies and 24 local government authorities.

Maximum prices and standards of heating power, purity, and pressure are prescribed by the Gas and Electricity Act for gas supplied to consumers by meter. Prices may be increased only on the recommendation of a Board of Inquiry appointed under the Act. Dividends payable by gas companies may not exceed specified maximum rates—for example, the dividend rate on ordinary share capital may not exceed by more than 2 per cent. the effective annual rate of interest payable on Commonwealth bonds.

Prices of gas are generally quoted in the form of block rates in which the price per unit decreases as consumption increases. The unit of charge is the "gas unit", which contains the same heat content as the electrical unit—i.e. 3,412 British thermal units gross (a British thermal unit being the quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of 1 lb. of water by 1°F).

The basic rates being charged in December, 1967, for gas supplied by the Australian Gas Light Company (which supplies the greater part of the metropolitan area) were as follows:—

Domestic General Rate		Industrial and Commercial General Rate	
Units per quarter	Cents per Gas Unit	Units per quarter	Cents per Gas Unit
First 800	1·0741	First 3,000	1·0741
Next 400	0·9766	Next 21,000	0·8741
Next 400	0·9166	Next 24,000	0·8158
Next 400	0·8566	Next 48,000	0·7825
Over 2,000	0·8158	Next 48,000	0·7408
		Over 144,000	0·7075

Special domestic rates were available for storage hot water and heating systems and for refrigerators. Special industrial rates were available for large consumers, for steam boilers, and for appliances in continuous use.

ELECTRICITY CHARGES

Electricity generated by the N.S.W. Electricity Commission (which is the major generating authority in the State) is supplied in bulk, through its Interconnected System, to distributing authorities, to the government transport authorities, and to certain large industrial consumers.

At 30th June, 1967, there were 45 separate authorities (34 county councils, 5 municipal and shire councils, 1 governmental authority, and 5 private franchise holders) engaged in the retail distribution of electricity in the State. These authorities supplied 1,427,654 consumers (including 1,263,792 residential, 141,040 commercial, and 22,248 industrial consumers). The largest distributing authority in the State is the Sydney County Council, which at 30th June, 1967, supplied 559,581 consumers (including 496,995 domestic, 47,556 commercial, and 15,000 industrial consumers) in 25 metropolitan local government areas.

The principal rates being charged in December, 1967, for electricity supplied by the Sydney County Council are shown in the next table:—

Table 139. Principal Rates Charged for Electricity by Sydney County Council, December, 1967

Domestic Rate		General Supply Rate		Demand Rates	
kWh per Quarter	Cents per kWh	kWh per Quarter	Cents per kWh	kWh per Quarter	Cents per kWh*
General Rate—		First 60	5·34	Rate "A"—	
First 30	5·34	Next 140	3·63	High Voltage—	
Next 70	3·63	Next 14,800	3·33	Option 1	1·02
Over 100—		Next 60,000	2·90	Option 2	0·49
Approved cooking apparatus installed ..	1·51	Over 75,000	2·39	Low Voltage—	
Approved cooking apparatus not installed ..	1·86			Option 1	1·11
				Option 2	0·61
				Rate "B"—	
				High Voltage	0·49
				Low Voltage	0·61

* A "maximum demand" charge is also payable for each kW of maximum demand at each point of supply. For Rate A, the charges per kW per annum are \$25.20 for Option 1 and \$44.40 for Option 2, High Voltage, and \$28 for Option 1 and \$48 for Option 2, Low Voltage; for Rate B, the charges per kW per month are \$3.80 for High Voltage and \$4.10 for Low Voltage. Consumers must guarantee a minimum consumption of 100,000 kWh per annum for Rate A, and 500 kWh per month for Rate B.

Special rates were available for electricity used during restricted hours or for air conditioning, metal melting, process heating, storage hot water and heating systems, and other special purposes.

WHOLESALE PRICES

The average wholesale prices of selected commodities in Sydney in each of the last three years are shown in the next table. Unless otherwise specified, these averages are based on prices charged by wholesalers to retailers and are the means of the prices ruling at the middle of each month in the year.

Table 140. Average Wholesale Prices, Sydney

Commodity	Specification	Unit of Quantity	Year ended 30th June		
			1965	1966	1967
Wool	Average price of greasy wool at N.S.W. auctions (annual realisations divided by quantity sold)	lb.	Cents	Cents	Cents
Foodstuffs—					
Meat: Beef ..	Ox and heifer, 451-720 lb.	lb.	49.0	49.7	47.6
Mutton ..	Wethers	lb.	22.2	26.4	27.0
Lamb ..	Average, under and over 36 lb.	lb.	11.8	13.3	14.1
Milk	In 1-pint bottles, Milk Board's agent to milk-round vendor ..	Gallon	22.2	23.8	21.4
Butter	Choicest butter; in prints in 54 lb. boxes, delivered (incl. price of box) ..	lb.	62.4	62.4	69.5
Eggs	New-laid first-quality hen eggs; 24 oz. per dozen ..	Dozen	48.1	48.3	48.5
Wheat	Australian Wheat Board price for bulk wheat for flour for local consumption, f.o.r. Sydney ..	Bushel	52.1	54.2	54.0
Flour, Plain ..	In 150-lb. sacks	Short ton	\$ 84.13	\$ 87.32	\$ 89.15
Potatoes	Local; ex-trucks, Alexandria Markets ..	Ton	122.83	85.95	56.77
Sugar	Refined 1A; bale of 16 2-lb. packets in ½-ton lots or more	Bale	2.75	2.75	2.75
Jam	Plum, in 24 oz. tins ..	Dozen	2.68	2.73	2.20
Tea	Good quality, in packets	lb.	0.58	0.58	0.58
Alcoholic Drinks—					
Beer	In bulk	Kilderkin	21.48	23.78	24.24
Wine	Fortified, average of 3 types; in 26 oz. bottles ..	Dozen	6.26	6.30	6.30
Whisky	Imported; in 26 oz. bottles	Dozen	34.32	40.35	41.29
Cigarettes ..	Plain	Thousand	12.94	13.99	14.36
Building Materials—					
Timber—					
Hardwood ..	Merchantable 3 in. x 2 in., 6 ft. to 21 ft.; delivered metropolitan area ..	100 sup. ft.	19.40*	19.50*	20.58
Oregon	Merchantable 2 in. x 2 in. to 12 in. x 6 in., up to 24 ft. delivered metropolitan area ..	100 sup. ft.	21.10*	21.37*	22.05
Bricks	Common, at kiln	Thousand	36.38	37.89	40.82
Paint	Synthetic exterior, enamel; in 1-gallon tins	Gallon	5.92	6.06	6.27
Iron and Steel—					
Pig Iron	Foundry, c.i.f. Aust. ports	Ton	44.25	45.75	49.42
Structural Steel					
Shapes	c.i.f. Aust. ports	Ton	88.50	90.00	94.12
Sheets	Corrugated galvanized, 26 g.; factory to wholesaler	Ton	192.85	195.56	198.18
Newsprint ..	Australian, landed cost ..	Ton	160.18	150.92	159.00
Liquid Fuel, etc.—			Cents	Cents	Cents
Motor Spirit ..	In bulk	Gallon	28.4	30.4	31.0
Diesoline	In 44-gallon drums ..	Gallon	29.2	31.3	31.8
Motor Oil	In 44-gallon drums ..	Gallon	95.4	101.5	102.7
Power Kerosene	In 44-gallon drums ..	Gallon	21.2	21.3	21.6

* Ex-yard basis. (In April, 1966, price structure was altered to provide for free delivery within metropolitan area, and the new price for delivered, metropolitan area was fixed at 65 cents more than existing ex-yard price.)

Movements in the level of wholesale prices since 1938-39, as revealed by the Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index, are shown in the following table. The prices used in this Index have mostly been obtained directly from manufacturers and merchants and, with a few important exceptions, from Melbourne sources. Apart from locally produced building materials and one or two minor commodities, however, the price movements may be taken as representative of variations in wholesale prices of basic materials in most Australian markets. Commodities included by the Index are priced in their primary or basic form wherever possible and, in respect of imported materials, as close as possible to the point where they first make effective impact on the local price structure. The weighting system is based on estimates of the average annual consumption of the commodities in Australia during the years 1928-29 and 1934-35.

Table 141. Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index

Base of each Group Index: Average of 3 years ended June, 1939 = 100

Year ended 30th June	Basic Materials							Food-stuffs and Tobacco	Total, All Groups
	Metals and Coal	Oils, Fats, and Waxes	Textiles	Chemicals	Rubber and Hides	Building Materials	Total, Basic Materials		
1939	103	100	82	101	92	97	99	101	100
1949	185	173	342	159	130	198	188	174	180
1957	409	241	520	344	302	463	367	324	344
1958	398	238	437	349	280	453	355	325	339
1959	392	231	362	327	293	423	340	332	336
1960	395	225	403	331	379	431	347	348	348
1961	399	222	387	331	341	439	346	372	360
1962	392	212	400	333	302	439	340	332	336
1963	388	209	432	317	262	439	336	342	340
1964	383	207	484	286	221	473	339	352	346
1965	391	207	427	286	242	503	345	364	355
1966	390	218	432	325	306	507	355	385	371
1967	396	220	419	381	281	511	362	401	383

HOUSE RENTS

Information about the modes of occupancy of dwellings in New South Wales, and about the rentals being paid for dwellings occupied by tenants, is obtained on the occasion of the periodic censuses of population. The results of the censuses conducted in 1947, 1954, and 1961 have revealed a marked trend from home-renting to home-owning, despite the increase in the number of government-owned rented dwellings. Although the total number of occupied private dwellings in the State rose by 23 per cent. (from 732,510 to 900,159) between 1947 and 1954 and by 16 per cent. (to 1,048,222) between 1954 and 1961, the number of dwellings occupied by tenants fell by 3 per cent. (from 352,916 to 340,873) and by 11 per cent. (to 304,305) during these periods. As a result, the proportion of total occupied private dwellings accounted for by tenanted dwellings contracted from 48 per cent. in 1947 to 38 per cent. in 1954 and 29 per cent. in 1961. Between 1954 and 1961, the number of tenanted houses fell by 20 per cent. (to 183,729), tenanted shares of a house fell by 33 per cent. (to 18,322), and the number of tenanted flats rose by 34 per cent. (to 80,958).

Particulars of the weekly rents being paid for the tenanted private dwellings in 1961 are available only for those dwellings leased on an unfurnished basis and owned by private owners or by governmental authorities other than the N.S.W. Housing Commission. A classification of these dwellings according to the weekly rent being paid is given in the following table. The figures given in the table for 1954 are not strictly comparable, as they exclude the dwellings owned by other governmental authorities in addition to those owned by the Housing Commission. The tenanted dwellings covered by the table represented 67 per cent. of the total tenanted private dwellings in New South Wales in 1954, and 59 per cent. in 1961.

Table 142. Private Dwellings Rented Unfurnished, Classified according to Weekly Rent, N.S.W.*

Weekly Rent	At 30th June, 1954		At 30th June, 1961†					
	Total, All Types		Houses	Shares of Houses	Flats	Other Types	Total, All Types	
	No.	Per cent.					No.	Per cent.
Under \$2	30,599	13.3	10,130	339	418	198	11,085	6.2
\$2 and under \$3	58,895	25.6	19,463	793	1,611	562	22,429	12.5
\$3 " " \$4	60,188	26.2	21,673	916	3,784	808	27,181	15.1
\$4 " " \$5	39,251	17.1	20,036	1,104	7,240	774	29,154	16.2
\$5 " " \$6	18,329	8.0	13,025	721	8,142	547	22,435	12.5
\$6 " " \$7	10,383	4.5	10,081	902	6,665	521	18,169	10.1
\$7 " " \$8	5,200	2.3	5,928	550	4,248	338	11,064	6.2
\$8 " " \$9	2,689	1.2	4,460	572	2,987	291	8,310	4.6
\$9 " " \$10	1,207	0.5	1,816	243	1,582	144	3,785	2.1
\$10 or more	3,073	1.3	10,565	1,124	13,819	539	26,047	14.5
Total	229,814	100.0	117,177	7,264	50,496	4,722	179,659	100.0
Average Weekly Rent per Dwelling	\$3.59		\$5.05	\$5.98	\$8.37	\$5.61	\$6.03	
Proportion of Total Tenanted Dwellings covered above	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
	67.4		63.8	39.6	62.4	22.2	59.0	

* Excludes dwellings owned by N.S.W. Housing Commission and, in 1954, those owned by other governmental authorities. See text above table.

† "Houses" includes sheds, huts, garages, etc. used for dwelling purposes and shared houses for which only one householder's census schedule was supplied. "Shares of houses" comprises portions of a shared house which were not structurally separate and for which separate householder's census schedules were supplied. "Flats" comprises portions of houses and other buildings which were completely self-contained. "Other Types" includes rooms, "flatettes", apartments, etc. which were not completely self-contained units.

The system of rent control of leased premises in New South Wales is described earlier in the chapter.

RETAIL TRADE

Statistics of the structure and pattern of retail trade in Australia are available principally from periodic censuses of retail establishments. Censuses have been conducted in respect of the years 1947-48, 1948-49, 1952-53, 1956-57, and 1961-62. The results of the 1956-57 and 1961-62 censuses are summarised below; analyses of the results of previous censuses are published in earlier issues of the Year Book.

The censuses of retail establishments cover (in general terms) the retail trading activities of establishments which normally sell goods at retail to the general public from fixed premises (shops, rooms, kiosks, and yards). Wholesalers and manufacturers who regularly sell at retail to the general public are included in respect of their retail sales. The censuses cover hotels, garages and service stations, etc. in addition to retail shops as generally understood, but exclude licensed clubs, laundries and dry cleaners, motion picture theatres, real estate agents, timber yards, etc. Vendors of bread delivered to customers' houses are included if the bread is delivered in bakeries' own vehicles, but other vendors of delivered bread and vendors of delivered milk are, in general, excluded.

The particulars of retail sales of goods (as obtained from the censuses) are designed to cover sales, to the final consumer, of new and second-hand goods generally used for household and personal purposes. Sales of building materials, farm and industrial machinery, etc. are therefore excluded; but retail sales of motor vehicles and parts are included, whether for private, industrial, commercial, or farm use.

The scope of the 1961-62 census differed from that of earlier censuses in that sales of builders' hardware and supplies, business machines and equipment, grain, seed, fertilizers, agricultural supplies, and tractors were excluded. The figures shown below for the 1956-57 census have been adjusted (for comparative purposes) to exclude sales of these commodities.

Supplementary particulars obtained from the censuses cover the takings for certain services (repairs, hairdressing, meals and accommodation) often associated with retailing. These supplementary particulars are excluded from all figures relating to the retail sales of goods; the particulars for the years 1956-57 and 1961-62 are shown on page 167.

Establishments which have total retail sales of goods less than a certain value during the year under review (\$1,000 in the 1952-53 and later censuses) are excluded from the scope of the censuses. The supplementary particulars of the takings from services often associated with retailing relate to establishments which have takings for these services greater than a certain amount during the year (\$1,000 in the 1952-53 and later censuses) and to the establishments which are otherwise within the scope of the censuses.

In periods between censuses, movements in the value of retail sales, by broad commodity groups, are estimated from quarterly sample surveys of

retail establishments. The scope and coverage of the sample surveys are essentially the same as in the censuses. Annual totals derived from the surveys are given in Table 149.

CENSUS OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS, 1961-62

Table 143 shows, for New South Wales, the number of retail establishments which sold goods in each of 30 broad commodity groups, and the value of retail sales in each of these groups, in 1956-57 and 1961-62. Traders were asked to classify their sales within these commodity groups in accordance with ordinary trade practice. The numbers of establishments selling goods in the commodity groups (as shown in the table) do not add to the total number of individual establishments, because many establishments sold goods in more than one commodity group.

In comparing the values of retail sales in the two years covered by the table, allowance should be made for the increase in population and the upward trend in prices during the intervening years. Population growth may be taken into account by comparing the value of sales per head of population in the respective years, as shown in the table.

The principal changes in the pattern of retail sales between 1956-57 and 1961-62, as revealed by Table 143, were the rise in the sales of motor vehicles, petrol, etc. (from \$434,000,000 or 21 per cent. of total retail sales in 1956-57 to \$623,000,000 or 23 per cent. in 1961-62) and in the sales of hardware, electrical goods, etc. (from \$128,000,000 or 6 per cent. in 1956-57 to \$194,000,000 or 7 per cent. in 1961-62), and the relative decline in the sales of foodstuffs (from \$623,000,000 or 30 per cent. of total retail sales in 1956-57 to \$777,000,000 or 29 per cent. in 1961-62), of beer, tobacco, etc. (from \$274,000,000 or 13 per cent. to \$311,000,000 or 12 per cent.), and of clothing, drapery, etc. (from \$345,000,000 or 17 per cent. to \$420,000,000 or 16 per cent.).

Table 144 shows, for 1961-62, the distribution of retail sales by broad commodity groups in different parts of the State. Total sales in the "Metropolis" (as defined for statistical purposes at 30th June, 1962) accounted for 60 per cent. of the total retail sales in New South Wales, the proportions for principal individual commodity groups being 54 per cent. for Groceries, 59 per cent. for Butchers' Meat, 59 per cent. for Beer, Wine, and Spirits, 59 per cent. for Tobacco, Cigarettes, etc., 63 per cent. for Men's and Boys' Clothing, 68 per cent. for Women's, Girls', and Infants' Clothing, 60 per cent. for New Motor Vehicles, and 51 per cent. for Petrol, etc. Total sales in the City of Sydney accounted for 30 per cent. of the total retail sales in the Metropolis in 1961-62, compared with 40 per cent. in 1956-57; the proportions for principal individual commodity groups were 11 per cent. in 1961-62 (14 per cent. in 1956-57) for Groceries, 12 per cent. (15 per cent.) for Butchers' Meat, 30 per cent. (36 per cent.) for Beer, Wine, and Spirits, 25 per cent. (32 per cent.) for Tobacco, Cigarettes, etc., 52 per cent. (63 per cent.) for Men's and Boys' Clothing, 53 per cent. (63 per cent.) for Women's, Girls', and Infants' Clothing, 38 per cent. (65 per cent.) for New Motor Vehicles, and 10 per cent. (14 per cent.) for Petrol, etc. Between 1956-57 and 1961-62, the value of retail sales in the City of Sydney remained virtually unchanged, while sales in the Rest of the Metropolis increased by 54 per cent.; retail sales in the Metropolis as a whole rose by 33 per cent., and in the Rest of the State by 25 per cent.

Table 143. Retail Establishments and Sales by Commodity Groups, N.S.W., 1956-57 and 1961-62

Commodity Group	Establishments which Sold Goods in the Commodity Group		Value of Retail Sales of Goods			
	1956-57	1961-62	Total		Per Head of Population	
			1956-57	1961-62	1956-57	1961-62
			\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$	\$
Foodstuffs—						
Groceries	12,377	12,533	268,894	335,948	74.9	85.1
Butchers' Meat	3,426	5,111	134,382	164,988	37.4	41.8
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables	7,113	8,302	59,644	76,176	16.6	19.3
Bread, Cakes, and Pastry	8,761	10,621	56,290	65,072	15.7	16.5
Confectionery, Ice Cream, etc.	13,643	16,431	63,168	75,418	17.6	19.1
Other (Fish, Smallgoods, etc.)	7,568	9,247	40,394	58,994	11.3	14.9
Beer, Tobacco, etc.—						
Beer, Wine, and Spirits*	2,793	2,678	195,484	213,854	54.5	54.2
Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes	20,317	23,081	78,716	96,706	21.9	24.5
Clothing, Drapery, etc.—						
Clothing: Men's and Boys'	2,932	3,156	93,068	110,732	25.9	28.0
Women's, Girls', and Infants'	4,312	4,443	142,532	169,614	39.7	43.0
Footwear: Men's and Boys'	2,047	2,302	16,426	20,598	4.6	5.2
Women's, Girls', and Infants'	1,766	2,019	30,010	39,296	8.4	10.0
Drapery, Piece Goods, etc.	2,388	3,066	62,476	79,618	17.4	20.2
Hardware†, Electrical Goods, etc.—						
Domestic Hardware, Kitchenware, China and Glassware	3,528	3,883	43,838	58,140	12.2	14.7
Radios, Radiograms, etc.	1,482	1,521	12,854	14,984	3.6	3.8
Television and Accessories	541	1,257	13,750	38,244	3.8	9.7
Musical Instruments, Records, Music, etc.	592	741	7,150	9,478	2.0	2.4
Domestic Refrigerators	1,385	1,445	20,046	26,890	5.6	6.8
Other Electrical Goods, etc.	2,527	2,835	30,492	46,672	8.5	11.8
Furniture and Floor Coverings—						
Furniture (including Mattresses)	1,166	1,263	45,988	61,872	12.8	15.7
Floor Coverings	890	1,011	23,284	32,014	6.5	8.1
Other Goods—						
Newspapers, Periodicals, Books, Stationery	3,818	3,988	56,350	67,036	15.7	17.0
Chemists' Goods (including Cosmetics, etc.)	4,436	5,774	63,758	109,424	17.8	27.7
Sporting Requisites and Travel Goods	1,731	1,861	11,828	15,302	3.3	3.9
Jewellery, Watches, etc.	1,707	1,940	22,456	25,394	6.3	6.4
Other	3,103	3,779	41,496	47,948	11.6	12.1
Total, All Groups except Motor Vehicles, etc.	¶	¶	1,634,774 ¶	2,060,412	455.5 ¶	521.8
Motor Vehicles, etc.‡—						
New Motor Vehicles (including Motor Cycles)	1,256	1,311	172,866	235,180	48.2	59.6
Used Motor Vehicles (including Motor Cycles)	1,524	1,713	105,622	167,764	29.4	42.5
Motor Parts, Accessories, Tyres, etc.	3,780	5,050	58,892	85,226	16.4	21.6
Petrol, Oils, Lubricants, etc.	4,805	5,769	96,160	134,912	26.8	34.2
Total, Motor Vehicles, etc.	¶	¶	433,540 ¶	623,082	120.8 ¶	157.8
Total, All Groups	43,472 §	46,209 §	2,068,314 ¶	2,683,494	576.3 ¶	679.6

* Excludes licensed clubs.

† Excludes basic building materials (e.g. timber, building sheets, tiles, cement) and builders' hardware and supplies (e.g. tools of trade, paint).

‡ Excludes tractors, farm machinery and implements, earth-moving equipment, etc.

¶ Not available.

§ Total number of individual establishments. The numbers of establishments selling goods in the commodity groups do not add to the total number of individual establishments, because many establishments sold goods in more than one group.

|| Adjusted in the light of the scope of the 1961-62 census—see page 164.

Table 144. Retail Sales by Commodity Groups, in Areas of N.S.W., 1961-62

Commodity Group	Value of Retail Sales of Goods					Ratio of Sales in City of Sydney to Total, Metro-polis
	City of Sydney	Rest of Metro-polis	Total, Metro-polis*	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, N.S.W.	
	\$ thousand					Per cent.
<i>Foodstuffs—</i>						
Groceries	20,090	159,790	179,880	156,068	335,948	11·2
Butchers' Meat	11,488	86,028	97,516	67,472	164,988	11·8
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables	5,228	44,954	50,182	25,994	76,176	10·4
Bread, Cakes, and Pastry	6,412	27,638	34,050	31,022	65,072	18·8
Confectionery, Ice Cream, etc.	11,012	32,676	43,688	31,730	75,418	25·2
Other (Fish, Smallgoods, etc.)	11,304	29,474	40,778	18,216	58,994	27·7
<i>Beer, Tobacco, etc.—</i>						
Beer, Wine, and Spirits†	38,222	87,338	125,560	88,294	213,854	30·4
Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes	14,366	42,330	56,696	40,010	96,706	25·3
<i>Clothing, Drapery, etc.—</i>						
Clothing: Men's and Boys'	36,204	33,976	70,180	40,552	110,732	51·6
Women's, Girls', and Infants'	61,626	54,462	116,088	53,526	169,614	53·1
Footwear: Men's and Boys'	5,608	6,696	12,304	8,294	20,598	45·6
Women's, Girls', and Infants'	14,392	12,048	26,440	12,856	39,296	54·4
Drapery, Piece Goods, etc.	23,476	25,340	48,816	30,802	79,618	48·1
<i>Hardware‡, Electrical Goods, etc.—</i>						
Domestic Hardware, Kitchenware, China and Glassware	11,850	21,944	33,794	24,346	58,140	35·1
Radios, Radiograms, etc.	2,950	6,252	9,202	5,782	14,984	32·1
Television and Accessories	5,430	16,222	21,652	16,592	38,244	25·1
Musical Instruments, Records, Music, etc.	3,756	3,086	6,842	2,636	9,478	54·9
Domestic Refrigerators	5,490	10,840	16,330	10,560	26,890	33·6
Other Electrical Goods, etc.	12,190	17,524	29,714	16,958	46,672	41·0
<i>Furniture and Floor Coverings—</i>						
Furniture (including Mattresses)	19,118	20,956	40,074	21,798	61,872	47·7
Floor Coverings	11,884	10,026	21,910	10,104	32,014	54·2
<i>Other Goods—</i>						
Newspapers, Periodicals, Books, Stationery	18,416	26,246	44,662	22,374	67,036	41·2
Chemists' Goods (including Cosmetics, etc.)	15,098	52,796	67,894	41,530	109,424	22·2
Sporting Requisites and Travel Goods	5,200	4,262	9,462	5,840	15,302	55·0
Jewellery, Watches, etc.	11,238	5,740	16,978	8,416	25,394	66·2
Other	15,144	18,056	33,200	14,748	47,948	45·6
Total, All Groups except Motor Vehicles, etc.	397,192	856,700	1,253,892	806,520	2,060,412	31·7
<i>Motor Vehicles, etc.¶—</i>						
New Motor Vehicles (including Motor Cycles)	53,146	88,064	141,210	93,970	235,180	37·6
Used Motor Vehicles (including Motor Cycles)	18,820	89,146	107,966	59,798	167,764	17·4
Motor Parts, Accessories, Tyres, etc.	9,598	30,270	39,868	45,358	85,226	24·1
Petrol, Oils, Lubricants, etc.	6,828	61,904	68,732	66,180	134,912	9·9
Total, Motor Vehicles, etc.	88,392	269,384	357,776	265,306	623,082	24·7
Total, All Groups	485,584	1,126,084	1,611,668	1,071,826	2,683,494	30·1

* As defined for statistical purposes at 30th June, 1962.

† Excludes sales by licensed clubs.

‡ Excludes basic building materials (e.g. timber, building sheets, tiles, cement) and builders' hardware and supplies (e.g. tools of trade, paint).

¶ Excludes tractors, farm machinery and implements, earth-moving equipment, etc.

In the next table, each retail establishment has been classified according to its main type of business, and all the establishment's retail sales and stocks have been attributed to that type of business. The classification for an establishment was determined, in general, by the commodity group which accounted for the largest share of the establishment's total turnover. The values of retail stocks shown are merely aggregates of the values reported for individual establishments; traders were asked to value their stocks on the same basis as that used for balance sheet purposes, and no adjustment has been made for differences in methods of valuation.

Table 145. Retail Establishments, Sales, and Stocks, by Main Type of Business, N.S.W., 1956-57 and 1961-62

Main Type of Business	1956-57§		1961-62			
	Estab- lishments	Value of Retail Sales of Goods*	Estab- lishments	Value of Retail Sales of Goods*	Value of Retail Stocks at End of Year†	Average Sales per Estab- lishment
	No.	\$ thous.	No.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$
<i>Food Stores—</i>						
Grocers	10,189	359,074	9,590	464,726	46,790	48,459
Butchers	2,942	134,082	3,272	159,732	1,442	48,818
Fruiterers	2,243	55,310	2,341	71,880	1,568	30,705
Bakers	1,696	45,668	1,576	47,092	996	29,881
Confectioners and Milk Bars	2,194	43,842	2,329	49,412	2,544	21,216
Cafes	1,130	12,502	1,148	11,560	986	10,070
Fishmongers and Poulterers	629	10,004	819	15,312	168	18,696
Other Food Stores	457	15,672	941	35,748	3,260	37,989
<i>Hotels, Tobacconists, etc.—</i>						
Hotels, Wine Saloons, etc.	2,224	201,194	2,157	223,138	7,724	103,448
Tobacconists	507	11,510	558	12,746	986	22,842
Tobacconist and Hairdressers	978	5,930	897	4,266	546	4,756
<i>Department Stores, Clothiers, Drapers, etc.—</i>						
Department Stores	63	176,266	89	245,924	55,028	2,763,192
Clothiers and Drapers	4,779	244,326	4,902	258,190	57,934	52,670
Footwear Stores	611	25,494	741	32,872	10,022	44,362
<i>Hardware, Electrical Goods, Furniture, etc.—</i>						
Domestic Hardware Stores	833	17,608	933	23,464	5,844	25,149
Electrical Goods, Radios, and Musical Instruments Stores	1,276	67,236	1,449	112,004	19,742	77,297
Furniture and Floor Coverings Stores	691	50,000	799	70,750	15,096	88,548
<i>Other Goods Stores—</i>						
Newsagents and Booksellers	1,136	52,668	1,123	61,820	7,660	55,049
Chemists	1,551	54,742	1,874	93,608	15,294	49,952
Sports Goods Stores	253	6,994	332	10,446	2,428	31,464
Watchmakers and Jewellers	740	19,580	695	19,334	8,484	27,819
Cycle Stores	157	2,540	103	1,008	238	9,786
Florists and Nurserymen	463	5,010	386	4,982	496	12,907
Other Types of Business	1,076	20,894	1,157	27,290	7,190	23,587
Total, All Types except Motor Vehicle Dealers, etc.	38,818	1,638,146‡	40,211	2,057,304‡	272,466	51,163
<i>Motor Vehicle Dealers, etc.—</i>						
New Motor Vehicle Dealers, Garages, and Service Stations	3,903	346,214	5,008	504,050	43,050	100,649
Used Motor Vehicle Dealers	339	62,532	435	89,050	7,292	204,713
Motor Parts and Tyre Dealers	412	21,422	555	33,090	5,320	59,622
Total, Motor Vehicle Dealers, etc.	4,654	430,168¶	5,998	626,190¶	55,662	104,400
Total, All Types	43,472	2,068,314	46,209	2,683,494	328,128	58,073

* Total value of all commodities sold at retail by establishments classified to the Types of Business shown.

† Total value of all commodities held for retail sale by establishments classified to the Types of Business shown.

‡ This figure differs from its counterpart in Table 143, because it includes the sales of motor vehicles, etc. by establishments not classified as Motor Vehicle Dealers, etc. and excludes the sales of goods other than motor vehicles, etc. by establishments classified as Motor Vehicle Dealers, etc.

¶ See note ‡.

§ Adjusted in the light of the scope of the 1961-62 census—see page 160.

New Motor Vehicle Dealers, Garages, and Service Stations (with sales amounting to \$504,000,000) handled the largest share (19 per cent.) of the total retail sales of goods in the State in 1961-62, followed by Grocers (\$465,000,000 or 17 per cent. of the total), Clothiers and Drapers (\$258,000,000 or 10 per cent. of the total), and Department Stores (\$246,000,000 or 9 per cent. of the total). The average value of sales per establishment ranged from \$4,800 for Tobacconist and Hairdressers, \$48,500 for Grocers, and \$48,800 for Butchers to \$103,400 for Hotels, etc., \$204,700 for Used Motor Vehicle Dealers, and \$2,763,200 for Department Stores.

Table 146. Retail Establishments and Sales, by Main Type of Business, in Areas of N.S.W., 1961-62

Main Type of Business	Metropolis*		Rest of N.S.W.		Total, N.S.W.	
	Estab- lish- ments	Value of Retail Sales of Goods†	Estab- lish- ments	Value of Retail Sales of Goods†	Estab- lish- ments	Value of Retail Sales of Goods†
	No.	\$ thous.	No.	\$ thous.	No.	\$ thous.
<i>Food Stores—</i>						
Grocers	5,042	239,014	4,548	225,712	9,590	464,726
Butchers	1,796	94,992	1,476	64,740	3,272	159,732
Fruiters	1,551	49,972	790	21,908	2,341	71,880
Bakers	750	22,124	826	24,968	1,576	47,092
Confectioners and Milk Bars	1,190	28,138	1,139	21,274	2,329	49,412
Cafes	617	5,610	531	5,950	1,148	11,560
Fishmongers and Poulterers	546	10,906	273	4,406	819	15,312
Other Food Stores	674	29,940	267	5,808	941	35,748
<i>Hotels, Tobacconists, etc.—</i>						
Hotels, Wine Saloons, etc.	709	130,224	1,448	92,914	2,157	223,138
Tobacconists	470	11,312	88	1,434	558	12,746
Tobacconist and Hairdressers	613	3,220	284	1,046	897	4,266
<i>Department Stores, Clothiers, Drapers, etc.—</i>						
Department Stores	40	184,660	49	61,264	89	245,924
Clothiers and Drapers	2,966	151,224	1,936	106,966	4,902	258,190
Footwear Stores	425	20,856	316	12,016	741	32,872
<i>Hardware, Electrical Goods, Furniture, etc.—</i>						
Domestic Hardware Stores	609	14,510	324	8,954	933	23,464
Electrical Goods, Radios, and Musical	670	66,694	779	45,310	1,449	112,004
Instruments Stores	456	45,772	343	24,978	799	70,750
<i>Other Goods Stores—</i>						
Newsagents and Booksellers	650	41,544	473	20,276	1,123	61,820
Chemists	1,197	57,280	677	36,328	1,874	93,608
Sports Goods Stores	170	5,826	162	4,620	332	10,446
Watchmakers and Jewellers	378	12,982	317	6,352	695	19,334
Cycle Stores	36	348	67	660	103	1,008
Florists and Nurserymen	245	3,786	141	1,196	386	4,982
Other Types of Business	639	19,880	518	7,410	1,157	27,290
Total, All Types except Motor Vehicle Dealers, etc.	22,439	1,250,814	17,772	806,490‡	40,211	2,057,304‡
<i>Motor Vehicle Dealers, etc.—</i>						
New Motor Vehicle Dealers, Garages, and						
Service Stations	1,848	271,822	3,160	232,228	5,008	504,050
Used Motor Vehicle Dealers	301	72,122	134	16,928	435	89,050
Motor Parts and Tyre Dealers	255	16,910	300	16,180	555	33,090
Total, Motor Vehicle Dealers, etc.	2,404	360,854¶	3,594	265,336¶	5,998	626,190¶
Total, All Types	24,843	1,611,668	21,366	1,071,826	46,209	2,683,494

* See note *, Table 144.

† Total value of all commodities sold at retail by establishments classified to the Types of Business shown.

‡ This figure differs from its counterpart in Table 144, because it *includes* the sales of motor vehicles, etc. by establishments not classified as Motor Vehicle Dealers, etc., and *excludes* the sales of goods other than motor vehicles, etc. by establishments classified as Motor Vehicle Dealers, etc.

¶ See note †.

In 1961-62, the Metropolis contained 55 per cent. of the total population of New South Wales and, as shown in the previous table, accounted for 54 per cent. of the total retail establishments and 60 per cent. of the total retail sales in the State. However, the ratio of sales in the Metropolis to total sales in the State varied markedly for the different types of business.

The retail establishments within the scope of the 1961-62 census are classified in the next table according to the value of their total sales of retail goods. The "Under \$40,000" size group includes 30,846 establishments (67 per cent. of the total number in the State), with sales amounting to \$540,000,000 or only 20 per cent. of the total sales in the State. In the "\$500,000 or more" size group, there were only 543 establishments (1 per cent. of the total), but they accounted for sales valued at \$704,000,000 (24 per cent. of the total). The figures in the table should, however, be interpreted with care, because each of the establishments in an organisation with more than one establishment has been allocated to its own appropriate size group.

Table 147. Retail Establishments Classified by Size of Retail Sales, in Areas of N.S.W., 1961-62

Retail Sales Size Group	Number of Retail Establishments			Value of Retail Sales of Goods by Establishments*		
	Metro-polis†	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, N.S.W.	Metro-polis†	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, N.S.W.
				\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
\$1,000 and under \$2,000‡	686	693	1,379	954	966	1,920
\$2,000 and under \$6,000	2,101	1,977	4,078	8,070	7,334	15,404
\$6,000 and under \$10,000	1,922	1,817	3,739	15,128	14,320	29,448
Total, Under \$10,000	4,709	4,487	9,196	24,152	22,620	46,772
\$10,000 and under \$20,000	4,906	4,253	9,159	72,238	62,412	134,650
Total, Under \$20,000	9,615	8,740	18,355	96,390	85,032	181,422
\$20,000 and under \$40,000	6,819	5,672	12,491	195,856	162,396	358,252
Total, Under \$40,000	16,434	14,412	30,846	292,246	247,428	539,674
\$40,000 and under \$100,000	5,827	4,934	10,761	352,708	299,588	652,296
Total, Under \$100,000	22,261	19,346	41,607	644,954	547,016	1,191,970
\$100,000 and under \$200,000	1,417	1,236	2,653	194,166	167,274	361,440
Total, Under \$200,000	23,678	20,582	44,260	839,120	714,290	1,553,410
\$200,000 and under \$500,000	821	585	1,406	249,870	176,358	426,228
Total, Under \$500,000	24,499	21,167	45,666	1,088,990	890,648	1,979,638
\$500,000 or more	344	199	543	522,678	181,178	703,856
Total, All Size Groups	24,843	21,366	46,209	1,611,668	1,071,826	2,683,494

* Total value of all commodities sold at retail by establishments classified to the Retail Sales Size Groups shown.

† See note *, Table 144.

‡ Establishments with total retail sales of goods less than \$1,000 were excluded from the scope of the census.

Particulars of the retail establishments in some of the larger cities and towns in New South Wales in 1956-57 and 1961-62 are given in the next table. The cities and towns are arranged in order according to the total value of retail sales in the area in 1961-62.

Table 148. Retail Establishments in Larger Cities and Towns, N.S.W.

Municipality	1956-57		1961-62		
	Establishments	Value of Retail Sales of Goods	Establishments	Value of Retail Sales of Goods	Value of Retail Stocks at end of Year
	No.	\$ thous.	No.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
Metropolis*	22,863	1,210,400	24,843	1,611,668	189,042
Newcastle†	1,797	102,824	1,891	125,534	14,902
Wollongong, Greater	1,104	54,110	1,339	85,684	10,022
Albury†	341	20,654	362	25,000	3,670
Wagga Wagga	318	18,858	313	23,774	3,392
Penrith	267	12,410	335	21,060	1,914
Broken Hill	423	21,162	373	19,448	2,514
Maitland†	313	14,682	344	18,810	2,228
Tamworth	232	15,662	258	18,764	2,842
Lismore†	282	16,444	287	18,740	2,726
Orange	276	14,376	279	18,610	2,596
Cessnock, Greater†	426	15,248	412	17,966	2,014
Goulburn	241	13,476	255	16,884	2,110
Dubbo	211	10,694	217	16,158	2,306
Bathurst	213	12,294	219	15,664	2,120
Grafton	264	11,434	249	12,898	1,766
Blue Mountains	424	11,300	407	12,872	1,528
Taree	192	8,474	206	11,184	1,630
Lithgow	182	9,228	182	10,984	1,508
Armidaale	145	8,792	143	10,712	1,416
Inverell	146	8,314	154	9,760	1,572
Cooma†	99	7,428	136	9,696	1,434
Queanbeyan	115	5,450	123	8,844	1,036
Parkes	145	6,590	131	8,398	1,254
Kempsey	137	6,436	145	8,074	1,212
Rest of N.S.W.	12,316	431,574	12,606	526,308	69,374
Total, N.S.W.	43,472	2,068,314	46,209	2,683,494	328,128

* See note *, Table 144.

† Figures for 1956-57 are not strictly comparable with those for 1961-62 because of boundary changes.

Supplementary data, collected at the 1956-57 and 1961-62 censuses, cover the takings for certain services (repairs, hairdressing, meals and accommodation) usually associated with retailing and provided by establishments with total retail sales of goods, or total "other takings", of \$1,000 or more during the year. Particulars of the takings for these services are as follows:—

<i>Takings for—</i>					1956-57 \$ thous.	1961-62 \$ thous.
Repair, Servicing, and Maintenance Work—						
Motor Vehicle Dealers, Garages, etc...	..	..	..	..	59,570	89,934
Other	..	..	..	..	13,554	18,302
Total	..	..	..	..	73,124	108,236
Meals in Cafes, Restaurants, etc.	..	..	..	..	37,506	51,390
Meals and Accommodation in Hotels	..	..	..	..	24,030	27,484
Hairdressing	..	..	..	..	11,478	18,400

TRENDS IN RETAIL SALES

Trends since 1952-53 in the retail sales of goods (by broad commodity groups) in New South Wales are illustrated in the next table. The figures for 1952-53, 1956-57, and 1961-62 have been derived from censuses of retail establishments, while those for other years are estimates based on sample surveys.

Table 149. Value of Retail Sales of Goods, N.S.W.

Commodity Group	Year ended 30th June						
	1953	1957	1962	1964 **	1965 **	1966	1967
	\$ million						
Groceries	209.0	268.8	336.0	359.4	383.1	415.5	438.9
Butchers' Meat	101.4	134.4	165.0	176.0	187.2	197.7	217.1
Other Food*	164.4	219.6	275.6	293.7	306.0	325.0	345.8
Total, Foodstuffs	474.8	622.8	776.6	829.1	876.3	938.2	1,001.8
Beer, Wine, and Spirits†	141.2	195.6	213.8	222.4	234.7	246.9	262.2
Clothing and Drapery	241.2	298.0	360.0	403.0	423.9	445.8	454.7
Footwear	39.0	46.4	59.8	67.2	68.4	69.4	76.6
Hardware, China, and Glassware‡	36.8	43.8	58.2	58.5	60.3	58.2	62.2
Electrical Goods¶	57.6	84.4	136.4	149.1	160.0	148.1	147.6
Furniture and Floor Coverings	53.4	69.2	93.8	109.3	120.1	120.4	121.1
Chemists' Goods	42.6	63.8	109.4	125.0	137.4	150.1	160.6
Newspapers, Books, and Stationery	44.4	56.4	67.0	76.0	80.6	83.8	93.9
Other Goods§	117.0	154.4	185.4	210.7	226.0	236.4	247.4
Total, All Groups except Motor Vehicles, etc.	1,248.0	1,634.8	2,060.4	2,250.3	2,387.7	2,497.3	2,628.1
Motor Vehicles, Parts, Petrol, etc.¶	288.0	433.6	623.0	828.3	868.4	851.9	909.0
Total, All Groups	1,536.0	2,068.4	2,683.4	3,078.6	3,256.1	3,349.2	3,537.1

* Includes fresh fruit and vegetables, confectionery, soft drinks, ice cream, cakes, pastry, cooked provisions, fish, etc., but excludes some delivered milk and bread.

† Excludes retail sales made by licensed clubs.

‡ Excludes basic building materials and builders' hardware and supplies (e.g. tools of trade, paint).

¶ Includes radios, television and accessories, musical instruments, domestic refrigerators, etc.

§ Includes tobacco, cigarettes, etc., jewellery, sporting goods, etc., but excludes grain and produce and business machines.

¶ Excludes tractors, farm machinery and implements, earth-moving equipment, etc.

** Revised.

Sales of Motor Vehicles, etc. rose steadily from 19 per cent. of total retail sales in 1952-53 to 24 per cent. in 1959-60, contracted to 23 per cent. in 1961-62, rose to 27 per cent. in 1964-65, and contracted to 25 per cent. in 1965-66 and 26 per cent. in 1966-67. Conversely, the Foodstuffs group fell from 31 per cent. of total sales in 1952-53 to 28 per cent. in 1959-60, recovered to 29 per cent. by 1961-62, contracted to 27 per cent. in 1964-65, and rose again to 28 per cent. in 1965-66 and 1966-67. The Clothing, Drapery, and Footwear groups declined from 18 per cent. of total sales in 1952-53 to 15 per cent. in 1966-67, and the Beer, etc. group contracted from 9 per cent. in 1952-53 to 7 per cent. in 1966-67.

INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION

In New South Wales, there are two systems of industrial arbitration for the adjustment of relations between employers and employees—the State system, which operates under the law of the State within its territorial limits, and the Commonwealth system, which applies to industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of the State. The main principle in both systems is compulsory conciliation or arbitration, as a means of preventing or settling industrial disputes, by authorities which have the status of legal tribunals and which make “awards” having the force of law.

The relation between the State and Commonwealth systems of industrial arbitration rests upon the distribution of legislative powers between the Commonwealth and the component States. The powers of the Commonwealth in regard to industrial arbitration are as defined in the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act; all residual powers remain with the States. The Commonwealth Constitution Act provides that if a State law is inconsistent with a valid Commonwealth law, the latter prevails and the State law becomes invalid to the extent of the inconsistency. Awards of Commonwealth industrial tribunals have been held to be Commonwealth laws, and therefore override those made by State authorities.

The principal source of the Commonwealth constitutional power in relation to industrial matters is its power to make laws with respect to “conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State”. In interpreting the law, the High Court of Australia has decided that the Commonwealth Parliament cannot empower an industrial tribunal to declare an award a “common rule” or industry-wide award to be observed by all persons engaged in the industry concerned. The Commonwealth industrial tribunals must proceed by way of conciliation and arbitration between actual parties, and (except within a Commonwealth Territory) cannot bind by award any person who is not a party to an interstate dispute, either personally or through a union. However, the Commonwealth Parliament has used other constitutional powers to authorize Commonwealth tribunals to deal with employer-employee relationships in particular industries otherwise than by means of conciliation and arbitration. In particular, the interstate trade and commerce power and the defence power have been used to confer wide powers on the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission with respect to the stevedoring and maritime industries and various Commonwealth projects. By agreement between the Commonwealth and New South Wales Governments, a joint Commonwealth and State tribunal has been established to deal both with interstate industrial disputes in the coal mining industry and with disputes confined to the industry in New South Wales.

Notwithstanding these limitations of the Commonwealth jurisdiction in industrial matters, the Commonwealth system has gradually become predominant in the sphere of industrial arbitration throughout Australia. Its influence extended in the first place with the gradual adoption of the principle of federation in trade unionism and in political organization, a tendency which gathered force during the 1914-18 war period. As industry expanded over interstate borders, uniformity of industrial conditions was

sought by employers, while employees were attracted to the Commonwealth jurisdiction in the expectation of better terms as to wages, etc. than those awarded under the State jurisdiction. In many cases, also, the organizations concerned in a Commonwealth award have taken action to have its terms embodied in State awards so that they become binding as a common rule in the industry. Again, for the sake of uniformity, legislatures of some States have at times adopted the Commonwealth wage standards as the basis of State awards and agreements. In New South Wales, for instance, the basic wages determined by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration from 1937 to 1955, and by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission from June, 1964, have been adopted for State awards and agreements. Commonwealth basic wage rates are at present generally adopted for State awards in Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania.

A survey in 1963, covering most persons in private and government employment (other than in rural industry or in private domestic service), showed that 41 per cent. of male employees in New South Wales were covered by Commonwealth awards, determinations, and registered agreements, 46 per cent. were covered by State awards, etc., and 13 per cent. were not covered by any award, etc. The proportions for female employees were 27, 64, and 9 per cent., respectively. The industries and occupations subject to Commonwealth awards and agreements included pastoral industries, shipping, shipbuilding, metal trades, enginedrivers, timber trades, clothing trades, glass works and rubber works, breweries, railways, and journalists.

COMMONWEALTH SYSTEM OF INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION

The Commonwealth system of industrial arbitration has undergone fundamental changes since its inception in 1904. The last fundamental change, in 1956, altered the structure of the arbitration machinery by establishing (a) a Commonwealth Industrial Court to deal with judicial matters associated with industrial arbitration, and (b) a Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to handle the functions of conciliation and arbitration. The present legislative basis of the Commonwealth system is the Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1904-1967.

The Commonwealth Industrial Court is a superior court of record, composed of a Chief Judge and not more than six other judges. It is empowered to enforce penal provisions of the arbitration laws, to determine questions of law referred to it by the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission or the Industrial Registrar, to interpret and enforce awards, to hear appeals from State courts (other than Supreme Courts) in industrial matters, to hear applications for decisions that State awards or orders are inconsistent with valid Commonwealth awards (and are therefore invalid), to determine eligibility for membership of a registered industrial organization, and to settle disputes between an organization and its members. In matters involving disputed elections in organizations, the Court may direct the Registrar to make investigations and, if necessary, order a new election. In general, the Court's jurisdiction is exercised by at least two judges, but matters of interpretation and proceedings relating to membership and rules of organizations may be determined by a single judge. Decisions of the Court in matters concerning the validity of State awards and orders or appeals against decisions of State Courts are subject to appeal to the High Court, provided the latter gives leave to appeal; other decisions of the Court are, in general, final.

The Conciliation and Arbitration Commission at present comprises a President, five Deputy Presidents, a Senior Commissioner, and ten Commissioners. The presidential members (i.e. the President and Deputy Presidents) have the same status and rights as a judge of the Industrial Court, and must have been, on appointment, a judge of the former Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, or a barrister or solicitor of the High Court or a State Supreme Court of at least five years' standing.

The Commission is empowered to prevent or settle industrial disputes by conciliation or arbitration. It may seek to encourage amicable agreement between the parties to a dispute, or to prevent or settle a dispute by conciliation, before proceeding to exercise its powers of compulsory arbitration. The Commission may exercise its powers of its own motion or on the application of a party. In making an award, the Commission is not restricted to the specific claims of the parties to a dispute.

Matters concerning basic wages, standard hours, and long service leave may be dealt with only by the Commission in Presidential Session (i.e. the Commission constituted by at least three presidential members nominated by the President).

Other industrial matters are in general dealt with by a single member of the Commission. The Commissioners are assigned to particular industries or groups of industries, and generally deal with all disputes arising in their respective industries. Individual Deputy Presidents are assigned more or less permanently to the maritime industries, the stevedoring industry, and the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric project. However, the President may assign a particular dispute to any Commissioner or Deputy President, or may deal with it himself.

When a party to an industrial dispute requests that the matter in dispute be referred to a Commission of at least three members, the Commissioner dealing with the matter must consult with the President as to whether this should be done. If the President is of the opinion that the matter is of sufficient public importance, it will be dealt with by a Commission of at least three members nominated by the President, at least one of whom must be a presidential member and one, where practicable, the Commissioner concerned.

The Commissioners have wide powers to go to the cause of impending or existing industrial disputes in endeavours to conciliate the disputants. A Commissioner may act on his own volition, and must act upon advice of a dispute or impending dispute from an employer or a Minister. If an agreement between the parties to a dispute is reached, a memorandum of its terms is made in writing, and the memorandum, if certified by the Commission and filed with the Registrar, takes effect as an award. Failing success by conciliation, a Commissioner acts in an arbitral capacity to prevent or settle a dispute by making an award.

Three Conciliators, who have no power to impose compulsory arbitration, have been appointed to assist the Commission. A Commissioner may (and shall if the parties so request) arrange with the Senior Commissioner for a Conciliator to assist the parties to a dispute to reach an amicable agreement. If complete agreement is not reached, the Conciliator must report to the Commissioner, indicating the matters agreed on and those still in dispute, but only if the parties consent and agree upon the terms of the report.

The Commission may refer matters in dispute to a Local Industrial Board for investigation and report, and may delegate to the Board such of its

powers as it thinks desirable. It may also make an award on the basis of the Board's report. Local Industrial Boards comprise a Conciliator, a State industrial authority, or a board consisting of representatives of employers and employees in equal number and an independent chairman appointed by the Commission.

Provision may be made in an award for the appointment of a Board of Reference to deal with matters arising under its terms.

Appeal may be made against an award by a single member of the Commission, against a decision certifying or refusing to certify a memorandum of agreement, and against a decision not to hear a dispute on the grounds that it should be dealt with by a State industrial authority. The appeal is heard by at least three members of the Commission (including at least two presidential members) nominated by the President, but only if the three members consider that the matter is of sufficient public importance. Apart from this provision, awards or orders of the Commission may not be challenged or questioned, or be subject to prohibition, mandamus, or injunction in any court.

Special provisions in the Conciliation and Arbitration Act authorize the Commission to deal with industrial matters relating to the maritime industries, the stevedoring industry, the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric project, and those projects declared by the Minister to be Commonwealth projects for purposes of the Act. In the case of the maritime and stevedoring industries, the Commission may deal not only with industrial disputes, but also (whether or not a dispute exists) with any industrial matter which is submitted to it and which relates to overseas or interstate trade and commerce. In the case of the Snowy Mountains and declared Commonwealth projects, the Commission may deal with any industrial matter submitted to it, whether or not a dispute exists and whether or not a dispute extends beyond the limits of any one State.

Under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act, an association of employers who have, in the aggregate, at least 100 employees (or a single employer with at least 100 employees), and an association of at least 100 employees, may be registered as an industrial organization. (Under the Public Service Arbitration Act, an association of less than 100 employees may be registered if its members represent at least three-fifths of the total persons engaged in that industry in the Public Service.) Registered organizations include both interstate associations and associations operating within one State only. At the end of 1966, there were 69 registered employer organizations and 152 employee organizations; the employee organizations had 1,772,000 members, representing 83 per cent. of the total membership of trade unions in Australia.

Industrial registries, established at Melbourne and other State capitals, are controlled by Registrars, who have powers in relation to the registration, rules, and membership of industrial organizations, and in relation to awards, disputed elections, and other disputes. A Registrar may refer matters of law to the Industrial Court, and other matters to the Commission. Appeal may be made to the Commission against decisions by a Registrar.

Officers of the Department of Labour and National Service police the observance of Commonwealth industrial awards and agreements. They have power to enter premises during working hours, to inspect equipment, material, and record books, and to interview employees.

Particulars of the special tribunal appointed to deal with industrial matters arising in the Commonwealth Public Service are given on page 175, and of the joint Commonwealth and State tribunal for the coalmining industry in the chapter "Mining".

NEW SOUTH WALES SYSTEM OF INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION

Since its inauguration in 1901, the State system of compulsory industrial arbitration has undergone fundamental changes. A major change in 1959 placed greater emphasis on conciliation rather than arbitration, restricted the right of appeal against awards, provided for more rapid hearing of appeals, and removed the compulsion for employees to belong to an industrial union. A further change in 1964 was intended to encourage greater use of conciliation rather than judicial procedures in the event of an illegal strike. The present legislative basis of the State system is the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940-1967.

The chief industrial tribunal is the Industrial Commission of New South Wales. The Commission comprises a President and not more than eleven other members, each of whom has the same status and rights as a puisne judge of the Supreme Court and must have been, on appointment, a Supreme Court or District Court judge, a barrister of at least five years' standing, or a solicitor of at least seven years' standing. A maximum of three other members may be appointed temporarily.

The Industrial Commission may exercise all the powers conferred on the subsidiary tribunals described below and certain other powers which belong to it alone. It may determine any widely defined "industrial matter", make awards fixing rates of pay and working conditions, adjudicate in cases of illegal strikes and lockouts or unlawful dismissals, investigate union ballots when irregularities are alleged, and hear appeals from determinations of the subsidiary tribunals. The Commission is charged with endeavouring to settle industrial matters by conciliation, and may summon persons to a compulsory conference.

Certain specified matters—including questions of jurisdiction referred by a single member or a subsidiary tribunal, appeals regarding a single member's jurisdiction or against industrial magistrates' decisions, proceedings for penalties in respect of illegal strikes or lockouts, proceedings involving cancellation of union registration, and matters referred by the Minister for Labour and Industry—must be dealt with by the Commission in Court Session, which comprises at least three members appointed by the President. The Commission in Court Session may, however, delegate its power in these matters to a single member of the Commission. In other matters, the jurisdiction, power, and authority of the Commission are exercisable by a single member, and there is no appeal from his findings unless a question of jurisdiction is involved.

A Senior Conciliation Commissioner and not more than six other Conciliation Commissioners may be appointed to assist the Industrial Commission. The Commissioners, one of whom acts as Apprenticeship Commissioner, hold office until they reach 65 years of age. Additional Conciliation Commissioners may be appointed, from time to time, for specified periods not exceeding one year. The Industrial Commission is required to call a conference of the Commissioners at least once every four months, to discuss the operation of the Arbitration Act and, in particular, means of preventing and settling industrial disputes and of securing uniform standards of conditions in industry.

The principal function of a Conciliation Commissioner is, in practice, to act as chairman of a Conciliation Committee. However, where any industrial dispute, strike, lockout, or cessation of work has occurred or is likely to occur, a Conciliation Commissioner may call a compulsory conference in order to effect an agreement. Where a conference is called, the Commissioner (or the Conciliation Committee if he has summoned it to sit with him) must investigate the merits of the dispute whether or not the employees concerned are on strike. If no agreement is reached at the conference, the Commissioner (or Committee) may make an order or award in settlement, may make an interim order or award binding for no longer than one month restoring or maintaining the pre-existing conditions, or may refer the matter to the Industrial Commission. Conciliation Commissioners may also deal with matters referred to them by the Industrial Commission, and when so acting they are vested with the full powers of the Commission.

Conciliation Committees are established for particular industries or callings on the recommendation of the Industrial Commission. They comprise a Conciliation Commissioner (as chairman) and an equal number of representatives of employers and employees. At 30th June, 1967, there were 618 Conciliation Committees in existence. A Committee has power to enquire into industrial matters in its particular industries or callings and, on reference or application, to make orders or awards prescribing rates of wages and other conditions of employment for the industries or callings.

Apprenticeship Councils are constituted to regulate wages, hours, and conditions of apprenticeship in particular industries. The Councils comprise the Apprenticeship Commissioner and the members of the Conciliation Committee for the industry.

Special Commissioners may be appointed to settle a dispute by conciliation. If a Special Commissioner is unable to induce the parties to reach agreement, he may decide the issue, and his decision is binding for one month subject to appeal to the Industrial Commission.

Any party affected by an order, award, or decision of a Conciliation Commissioner or Committee may appeal to the Industrial Commission. The Crown may, in the public interest, appeal against an award. The appeal is determined on the evidence presented at the initial hearing, except that, by the special leave of the Commission, new evidence may be presented if it was not available at the time of the initial hearing. No party other than the Crown may appeal against an award made by consent of all parties appearing in the proceedings.

Notice of all industrial disputes or matters likely to lead to a dispute must be notified to the Industrial Registrar by an industrial union or an employer as soon as either becomes aware of it. The matter may then be dealt with by whichever of the tribunals is thought to be most capable of effecting a settlement. An application for an award may be made either to the appropriate Conciliation Committee or to the Industrial Commission (according to the applicant's own choice). If the committee hears the matter, it may make an award, but if its members are equally divided, the chairman may decide the matter himself, or he may refer it to the Industrial Commission.

Under the Industrial Arbitration Act, an association of employees registered under the Trade Union Act, and an association of employers who have, in the aggregate, at least 50 employees (or a single employer with at

least 50 employees) may be registered as an industrial union. At 30th June, 1967, there were 151 employee unions and 275 employer unions on the register. Applications by employees for an award of a State industrial tribunal may be made only through a registered industrial union; prior registration as an industrial union is not necessary in the case of an employer association.

An award is binding on all employees and employers in the industry or calling, or on such of them as the Conciliation Committee or the Industrial Commission directs, and applies within a specified locality. It also applies for such period (not exceeding three years) as may be specified in the award, and thereafter until varied or rescinded.

Employers and industrial unions may make written agreements which, when registered with the Industrial Registrar, become binding between the parties and on all the members of the union concerned. The maximum term for which a registered agreement may be made is five years, but it continues in force after the expiration of the specified term until varied or rescinded, or terminated, after notice by one of the parties.

Complaints regarding breaches of awards and registered industrial agreements are investigated by officers of the Department of Labour and Industry, who may conduct prosecutions. Proceedings may also be taken by employers and by the secretaries of industrial unions. Industrial magistrates, whose powers are cognate with those of stipendiary magistrates, exercise jurisdiction in cases arising out of non-compliance with awards, agreements, and statutes governing working conditions.

The Registry of the Industrial Commission is maintained by the Industrial Registrar, who has power to register (or cancel the registration of) industrial unions, to impose penalties, and to enquire into any matter as directed by the Industrial Commission. Decisions of the Industrial Registrar and of industrial magistrates are, in general, subject to appeal to the Industrial Commission.

CROWN EMPLOYEES AND ARBITRATION

The rates of pay, hours of work, and other working conditions in the Commonwealth Public Service are regulated by a Public Service Arbitrator under powers conferred by the Public Service Arbitration Act, 1920-1964. An organization of employees in the Public Service must usually submit a claim to the Arbitrator; but, with the consent of the Arbitrator, or where he has (other than on the grounds of triviality) refrained from hearing or determining it, the claim may be submitted to the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. If any other matter is of sufficient importance, the Commission may permit the Public Service Board, a Minister, or an organization of employees to refer a claim to the Commission, or to appeal to the Commission against a determination of the Arbitrator.

Under the State industrial arbitration system, employees of the New South Wales Government and of governmental agencies have access to the ordinary industrial tribunals for the regulation of certain conditions of employment (viz. wages, rates for overtime, holidays, and other special work, preference to unionists, and deductions for board and residence). There is a Crown Employees' Appeal Board to hear and determine appeals in specified matters affecting individual employees.

The State Public Service Act provides that the Public Service Board may enter into an agreement as to salaries with any organization representing any group of officers or employees, and any such agreement is binding on all officers or employees in the class specified. No officer or employee, whether or not he is a member of such organization, has any right of appeal against the agreement.

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission may make awards in respect of certain employees of the State Government.

ILLEGAL STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

Under the Commonwealth arbitration system, there has been no general prohibition of strikes and lockouts since 1930, but they may be prohibited by the terms of particular awards. If a strike or lockout which breaches an award occurs, or is likely to occur, the Commonwealth Industrial Court may order compliance with the terms of the award, and may impose a maximum penalty of \$1,000 against an organization (\$400 against a single employer) for failure to comply with its order. If a breach of an award is threatened, the Court may commence hearing an application for an order of compliance only if (a) a member of the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission has been notified that the breach is likely to occur, (b) the notification was given either without delay or after delay for which the Commission has certified there was a reasonable cause, and (c) a period of at least fourteen days has elapsed since the notification or, alternatively, the breach is likely to occur within ten days.

Under the State arbitration system, the following strikes are illegal:—

- (a) strikes by employees of the Crown or of semi-government and local government bodies ;
- (b) strikes commenced before the expiry of fourteen days' notice to the Minister by the executive of an industrial union, setting out the matters in dispute, the proposed date of commencement of the strike, and a statement of the action already taken to negotiate a settlement of the dispute, and strikes commenced after such matters in dispute have been settled ; and
- (c) other strikes by employees in an industry, the conditions of which are wholly or partly regulated by an industrial award or agreement. (However, an individual union of employees may render an award which has been in force for at least twelve months no longer binding on its members by a secret ballot, provided that at least two-thirds of the members vote and a majority of the voters approve.)

All lockouts, except where the employees in the industry are taking part in an illegal strike, are illegal, and a maximum penalty of \$2,000 is prescribed.

Where the members of an industrial union of employees take part in or assist an illegal strike, the union is liable to a maximum penalty of \$1,000. Penalty proceedings may not, however, be taken against the union unless the Industrial Commission is satisfied that the employer has not taken part in a lockout contributing to the strike, has given notice that the strike has occurred or is likely to occur, and has made a *bona fide* attempt, to negotiate a settlement, and unless the dispute has been investigated by an industrial tribunal. In defence to such proceedings, the union may claim

that it has tried, by means reasonable under the circumstances, to prevent its members from taking part in or assisting the strike, or that the strike was provoked by unjust and unreasonable action by the employer. The Industrial Commission is not permitted to cancel an industrial union's registration on the ground that it has assisted another union or any of its members in a strike or lockout for which a penalty is prescribed.

PREFERENCE TO UNIONISTS AND EX-SERVICEMEN

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission is authorized to insert in awards provisions granting preference in employment to members of registered industrial organizations.

The State industrial tribunals must, on application, insert in awards and agreements provisions granting absolute preference in employment (both at the point of employment and at the point of retrenchment) to members of registered industrial unions. The Industrial Arbitration Act was amended in 1953 to provide that an employer must not, in general, employ a person who was not a member of an industrial union and that all employees must be members of an industrial union, but these provisions were repealed in 1959.

Under both the Commonwealth and State arbitration systems, certificates granting equal preference with unionists may be issued to employees who object, on the grounds of conscientious belief, to being a member of an industrial union.

Preference in employment to ex-servicemen and women was granted until 1959 for those who served in the 1939-1945 War, and until 1960 for those who served in the Korea and Malaya operations.

WAGES AND HOURS

Wages rates determined by industrial arbitration authorities in Australia have usually comprised two elements—a basic or foundational wage common to most rates of wage, and a separate secondary wage for each occupation, or group of occupations, specified in each award. However, since July, 1967, by decision of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, the practice of specifying the basic wage and secondary wages separately in Commonwealth awards has been discontinued in favour of the specification of a “total wage” for each occupation, etc. (The New South Wales Industrial Commission and arbitration authorities in a number of other States have, however, continued to specify basic wages and secondary wages separately.) Except where a higher “minimum wage” has been declared (see below), the award wage for each occupation (i.e. sum of basic wage and appropriate secondary wage, or, if these elements are not specified separately, the total wage) is the lowest amount payable to employees in each award category, but employers may pay amounts above those specified in awards. Since July, 1966, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission has prescribed a “minimum wage” representing the lowest wage payable to adult males under certain of its awards, irrespective of occupation. This “minimum wage” is in practice the lowest wage payable to adult males under any Commonwealth awards, but is not regarded for purposes of fixing rates for each occupation as a foundational element in the total wage. The practice of setting a “minimum” award wage irrespective of occupation has also been adopted by arbitration authorities in some States, but not in New South Wales.

The “basic wage”, which was originally understood to mean the minimum or basic wage necessary to provide a reasonable standard of comfort for the average worker and his family, has for many years been fixed at the highest level (for a foundational wage) which arbitration authorities consider the economy can sustain. The secondary wage component of a wage comprises amounts payable in respect of special features associated with a particular occupation or industry (these special features include the degree of skill involved, the nature of the work, and the conditions under which the work is performed). In more recent years, and in particular since the introduction into Commonwealth awards of a “total wage” for each occupation, it has been the practice for arbitration authorities to set the *combined* total of basic wage and secondary wages (whether these elements are separately specified or not) at the highest level which in their opinion the economy can sustain; “total wage” decisions are regarded as a guideline in the setting of secondary wages (insofar as they are determined on economic grounds) by State arbitration authorities. Relativities between wages for occupations and industries are adjusted from time to time under both Commonwealth and State awards.

BASIC WAGES

BASIC WAGES IN COMMONWEALTH AWARDS

The basic wages prescribed in Commonwealth awards until June, 1967 were determined, in terms of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1904-1967, by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration

Commission (formerly the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration). The "basic wage" was defined in the Act in 1949 as "that wage or part of a wage which is just and reasonable for an adult male (female), without regard to any circumstance pertaining to the work upon which, or the industry in which, he (she) is employed". The principles upon which the basic wage was to be computed by the Commission were not, however, defined. The Act prescribed that matters concerning the basic wage or the principles upon which it was computed should be dealt with only by the Commission in Presidential Session (i.e. the Commission constituted by at least three presidential members nominated by the President).

The first determination of a wage standard by a Court in Australia was the "Harvester" standard declared in 1907. This standard was based on the needs of a "family of about five", and was prescribed as a fair and reasonable minimum wage for an unskilled labourer.

In 1908, the "Harvester" standard was adopted by the Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for incorporation in its awards. The rates remained virtually unchanged until 1913, when the Court began to take cognizance of the annual movement in an official retail price index. In 1921, the Court adopted the practice of making automatic quarterly adjustments to the basic wage in direct ratio to variations in the retail price index, and a general loading—the "Powers 3s." (equivalent to 30 cents)—was added to the "Harvester" equivalent to cover possible increases in prices during the interval between adjustments. From February, 1931, following the onset of the depression, the Court reduced wages under its jurisdiction by 10 per cent.

A new basis for assessing and adjusting the basic wage was introduced by the Court in 1934. The "Harvester" standard supplemented by the Powers loading was discarded, and a fresh starting point selected. The new rate was in effect the "Harvester" equivalent without the "Powers 3s." and without the 10 per cent. reduction (which then ceased to operate). The "C" Series Retail Price Index became the basis for automatic quarterly adjustments, and the minimum adjustment of the basic wage was fixed at 20c.

From June, 1937 to December, 1950, the basic wage determined by the Court comprised (a) the "needs" portion of the wage, which was subject to automatic quarterly adjustment in accordance with movements in retail price index numbers, and (b) a "prosperity" loading (60c for Sydney, 40c to 60c for other capital cities, and 50c for the Six Capitals) which was added by the Court in 1937 and which was not an adjustable part of the wage. In 1937, the Court introduced its own "Court series" of quarterly retail price index numbers (based on the "C" series index) for automatic quarterly adjustments, and the minimum adjustment of the basic wage was reduced to 10c.

An application for an increase in the basic wage was made to the Court by employees' organisations in 1940. In its judgment in February, 1941, the Court refused to grant an increase, mainly because of the uncertain economic outlook under existing war conditions, but deferred the application for further consideration. The application was revived in October, 1946, and in December, 1946, pending a final determination, the Court granted an interim increase of 70c in the "needs" portion of the basic wage and retained the existing loadings.

The 1949-50 Basic Wage Inquiry, which opened in February, 1949, finalized the case begun in 1940 and continued in 1946. During the Inquiry, the Court considered union claims for an increase in the basic wage, for a basic wage for females equal to that for males, for annual adjustments of the basic wage on the basis of the productive capacity of industry, and for quarterly adjustments of the wage to compensate for variations in the cost of living. The Court's decision was announced in October, 1950 and, as amplified by subsequent declarations, had the following effect on the basic wage for males:—

- (a) the "prosperity" loading (which was being paid at different rates for different localities) was standardized at a uniform 50c per week for all localities;
- (b) "war" loadings were declared not to be part of the basic wage, and any other loading declared to be part of the wage ceased to be paid as a separate entity;
- (c) an amount of \$2 was added to the "needs" portion of the basic wage;
- (d) the whole of the new basic wage (comprising the former "needs portion" plus the standardized "prosperity" loading plus the \$2 addition) was to be subject to automatic quarterly adjustment in accordance with movements in retail price index numbers; and
- (e) a new "Court series" of index numbers (based on the "C" series index) was introduced for the quarterly adjustments.

As a result of the Court's decision, the Sydney basic wage for adult males was increased by \$1.90 per week (representing the \$2 addition less the reduction of the "prosperity" loading from 60c to 50c). The Court fixed the basic wage for adult females at 75 per cent. of the adult male rate. The new rates operated from the first pay-period in December, 1950.

During the 1952-53 Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry, the Court considered (a) claims by employers' organisations that the basic wages for males and females be reduced, that the standard hours of work be increased, and that the system of automatic quarterly adjustment of the basic wage be abandoned, and (b) counter claims by employees' organisations that the basic wage for males be increased. In its decision, announced in September, 1953, the Court granted the employers' application for discontinuance of the system of automatic quarterly adjustment of the basic wage in accordance with movements in retail price index numbers, and refused all the other claims. The Court, in the course of its judgment, declared that, as there should be no departure from "its now well-established principle that the basic wage should be the highest that the capacity of the community as a whole could sustain", and as it had "withdrawn from relating the basic wage to the fulfilment of any particular standard of needs", it found it "impossible to justify the continuance of an automatic adjustment system". The Court also intimated that time would be saved in future inquiries if the parties to the disputes, in discussing the principle of the "capacity to pay", directed their attention to the broader aspects of the economy, as indicated by a study of employment, investment, production and productivity, overseas trade, overseas balances, the competitive position of secondary industry, and retail trade. In accordance with its decision, the Court had by November, 1953 deleted the provisions for automatic quarterly adjustment of the basic wage from all Commonwealth awards.

In 1956, employees' organisations applied to the Court for an increase in the basic wage to the level it would have reached if the automatic adjustments (discontinued in 1953) had remained in force, for a further increase of \$2 in the basic wage, and for restoration of the automatic quarterly adjustments. All claims by the unions were opposed by the employers. The Commonwealth Government intervened, in the public interest, and opposed re-introduction of the automatic adjustments. In its judgment, delivered in May, 1956, the Court rejected each claim made by the unions, but decided to increase the adult male basic wage by \$1 a week (with proportionate increases for adult females and juniors) from the first pay-period in June, 1956. The Court re-affirmed that "as long as the assessment of the basic wage is made as the highest which the capacity of the economy can sustain, the automatic adjustment of that basic wage upon price index numbers cannot be justified, since movements in the index have no relation to the movements in the capacity of the economy". In its judgment, the Court stated that "a yearly assessment of the capacity of Australia for the purpose of fixing a basic wage would be most appropriate".

The next basic wage hearing commenced in November, 1956, before the newly-constituted Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. Employees' organisations again applied for the basic wage to be increased to the level it would have reached if automatic adjustments had remained in force and for restoration of the automatic quarterly adjustments. The unions' claims were again opposed by the employers, and the Commonwealth Government again intervened, in the public interest, to oppose restoration of the automatic adjustments. The Commission refused the claim for restoration of the automatic adjustment system but, after considering all aspects of the state of the economy, decided to increase the adult male basic wage by \$1 a week (with proportionate increases for adult females and juniors) from the first pay-period commencing on or after 15th May, 1957. In its judgment, the Commission stated that it favoured an annual review of the basic wage, and suggested that any review should be conducted in the second half of the financial year.

In February, 1958, the Commission commenced hearing an application by employees' organisations for an increase in the basic wage to the level it would have reached if the automatic adjustments had remained in force, for a further increase of \$1, and for the resultant wage to be subject to automatic quarterly adjustment. The Commonwealth Government again intervened in the public interest. In its judgment, announced in May, 1958, the Commission again refused the claims for restoration of the 1953 basic wage standard and for restoration of automatic quarterly adjustments, but, as it considered that the position of the economy justified an increase, increased the adult male basic wage by 50c a week (with proportionate increases for adult females and juniors) from the first pay-period commencing on or after 21st May, 1958. The Commission again expressed the opinion that a yearly assessment of the capacity of Australia for the purpose of fixing a basic wage would be most appropriate.

At the 1959 Basic Wage Inquiry, which opened in February, 1959, the claims by employees' organisations were identical with those submitted at the 1958 inquiry. The Commonwealth Government again intervened in the public interest, presented a detailed analysis of the economic situation in Australia, and opposed restoration of the automatic adjustment system. In its decisions, announced in June, 1959, the Commission granted an increase of \$1.50 a week in the adult male basic wage (with proportionate

increases for adult females and juniors) from the first pay-period commencing on or after 11th June, 1959, and refused the unions' other claims. An application on behalf of employers in the pastoral industry, seeking a reduction of \$2.50 in the basic wage for pastoral workers, was also refused.

In February, 1960, the Commission commenced hearing an application by employees' organisations for an increase in the basic wage and restoration of automatic quarterly adjustments to the basic wage. The increase sought comprised (a) an amount (50c a week for the six capital cities wage rate) to restore to the basic wage the same real value as it had in 1953 and (b) a further amount of \$1.70 a week representing the unions' estimate of the minimum increase in productivity which had occurred since the automatic adjustment system was abolished in 1953. The Commonwealth Government intervened in the public interest, again presented a detailed analysis of the economic situation, and opposed both the increase in the basic wage and restoration of automatic quarterly adjustments. In its judgment, delivered in April, 1960, the Commission refused the unions' application. In refusing to grant an increase in the basic wage, the Commission expressed the view that the effects of the substantial increases in basic and secondary wages granted in 1959 to employees under Commonwealth awards had not yet been reflected in the economy, and that until they were, it would be unsafe to increase the existing basic wage. The Commission was also influenced by the likely effects of the lifting of import restrictions by the Commonwealth Government in February, 1960. In refusing to restore the automatic adjustments, the Commission decided that it was preferable to fix a basic wage which it considered just and reasonable for the ensuing twelve months and then to review it, rather than fix a basic wage for an undefined period and adjust the money amounts of the wage automatically in accordance with movements in a price index.

During the 1961 Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry, which opened in February, 1961, the Commission considered:—

- (a) an application by employers for an increase from 40 to 42 in the standard hours of work per week, with a concomitant increase in weekly wages by an amount equivalent to two hours' pay at ordinary rates; and
- (b) an application by employees' organisations for an increase in the basic wage (\$3 a week for the six capital cities wage rate) to compensate for cost of living increases since 1953, for a further increase of \$2.20 a week to reflect increases in productivity since 1953, and for restoration of automatic quarterly adjustments.

The Commonwealth Government intervened in the public interest, presented a detailed analysis of the economic situation, and opposed the claim for restoration of automatic quarterly adjustments. In its judgment, delivered in July, 1961, the Commission refused the employers' application and the unions' application for restoration of automatic adjustments, and granted an increase of \$1.20 a week in the adult male basic wage (with proportionate increases for adult females and juniors) from the first pay-period commencing on or after 7th July, 1961.

The Commission stated in its judgment that it had adopted the basic wage of 1960 as a standard. It considered that the 1960 basic wage took account of productivity increases up to June, 1960, and that the increase

of \$1.20 now granted was the highest that the economy had the capacity to sustain and was sufficient to maintain the purchasing power of the 1960 basic wage.

In dealing with the question of automatic adjustments, the Commission indicated that it proposed to use the newly-constructed Consumer Price Index as a basis for ensuring the maintenance of the purchasing power of the basic wage. However, as it was concerned with maintaining the value of the real wage based on the concept of national capacity, the Commission was not prepared to return to a system whereby movements in the Index led automatically to adjustments of the basic wage. Instead, the Commission decided that it would, at annual intervals, allow the movements in the Consumer Price Index during the previous year to be reflected in the basic wage unless it was persuaded to the contrary by those seeking to oppose the change. The Commission also decided that, as price movements were to be considered annually, a review of the economy generally and of productivity increases in particular, and a decision whether or not to change the level of the real basic wage, need take place only every three or four years.

The Commission adjourned the 1961 hearing to February, 1962, and indicated that the only issue in these adjourned proceedings would be why the money wage fixed in 1961 should not be adjusted in accordance with any change in the Consumer Price Index.

The adjourned hearing was held on 20th February, 1962. As there had been no significant change in the Consumer Price Index during the previous twelve months, the Commission announced that there would be no variation in the basic wage, and further adjourned the hearing to February, 1963. On 5th February, 1963, the Commission again announced that there would be no variation in the basic wage, and adjourned to February, 1964 its consideration whether the basic wage should not be adjusted in accordance with changes in the Consumer Price Index.

During the 1964 Basic Wage Inquiry and Total Wage Case, which opened in February, 1964, the Commission considered:—

- (a) applications by employees' organisations for an increase in the basic wage (\$5.20 a week for the six capital cities rate) to compensate for increases in prices (\$2.00) and productivity (\$3.20) since 1953, and for restoration of automatic quarterly adjustments of the basic wage; and
- (b) an application by employers for a "total wage" which would merge the basic wage and margins elements of the wage structure (insofar as margins were determined upon general economic grounds) and would be adjusted annually within a range based upon the growth of productivity.

The Commonwealth Government intervened in the public interest, presented a detailed analysis of the economic situation and other submissions, and opposed the restoration of automatic quarterly adjustments.

In its judgments, delivered in June, 1964, the Commission rejected the employers' "total wage" application and the unions' application for restoration of automatic quarterly adjustments, and granted an increase of \$2 a week in the adult male basic wage (with proportionate increases for adult females and juniors) from the first pay-period commencing on or after 19th June, 1964. In refusing the employers' application, the Commission stated that the procedure proposed for determining wages could not be successfully implemented, that it would reduce the flexibility of wage

fixation, and that it would be applied in a community where the Commission did not fix all wages and salaries and where there was no overall consideration of incomes or control of prices. In its judgment in the Basic Wage Inquiry, the Commission re-affirmed its approach in the 1961 Inquiry—that the level of the real basic wage should be reviewed every three or four years in the light of price and productivity movements and after a general review of the economy, and that, in each intervening year, the basic wage should, *prima facie*, be adjusted for movements in the Consumer Price Index. The Commission expressed the view that the economy was in a buoyant condition and that current and predictable national capacity could sustain the increase awarded.

During the 1965 Basic Wage Inquiry and Total Wage Case, which opened in March, 1965, the Commission considered concurrently:—

- (a) an application by employees' organisations for an increase in the basic wage (\$1.20 a week for the six capital cities rate) to compensate for price increases since June, 1964; and
- (b) an application by employers for (i) a "total wage" which would merge the basic wage and margins elements of the wage structure and would equal the sum of the current basic wage and margins plus one per cent. of this sum, or alternatively, for (ii) the level of the basic wage and the level of the margins element (insofar as margins were determined upon general economic grounds) to be determined simultaneously by one bench of the Commission.

The Commonwealth Government intervened to express concern at the prospect of a wage increase, and to advocate that margins be varied industry by industry, on a work-value basis, without general reviews.

In a majority judgment, delivered in June, 1965, the Commission rejected the employers' "total wage" application and the unions' application for an increase in the basic wage, but granted the employers' alternative application for simultaneous determination of the basic wage and of margins insofar as they were fixed on general economic grounds. The Commission decided that an increase in wages could be sustained but that, as the basic wage had risen in 1964 and margins had not been reviewed on general economic grounds since 1963, the increase should be added to margins rather than the basic wage. Accordingly, the Commission awarded an increase in margins, from the first pay-period commencing on or after 1st July, 1965, by an amount equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the sum of the basic wage (six capital cities rate) plus the existing margin. The Commission expected that this increase in margins in the Metal Trades Award (where the margin of a fitter, for example, was increased by \$0.60 a week) would be speedily reflected throughout Commonwealth awards.

In granting the employers' alternative application, the Commission considered that simultaneous determinations of the basic wage and margins on general economic grounds would ensure coherence and consistency in decisions on national wage cases, would introduce greater flexibility in that a wage increase could go wholly to the basic wage or to the margins element or be distributed between the two elements, and would provide an opportunity of ensuring that a wage increase on general economic grounds would not result in those on higher margins receiving a greater proportionate increase in total wages than those on lower margins. The Commission declared, in the majority judgment, that there should be annual reviews

of the economy, and that the basic wage and margins (insofar as margins were fixed on general economic grounds) should be determined simultaneously for the ensuing year at the highest level the national capacity could sustain during the ensuing year. It considered that national capacity should be assessed annually in real terms, and that the level of wages should not necessarily be changed on the basis of price movements, of average productivity gains, or of some formula of prices plus productivity. The Commission also expressed the view that wage increases should not be granted without regard to their likely economic consequences, including their likely effect on price stability.

During the 1966 Basic Wage, Margins, and Total Wage Case, which opened in March, 1966, the Commission considered concurrently:—

- (a) an application by employees' organizations for an increase (founded on increases in prices and productivity since 1964) of \$4.30 a week in the basic wage, for restoration of automatic quarterly adjustments to the basic wage, and for margins to be increased to a level which would restore the 1947 relativities between basic wage and margins (i.e. a fitter's margin to be increased by \$5.90 to \$17.10 a week); and
- (b) an application by employers for (i) a "total wage" which would merge the basic wage and margins elements of the wage structure, and for an increase of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in this total, or alternatively, for (ii) increases of 30c a week in the basic wage and 1 per cent. in margins and an increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the resultant amount.

The Commission was constituted as the Presidential Bench for the hearing of the basic wage applications, and as a Reference Bench (comprising three Presidential members and a commissioner) for the hearing of the applications insofar as they concerned margins and a total wage.

In its judgment on the basic wage applications, delivered in July, 1966, the Presidential Bench of the Commission granted an increase of \$2 a week in the adult male basic wage (with proportionate increases for adult females and juniors) from the first pay period commencing on or after 11th July, 1966, and refused the employees' claim for a restoration of quarterly adjustments. The Commission considered that the increase awarded would approximately maintain the purchasing power of the 1964 basic wage, and reiterated its arguments in previous cases against automatic quarterly adjustments.

The Reference Bench of the Commission announced at the same time that the making of an award concerning margins generally would be deferred until a commissioner had investigated and reported on the marginal structure of the Metal Trades Award (which it considered to be out-of-date) and whether any alterations of marginal rates were justified on the grounds of work values or the economic considerations which had been presented to the Commission, or any other grounds. Pending the results of the investigation, immediate relief would be given to low wage earners by prescribing that (as from the first pay period commencing on or after 11th July, 1966) no adult male employee under the award should receive a margin of less than \$3.75 a week. The Commission expected that the new "minimum wage" provision would be quickly incorporated in other Commonwealth awards as appropriate.

In dealing with the employers' application for a "total wage", the Reference Bench indicated that the circumstances in which a decision had to be made in the case under consideration differed from those obtaining

in previous cases, and that as the parties on this occasion had sought simultaneous consideration of both basic wage and margins and as the Commission had itself come to regard the same general economic considerations as relevant to the level of both basic wage and margins, it was now favourably disposed to the employers' proposal in principle. The question of implementation was, however, to be deferred pending the results of the investigation into the structure of marginal rates, and pending further argument.

In December, 1966, the Commission announced that, as the investigation into the marginal structure of the Metal Trades Award had not yet been completed, general marginal increases ranging from 1 per cent. to 2½ per cent. of total wages would be awarded as an interim measure from the first pay period commencing on or after 23rd January, 1967.

During the 1967 Basic Wage, Margins, and Total Wage Case, which opened in April, 1967, the Commission considered:—

- (a) an application by employees' organisations for an increase in the basic wage (\$7.30 for the six capital cities rate), and an application for an increase in margins (first made in the 1966 national wage case, but deferred by the Commission pending an investigation into the marginal structure of the Metal Trades Award); and
- (b) an application by employers for a total wage.

The Commission was constituted as the Presidential Bench for the hearing of the basic wage application, and as a Reference Bench (comprising two Presidential members and a commissioner) for the hearing of the applications insofar as they concerned margins.

In its judgment, delivered in May, 1967, the Commission announced the elimination of the separate specification of basic wage and margins in its awards and the introduction into all Commonwealth awards of total wages. The Commission awarded an increase of \$1 per week in weekly award rates for all adult males and females (with proportionate increases for juniors), and added \$1 per week to the minimum standard for adult males introduced in July, 1966. These increases were to apply from the first pay period commencing on or after 1st July, 1967.

The Commission stated in its decision that the adoption of the new procedures would eliminate the awkward necessity for different benches to concurrently deal with different parts of the wage, and that it should facilitate the rapid and proper spread of economic decisions throughout awards and determinations. The new procedures would enable the Commission to act flexibly (in that an increase could be awarded as a flat amount, as a flat percentage, in varying percentages, or in other ways), and would enable it to ensure that economic gains were reflected in the whole wage, to give more reality to its award-making (both in economic and work value cases), and to give proper attention to the position of low wage earners.

Prior to the introduction of total wages, differential basic wage rates were declared by the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission (formerly the Court of Conciliation and Arbitration) for each of the State capital cities, for the six capitals combined, and for various extra-metropolitan cities and towns and the Commission (formerly the Court) determined which of these basic wage rates were to be incorporated in the Commonwealth awards for particular occupations or industries.

Changes between 1946 and 1967 in the basic wages declared for Sydney and six capital cities for adult males under Commonwealth awards are illustrated in Table 150 on page 189.

BASIC WAGES IN STATE AWARDS

Within the New South Wales system of industrial arbitration, the first determination of a standard wage was made in 1914, when the State Court of Industrial Arbitration adopted the practice of declaring a living or minimum wage for adult males for the guidance of wage-fixing tribunals. In 1918, a living wage determined by the chief industrial tribunal, after inquiry into the cost of living, became a statutory right of adult males and females working under industrial awards. From 1918 to 1925, these living wages were determined by the Board of Trade, and from 1926 to 1937 by the State Industrial Commission.

The living wage for an adult male, as determined by the State industrial tribunals, related to a family unit comprising a man, wife, and two children in determinations made in the years between 1914 to 1925, a man and wife only in 1927, and a man, wife, and one child from 1929 to 1937. The wage for an adult male was supplemented (subject to income qualifications) by family allowances paid by the State in respect of all dependent children under statutory school leaving age from 1927 to 1929, and in respect of all dependent children except one from 1929 to 1937.

From October, 1937 until November, 1955, the basic wages determined for adult males by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration were adopted by the Industrial Commission for inclusion in State awards. The basic wages determined by the Commonwealth Court from October, 1937 to December, 1950 comprised (a) the "needs" portion of the wage, which was subject to automatic quarterly adjustment in accordance with movements in retail price index numbers, and (b) a "prosperity" loading (usually 60c a week in New South Wales) which was not an adjustable part of the wage. In December, 1950, the Commonwealth Court added \$2 to the "needs" portion of the basic wage, standardised the "prosperity" loading at a uniform 50c for all localities and awards, and made the whole of the new wage subject to automatic quarterly adjustment. In September, 1953, the Court discontinued the system of automatic quarterly adjustment of the basic wage in accordance with movements in price index numbers. As a result, the basic wage in State awards remained unchanged from August, 1953 to November, 1955.

When the Commonwealth Court's method of determining basic wages was adopted in 1937, differential basic wage rates were assessed for certain localities, following the Commonwealth Court's practice. The "needs" portion of the basic wage determined for Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong-Port Kembla was adjusted in accordance with retail price index numbers for Sydney, that for the County of Yancowinna was adjusted in accordance with index numbers for Broken Hill, and that for other localities in the State was fixed at 30c a week less than the Sydney rate. The fixed "prosperity" loading was 60c a week in most instances (but 50c in awards for State Government employees and in certain other awards), until standardised, in accordance with the Commonwealth Court's 1950 basic wage judgment, at a uniform 50c a week. The 30c differential for

country areas other than the County of Yancowinna was eliminated from July, 1951, following an amendment of the (State) Industrial Arbitration Act. From November, 1961, following a further amendment of the Act, the differential rate for the County of Yancowinna was also eliminated, and the basic wage for Sydney applied generally throughout the State.

An amendment of the (State) Industrial Arbitration Act in October, 1955 provided (a) for the basic wage in State awards to be increased, from the first pay-period commencing in November, 1955, to the level it would have reached if the automatic quarterly adjustments (discontinued in 1953) had remained in force, and (b) for the system of automatic quarterly adjustment of the wage in accordance with movements in retail price index numbers to be re-introduced. From November, 1955 to August, 1961, the automatic adjustments were based on movements in the "C" Series Retail Price Index, and from November, 1961 on movements in the Consumer Price Index.

A further amendment of the (State) Industrial Arbitration Act in October, 1964 provided for the basic wage in State awards to be increased, from the first pay-period commencing on or after 19th June, 1964, to the level of the Commonwealth basic wage for Sydney (\$31.50). The amendment also provided for the discontinuance of the system of automatic quarterly adjustment of the basic wage in accordance with movements in retail price index numbers, and for basic wages determined for Sydney by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to be adopted in future for State awards.

Following on a decision of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to discontinue the separate specification of basic wage and margins in Commonwealth awards and to increase "total wages" under its awards by \$1 a week, the (State) Industrial Commission ruled in June, 1967 that an increase of \$1 should be awarded to all adult employees under State awards, but that this amount should be expressed as an "economic loading" rather than be added directly to the basic wage. The Commission indicated that the question as to whether the separate specification of basic wage and margins should be discontinued in State awards was a matter for legislative direction.

Following on this decision by the Industrial Commission, the (State) Industrial Arbitration Act was amended in December, 1967, so as to fix a new basic wage (\$34.50 for the adult male rate, representing the combined total of the previous basic wage and "economic loading") to operate currently under State awards, and to provide for future variations in the State basic wage to be determined by the Industrial Commission. The amendment requires the Industrial Commission to take into consideration any decision of the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to vary wages which is made partly or wholly on general economic grounds, and to determine the amounts (if any) by which the State basic wage or secondary wage elements under State awards should be altered in consequence. In making these variations the Commission is to have regard to the extent to which, in its opinion, the relevant variations under Commonwealth awards are made on general economic grounds, but no increase awarded in the State basic wage is to exceed the increase granted in the Commonwealth "minimum wage" (see page 178). The Industrial Commission or a conciliation committee is, however, empowered to insert provisions in State awards fixing a "minimum wage" in excess of the basic wage.

BASIC WAGE RATES PRESCRIBED UNDER COMMONWEALTH AND STATE AWARDS ADULT MALES

Changes since 1946 in basic wages declared for adult males under Commonwealth awards (Sydney rate and six capital cities rate) and under State awards (Sydney rate) are illustrated in the following table:—

Table 150. Basic Wages (per week)* for Adult Males under Commonwealth or State Awards, Sydney

At 30th June	State Awards (Sydney)	Commonwealth Awards		Month of Change †	State Awards (Sydney)	Commonwealth Awards	
		Sydney	Six Capital Cities			Sydney	Six Capital Cities
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
1946	9.90	9.90	9.70	1962: Feb.	30.00	29.50‡	28.80‡
1950	13.80	13.80	13.50	Aug.	29.90		
1951	18.00	18.00	17.60	Nov.	30.00		
1952	22.30	22.30	21.60	1963: Feb.	30.10		
1953	24.10	24.10	23.40	May	30.20		
1954	24.30	24.30	23.40	Aug.	30.30		
1955	24.30	24.30	23.40	1964: May	30.50		
1956	25.60	25.30	24.60	June	31.50	31.50	30.80
1957	26.80	26.30	25.60	1966: July	33.50	33.50¶§	32.80¶§
1958	27.40	26.80	26.10	1967: July	33.50||	¶**	¶**
1959	27.60	28.30	27.60	1968: Jan.	34.50		
1960	28.50	28.30	27.60				
1961	29.90	28.30	27.60				

* Automatic quarterly adjustments for retail price movements were discontinued (in both Commonwealth and State awards) in September, 1953. They were restored in State awards in November, 1955, but were again discontinued from June, 1964. Changes in the basic wage in Commonwealth awards after September, 1953 resulted from Basic Wage Inquiries.

† For changes in basic wage prior to June, 1964 under State awards, rate operative from first pay period commencing in month; for other changes shown, rate operative from first pay period commencing on or after date specified in relevant judgment (see text).

‡ Month of change, July, 1961.

¶ The minimum wage (Sydney rate) payable to adult males under certain Commonwealth awards was fixed at \$37.25 from July, 1966, and \$38.25 from July, 1967. For the six capital cities, the minimum wage rates were \$36.55 and \$37.55 respectively.

§ Basic wages (per week) for adult males under Commonwealth awards for other State capital cities at 31st July, 1966 were: Melbourne, \$32.70, Brisbane \$31.00, Adelaide, \$32.30, Perth, \$32.80, and Hobart, \$33.40.

|| In addition, an "economic loading" of \$1 per week was payable to adults under State awards. From 1st January, 1968 this loading was absorbed into the basic wage.

** From July, 1967, the separate specification of the basic wage, margin, and other elements of award wage rates in Commonwealth awards was discontinued. From the beginning of the first pay period commencing on or after 1st July, 1967 the total wage (i.e. basic wage plus margin elements) for each award classification for adults was increased by \$1 per week.

BASIC WAGES FOR FEMALES

The first determination of a general basic wage for females under Commonwealth awards was made in 1950. Before then, it was common for awards to include a minimum wage for females ranging from 54 to 56 per cent. of the male basic wage, but this proportion was assessed in the light of the circumstances in the occupations or industry covered by the individual award. The Women's Employment Board, established by the Commonwealth Government in 1942, awarded basic rates for females up to 75 per cent., 90 per cent., and occasionally 100 per cent., of male basic rates, but the Board's jurisdiction was limited, for the most part, to women engaged during the war in work formerly performed by men. In 1945, the Commonwealth Government, by regulation, provided that females in certain "vital" industries should be paid at least 75 per cent. of the corresponding minimum male rate.

The power of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration to determine or alter a basic wage for females was clarified by an amendment of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act in 1949, when a definition of a female basic wage corresponding to that for males (see page 179) was inserted in the Act.

In its judgment after the 1949-50 Basic Wage Inquiry, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration fixed the basic wage for adult females under Commonwealth awards at 75 per cent. of the adult male rate, commencing from the first pay-period in December, 1950. This ratio was applied in all subsequent Commonwealth basic wage determinations.

The New South Wales Industrial Arbitration Act provided until 1950 that the basic wage for females under State awards should be not less than 54 per cent. of the corresponding rate for males. This was the usual proportion included in State awards.

In 1950, following the Commonwealth Court's judgment after the 1949-50 Basic Wage Inquiry, an amendment to the (State) Industrial Arbitration Act empowered the State Industrial Commission to review the terms of awards for female employees and to vary such terms as it deemed proper, but provided that no variation was to fix female rates of pay lower than the Commonwealth basic wage for females. In its rulings on these matters, the Industrial Commission held that the basic wage prescribed for adult females by the Commonwealth Court included an amount of \$2 which was really attributable to secondary considerations and should be regarded as a secondary rate of wage, and that the *true or foundational basic wage* for Sydney for adult females under State awards should be \$10.35 (representing the pre-existing wage of \$7.90 plus an increase of \$2.45). The Commission therefore prescribed a general increase of \$2.45 in the basic wage for adult females under State awards, to operate from the first pay-period commencing in December, 1950. Where the increased basic wage (\$10.35 for Sydney) and any secondary wage applicable immediately prior to the variation were together less than the Commonwealth basic wage for adult females (\$12.35 for Sydney), the Commission, in order to satisfy the statutory requirement that no rate of pay for adult females under State awards should be lower than the Commonwealth basic wage for adult females, prescribed an additional amount to bridge the gap. As a consequence of the overriding statutory requirement, the Commonwealth female basic wage became, in effect, the *minimum* wage for adult females under State awards, and the whole of this minimum was subject to quarterly adjustment for retail price changes.

A further amendment to the (State) Industrial Arbitration Act, which became operative on 1st January, 1959, defined the *basic* wage for adult females under State awards to be equal to 75 per cent. of the male basic wage, and provided for the Industrial Commission to vary existing awards to give effect to this definition. Any variation by the Commission was to prescribe an award wage not less than the sum of the newly-defined basic wage plus any secondary wage applicable immediately prior to the variation, and not more than the wage for adult males performing similar work. The effect of this change was (a) to increase the female *basic* wage (as identified by the Commission in 1950), by \$2 and to make it equivalent to the *minimum* wage payable under the 1950 amendment to the Industrial Arbitration Act, and (b) to increase *award* wage rates for adult females by that amount of the secondary wage (\$2 in many cases) absorbed to raise the *basic* wage (as identified by the Commission in 1950) to the *minimum* wage payable under the 1950 amendment. The change was applied in State awards from different dates, beginning in March, 1959.

The 1959 amendment to the Act also provided for equal pay for males and females under certain circumstances. If the Industrial Commission or a Conciliation Committee was satisfied that male and female employees under an award were performing work of the same or a like nature and of equal value, it was to prescribe the same secondary or marginal rates of wage for males and females. The basic wage for these females was to be 80 per cent. of the male basic wage from 1st January, 1959, and was to be increased annually by 5 per cent. of the male rate so that from 1st January, 1963 it would be the same as the male basic wage.

Following on a decision of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in June, 1967 to discontinue the separate specification of basic wage and margins in Commonwealth awards, the (State) Industrial Arbitration Act was amended in December, 1967 so as to fix a new female basic wage of \$26.10 per week to operate currently under State awards. This rate, which represented the combined total of the previous basic wage and an "economic loading" of \$1, amounted to approximately 76 per cent. of the male basic wage fixed at the same time. The amendment to the Act also provided that future variations in the State basic wage were to be determined by the Industrial Commission (see "Basic Wages in State Awards", page 188), and stipulated that any increase in the female basic wage was not to be less than 75 per cent. of the corresponding increase in the male basic wage.

Changes since 1946 in the basic wages declared for Sydney for adult females under Commonwealth and State awards are illustrated in the following table:—

Table 151. Basic Wage (per week)* for Adult Females, Sydney

At 30th June	Commonwealth Awards	State Awards†	Month of Change	Commonwealth Awards	State Awards
	\$	\$		\$	\$
1946	‡	5.35	1962: Feb.		22.50
1950	‡	7.45	Aug.		22.45
			Nov.		22.50
1951	13.50	13.50			
1952	16.70	16.70	1963: Feb.		22.60
1953	18.05	18.05	May		22.65
1954	18.20	18.20	Aug.		22.75
1955	18.20	18.20			
1956	18.95	19.20	1964: May		22.90
1957	19.70	20.10	June	23.60	23.60
1958	20.10	20.55			
1959	21.20	20.70	1966: July	25.10	25.10
1960	21.20	21.35	1967: July	¶	25.10§
1961	21.20	22.40	1968: Jan.		26.10

* Automatic quarterly adjustments for retail price movements were discontinued (in both Commonwealth and State awards) in September, 1953. They were restored in State awards in November, 1955, but were again discontinued from June, 1964. Changes in the basic wage in Commonwealth awards after September, 1953 resulted from Basic Wage Inquiries.

† The amounts shown from 1951 to 1958 represent the basic wage together with so much of any margin and any further amount necessary to make the minimum wage payable equivalent to 75 per cent. of the male basic wage. Following the increase in the basic wage to the 75 per cent. equivalent, the amounts shown from June, 1959 are the basic wage exclusive of any margin. This change was applied in State awards from different dates, beginning in March, 1959.

‡ No general basic wage declared before December, 1950.

¶ From July, 1967, the separate specification of the basic wage, margin, and other elements of award wage rates in Commonwealth awards was discontinued—see page 186. From the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 1st July, 1967, the total wage (i.e. basic wage plus margin elements) for each award classification for adults was increased by \$1 per week.

§ In addition an "economic loading" of \$1 per week was payable to adults under State awards. From 1st January, 1968 this loading was absorbed into the basic wage.

SECONDARY WAGES

The secondary wage, whether separately specified as in State awards, or representing an unspecified component of a total wage as in Commonwealth awards since July, 1967, comprises the amounts, additional to the basic wage, payable in respect of special features associated with a particular occupation or industry. These amounts are principally margins for skill, which vary with the degree of training and experience necessary for the satisfactory performance of a particular operation. Special allowances are often payable to leading hands, to employees working in a confined space or at heights or in excessively wet conditions, to persons engaged in noxious trades, and to workers in uncongenial climates or in areas where amenities are lacking. Clothing allowances may be awarded to employees who handle destructive or corrosive materials or who are required to work in excessively dirty situations, and a tool allowance is often provided (e.g. to carpenters and painters). Secondary wages have never been subject to automatic quarterly adjustments for movements in retail prices.

On several occasions since the 1939-1945 War, employees organisations have approached the various arbitration authorities for substantial increases in the secondary portions of award rates of pay. The organisations have claimed that (a) the real value of the secondary portion had decreased because of increases in the cost of living, and (b) the increases in the basic wage (as a result of automatic quarterly adjustments and the periodic increases awarded by the arbitration authorities themselves) had impaired the former relationship between the secondary portion and the basic wage portion of award rates of pay.

Applications by employee and employer organisations for variation of the Metal Trades Award were referred to the Full Commonwealth Arbitration Court by a Conciliation Commissioner in 1953. In its judgment, given in November, 1954, the Court laid down the basis for a new structure of margins in the metal trades. It raised the existing margin for each occupation covered by the Award to $2\frac{1}{2}$ -times the amount of the margin that had been current in 1937, and provided that there should be no reduction where an existing margin was already greater than $2\frac{1}{2}$ -times the 1937 figure. In effect, this decision increased the margin of a fitter from \$5.20 to \$7.50 per week, increased similarly the margins of other skilled occupations, and made no increase in the margins of unskilled or only slightly skilled occupations under the Metal Trades Award. In its judgment, the Court accepted a need to restore the position of the skilled employee in relation to the unskilled, stated that the "nominal value of the fitter's skill must tend to increase with the increase in the nominal prices of essential commodities", and took into consideration the capacity of the economy to pay higher margins for skilled workers both in the metal trades and in other trades likely to be affected indirectly by the judgment.

The Commonwealth Court's variation of margins in the Metal Trades Award tended to lead the way to similar variation in other awards. In dealing with the majority of applications for award variation subsequently coming before them, Commonwealth Conciliation Commissioners applied the " $2\frac{1}{2}$ -times" formula embodied in the Court's 1954 judgment. The N.S.W. Industrial Commission, in dealing with applications for increased margins in a number of State awards, laid down the general principle that award rates of pay which had been based on Commonwealth award rates should be varied to accord with the new Commonwealth rates, and that other

cases should be governed by the method of approach and the principles formerly applied by the Commission in the fixation of rates of pay. While not necessarily adhering to the formula embodied in the Commonwealth Court's 1954 judgment, the Industrial Commission subsequently increased margins in a large number of State awards.

In August, 1959, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission began considering a number of applications for changes in margins, including applications for variations in Part I of the Metal Trades Award. The employee organisations claimed an increase in the margin for the fitter (from \$7.50 to \$13.40 per week) and a return to the relativities within the margins structure in the metal trades before the 1954 margins judgment. The employers counterclaimed for a reduction of \$1.50 a week in the fitter's margin, and for the 1954 decision as to relativities to be adhered to and to be carried to its logical conclusion insofar as lower-paid classifications were concerned.

In its judgment, delivered in November, 1959, the Commission increased all existing margins in the Metal Trades Award by 28 per cent. from the first pay-period beginning in December, 1959, and rejected the other claims. As a result of the decision, the margin of the fitter was raised from \$7.50 to \$9.60 per week. In arriving at its decision, the Commission considered the decrease in the purchasing power of money since the 1954 judgment, the general increase in productivity since then, and the increased strength of the Australian economy. Because of employees' contributions to general productivity increases, the Commission awarded a margins increase which it considered more than compensated for the loss in purchasing power of the 1954 margins. The Commission also stated that, as no evidence of relative work values had been presented, it was not prepared to alter the relativities within the margins structure established by the 1954 judgment.

Following the Commission's 1959 judgment, a 28 per cent. increase in margins was granted by the various industrial arbitration authorities in most Commonwealth and State awards.

In June, 1961, after a hearing lasting two and a half years, the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission issued its decision on claims for national minimum salaries for professional engineers. The claims, which had been lodged by professional and public service associations representing professional engineers, were directed at the Commonwealth Public Service Board, the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority, State and local governmental authorities, and employers in private industry. Insofar as respondents other than the Commonwealth authorities were concerned, the claims were for minimum annual salaries of \$3,456 for a "qualified" engineer and \$4,556 for an "experienced" engineer; the claims against the Commonwealth authorities were for the salary scale for Engineer Grade I to be raised to \$3,460 for the first year and \$4,530 for the sixth year. In its decision, the Commission prescribed minimum annual salaries of \$2,800 for a qualified engineer who is a diplomate, \$3,080 for a qualified engineer who is a graduate, and \$4,400 for an "experienced" engineer. An "experienced" engineer was defined (broadly speaking) as a qualified engineer with a minimum period of experience (four years for a graduate, five years for others). The minimum annual salaries for Engineers Grade I employed by the Commonwealth authorities were raised to \$2,800 in the first year of the incremental scale, \$3,080 in the second year (the starting point for graduates), and \$4,400 in the sixth year. The Commission stressed that the case was essentially a "work value" case, with consideration

being given to the courses of study, the nature of the duties, the conditions of work, and the responsibilities of a professional engineer, and that its decision should not necessarily be applied to other professional, executive, or clerical occupations.

The Commission's 1961 decision awarded substantial salary increases to base-grade qualified professional engineers employed by Commonwealth authorities. In June, 1962, the Commission issued its decision on claims by the various professional associations on behalf of higher-grade engineers employed by the authorities. The hearing of these claims was conducted on a work-value basis and in the light of a comprehensive re-classification of engineers' grades undertaken by the Public Service Board after the 1961 determination. In its 1962 decision, the Commission rejected the claims for an increase in the salaries determined by the Board for Engineer Class 1, but granted substantial increases in the salaries for Classes 2 to 5 of the Board's scale. The annual rates of salary (including \$266 basic wage adjustment) awarded by the Commission (with those previously determined by the Board shown in brackets) ranged from \$2,862-\$4,462 (\$2,862-\$4,462) for Class 1 to \$7,462-\$7,982 (\$6,282-\$6,542) for Class 5. The Commission again stressed that other classes of employees were not, as of right, to be related to professional engineers, and that they were required to provide proper proof of work-value in support of claims for salary increases. However, employee organisations, the Public Service Board, and the Public Service Arbitrator could, in appropriate circumstances, make use of the reasons for the Commission's decision and the salaries awarded by it, and the Board was fully entitled to waive proof of work-value in determining salaries for one section of employees by relation to the salaries determined for another section.

In February, 1963, the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission began considering claims by employee organisations for all margins in the Metal Trades Award to be increased to 2.86 times the amount of the margin that had been current in 1947. (On the basis of this formula, the margin of the fitter would be raised to \$14.90.) In its judgment, delivered in April, 1963, the Commission increased all existing margins in the award by 10 per cent. from the first pay-period after 22nd April, 1963. The margin of the fitter was raised from \$9.60 to \$10.60 per week. In arriving at its decision, the Commission considered the decrease in the purchasing power of money since its 1959 margins judgment and the capacity of the national economy to sustain an increase in real margins. The Commission awarded a margins increase which it considered more than compensated for the loss in purchasing power of the 1959 margins. Early in the hearing, the Commission announced that its decision in the case would relate only to the Metal Trades Award and should not be applied automatically outside the metal trades. Nevertheless, a similar increase was granted in most Commonwealth and State awards by the end of 1963.

By a majority judgment in the 1965 Basic Wage Inquiry and Total Wage Case, delivered in June, 1965 (see page 184), the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission granted an application by employers for simultaneous determinations of the basic wage and of margins (insofar as margins were fixed on general economic grounds). The Commission considered that an increase in wages could be sustained on general economic grounds but that, as the basic wage had risen in 1964 and margins had not been reviewed on these grounds since 1963, the increase should be added to margins rather than the basic wage. Accordingly, the Commission

awarded an increase in margins in the Metal Trades Award, from the first pay-period commencing on or after 1st July, 1965, by an amount equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the sum of the basic wage (six capital cities rate) plus the existing margin. For a fitter, the margin was raised from \$10.60 to \$11.20 a week (six capital cities rate). The Commission expected that this increase in margins in the Metal Trades Award would be speedily reflected throughout Commonwealth awards.

In the 1966 Basic Wage, Margins, and Total Wage Case (see page 185), the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission reaffirmed its previous decision in favour of simultaneous determination of basic wage and margins, and again conducted simultaneous hearings of basic wage and margin applications. In its findings concerning margins, announced in July, 1966, the Commission indicated that it considered that the out-of-date marginal structure of the Metal Trades Award precluded the making of an award concerning margins generally until an investigation had been made of the Metal Trades Award in the light of existing relativities within the award, work values, and economic considerations. The Commission further decided that, pending results of such an investigation, immediate relief should be granted to low-wage earners, and that accordingly as an interim order a new provision in the award was to prescribe that (as from the first pay period commencing on or after 11th July, 1966) no adult male employee under the award was to receive a margin of less than \$3.75 a week. The Commission expected that the new "minimum wage" provision would be quickly incorporated in other Commonwealth awards as appropriate.

In December, 1966, the Commission announced that, as the investigation into the marginal structure of the Metal Trades Award had not yet been completed, marginal increases (ranging from 1 per cent. to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of total wages) under the Metal Trades Award would be awarded as an interim measure from the first pay period commencing on or after 23rd January, 1967. The Commission expected that these increases would flow through to other Commonwealth awards. In March, 1967, the State Industrial Commission announced that similar increases would also be made as a matter of course in State awards.

In the 1967 Basic Wage, Margins, and Total Wage Case, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission announced the elimination of the separate specification of basic wage and margins and the introduction into all Commonwealth awards of total wages. The Commission awarded an increase of \$1 per week in the weekly award wages for all adult males and females (with proportionate increases for juniors), and added \$1 to the minimum standard for adult males introduced in July, 1966. These increases applied from the first pay-period commencing on or after 1st July, 1967.

The work value inquiry into the structure of the Metal Trades Award arising out of the decision in the 1966 national wages case was completed in December, 1967. The amended application by employees' organisations considered by the Commission was for the restoration of relativities as they existed in 1947, and was based on a claim of \$19.70 for the margin for a fitter. The inquiry was conducted as a series of detailed inspections at the factory workshop, etc. level, followed by a formal hearing of submissions by the various parties. In a majority judgment, handed down in December, 1967, the Commission awarded increases ranging from 10 cents to \$10.05 per week for most classifications, as from the first pay period commencing on or after 22nd January, 1968. (The total wage for a fitter was raised by

\$7.30.) The Commission stated in its judgment that increases had been awarded on the basis of work value and not (as requested by employees' organisations) on grounds of general economic capacity, and that increases in wage rates for the metal trades were not intended to set a pattern for other industries. The Commission also emphasised that it should not be assumed by employees that over-award payments could not or would not be offset against increases granted in award rates.

In February, 1968, the Presidential Bench of the Commission heard an application by employers' organisations for the new Metal Trades Award to be set aside in view of the attitude of employees' organisations that there should be no absorption of award increases into over-award payments. The Commission ruled in a majority judgment that, since substantial absorption of award increases into over-award payments had not been practicable in existing circumstances, the increases awarded should be paid as actual increases; it considered however that in the case of the more substantial increases 70 per cent. only of the increase should be paid immediately, and that consideration of the proper time for the remaining 30 per cent. of the increase to come into force should be deferred until the 1968 national wages case.

AWARD RATES OF WAGES

The award rates of wages payable to adult employees in selected occupations in 1948 and later years are shown in Table 152. The rates are those provided in Commonwealth or State awards, and (except where otherwise specified) are those payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime). For most occupations, the hours constituting a full week's work (other than overtime) are 40. For some occupations, there are various grades of work to which differential wage rates apply; for these occupations, either two rates are shown (e.g. \$58.40 and \$60.60), indicating that there are only two grades of work, or a range of rates is shown, indicating that there are more than two grades of work.

Similar information relating to a large number of occupations is published annually in the *Social Condition* Part of the *Statistical Register of New South Wales* and in the *Commonwealth Labour Report*. Particulars of award rates of wages for selected occupations in the rural industries are given in the chapter "Rural Industries" of this Year Book.

AVERAGE WEEKLY AWARD, ETC. WAGE RATES

Weighted averages of wage rates prescribed under awards, determinations, and agreements for adult employees in Australia are computed for each of a number of industrial groups (15 groups for males and 8 for females) and for all groups combined. The weighted averages embrace a representative range of occupations, and are based on the occupation and industry structures existing in 1954. Because of coverage difficulties, the rural industries are excluded.

The wage rates used in the computation are the rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in representative awards, determinations, and agreements. The weighted averages for males cover wage rates for 3,415 award designations, but as some of these designations are operative within more than one industry, or more than one State, the total number of individual award occupations is 2,313; for females, the corresponding numbers are 1,100 and 515. The lowest rate payable for a particular occupation has been used in each case.

Table 152. Award Rates of Wages (per week) for Adult Employees in Selected Occupations, Sydney

Occupation	At 31st December						
	1948	1953	1961	1964	1965	1966	1967
ADULT MALES							
Primary Production—	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Shearer (per 100 ordinary flock sheep, machine)**	6.22	14.60	16.65	17.25	18.75	19.41	20.05
General Farm Hand (Agriculture)††	**	26.30	32.50	33.90	33.90	36.85	38.25
Coal Miner (machine)†	††	††	43.25††	46.25††	46.95††	48.95††	51.15††
Manufacturing—							
Cabinet Maker	17.20	29.30	39.30	41.70	42.30	44.30	46.40
Compositor (machine) (general printing)	18.20	31.15	42.00	45.30	46.00	48.00	50.20
Cutter (ready-made clothing)	17.60	29.40	38.95	41.95	42.55	44.55	46.65
Fitter (General Engineering)	17.40	29.50	39.10	42.10	42.70	44.70	46.80
Linesman (electrical supply)	18.00	31.80	45.40	50.90	52.10	54.10	58.40
Miller (shift) (flour milling)	17.45	33.00	47.30	53.00	54.20	56.20	60.60
Transport, etc.—							
Railway Locomotive Driver	18.50	29.50	39.20	42.10	44.30	46.30	48.40
Motor Lorry Driver (vehicles under 6,500 lb. gross weight)	15.50**	28.10**	44.00	47.40	50.60	52.60	54.90
Wharf Labourer per hour ††	16.00**	28.60**	46.20	49.10	50.85	52.85	55.15
Buildings: Bricklayer	18.80	33.33	50.05	53.35	55.65	57.65	60.05
Carpenter	18.80	33.33	50.05	53.35	55.65	57.65	60.05
Painter	17.78	32.77	46.83	50.67	52.33	54.49	56.79
Plumber	19.40	33.08	45.80	49.33	50.00	52.88	55.15
Retail Trade: Shop Assistant—Drapery	16.40	28.50	37.50	39.50	40.10	42.10	43.90
ADULT FEMALES							
Coat Machinist (ready-made men's clothing)	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Weaver (textile woollen mills)	10.70	20.30	25.30	27.20	27.60	29.10	31.20
Waitress (Hotel) †	10.25	19.90	24.70	26.50	26.90	28.40	29.70
Confectionery General Hand	9.30	19.60	24.30	26.00	26.95	28.45	29.75
Shop Assistant—Drapery	8.70	19.50	24.60	25.75	26.60	28.10	29.40
	10.80	20.40	31.85	36.95	37.45	39.45	40.85

* Without keep.
† New South Wales rates.
†† 44 hours per week.
‡ Rate per hour for casuals on other than special cargo work.
§ Rates are weekly equivalents of hourly rates, and include allowances for excess fares and travelling time, sick leave, statutory holidays, following the job, etc.
|| Rates represent the weekly cash payment where board and lodging are not provided.
** Not covered by an award.
†† Piece-work rates payable.
‡‡ An additional attendance allowance is payable at the rate of one shift's pay for each full fortnightly pay-period worked.
¶¶ Rate for vehicles over 1 ton to 3 tons.

Weights for each occupation and industry were derived from two sample surveys conducted in 1954. The first survey showed the number of employees covered by individual awards, determinations, and agreements, and provided employee weights for each industry. The second survey showed the number of employees in each occupation within selected awards, etc., and thus provided occupation weights.

The following table shows average weekly award, etc. wages rates (expressed as money amounts and as index numbers) for New South Wales in 1945 and later years. As the weighted averages are designed to measure movements in prescribed rates of "wages" as distinct from "salaries", awards, etc. relating solely or mainly to salary earners are excluded.

Table 153. Weekly Wage Rates, Adult Employees, N.S.W.*

(Weighted Average Minimum† Weekly Wage Rates)

At 31st Dec.	Weekly Wage Rates		Index Numbers‡		At 31st Dec.	Weekly Wage Rates		Index Numbers‡	
	Adult Males	Adult Females	Adult Males	Adult Females		Adult Males	Adult Females	Adult Males	Adult Females
	\$	\$				\$	\$		
1945	12.25	¶	43.4	¶	1961	37.34	26.92	132.2	135.2
1955	30.52	20.97	108.1	105.3	1962	37.37	26.91	132.3	135.2
1956	32.28	22.14	114.3	111.2	1963	38.28	27.61	135.5	138.7
1957	32.45	22.37	114.9	112.4	1964§	40.27	29.24	142.6	146.9
1958	32.92	22.90	116.6	115.0	1965	41.08	29.93	145.5	150.4
1959	35.02	24.92	124.0	125.2	1966	43.27	31.52	153.2	158.3
1960	36.28	26.12	128.5	131.2	1967	45.21	33.19	160.1	166.7

* Excludes rural industries.

† Minimum rates payable — i.e. the lowest rate payable for a particular occupation as prescribed in a representative award, determination, or agreement — for a full week's work, excluding overtime. (The term "minimum wage" has been used by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission since July, 1966 in a different sense — see page 178).

‡ Base: Weighted average weekly wage rate for Australia in 1954 = 100.

¶ Not available.

§ Revised.

The average weekly award, etc. wage rates for each industrial group in 1945 and later years are shown in Table 154.

The average weekly award, etc. wage rates for adult males have been dissected in Table 155 into the three components of the total wage rate (i.e. basic wage, margin, and loading) which were specified separately in all awards prior to 1967. (The separate specification of basic wage, margins, etc. was discontinued in Commonwealth awards from July, 1967).

The basic wage rates shown in the table have been calculated as weighted averages of the rates prescribed in Commonwealth and State awards, determinations, and agreements for the occupations included in the index. For industries other than mining, basic wage rates for Sydney have generally been used; however, basic wage rates other than the Sydney rate were prescribed for a number of occupations. At various times, State Government employees under Commonwealth awards have been paid State basic wage rates, and the basic wage rates of some employees have been subject to automatic quarterly adjustments while those of other employees within the

Tablet 154. Weekly Wage Rates: Industrial Groups*, N.S.W.
(Weighted Average Minimum† Weekly Wage Rates)

Industrial Group	At 31st December						
	1945	1953	1961	1964‡	1965	1966	1967

ADULT MALES							
Mining‡ and Quarrying							
Manufacturing: Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc.	\$ 14.61	\$ 36.71	\$ 44.53	\$ 51.48	\$ 51.58	\$ 52.54	\$ 54.49
Textiles, Clothing, and Footwear	\$ 12.19	\$ 28.20	\$ 36.37	\$ 38.92	\$ 39.50	\$ 41.68	\$ 43.48
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	\$ 11.66	\$ 27.72	\$ 35.58	\$ 38.24	\$ 38.84	\$ 40.92	\$ 42.66
Sawmilling, Furniture, etc.	\$ 12.02	\$ 28.21	\$ 36.49	\$ 39.09	\$ 39.98	\$ 42.20	\$ 44.06
Paper, Printing, etc.	\$ 12.10	\$ 28.12	\$ 36.78	\$ 39.35	\$ 40.07	\$ 42.37	\$ 44.11
Other Manufacturing	\$ 13.10	\$ 29.96	\$ 38.74	\$ 41.88	\$ 42.47	\$ 44.77	\$ 47.24
All Manufacturing Groups	\$ 12.00	\$ 28.20	\$ 36.68	\$ 39.31	\$ 40.05	\$ 42.52	\$ 44.44
Building and Construction	\$ 12.15	\$ 28.27	\$ 36.56	\$ 39.17	\$ 39.82	\$ 42.08	\$ 43.93
Transport: Railway Services	\$ 12.15	\$ 28.54	\$ 37.85	\$ 40.73	\$ 41.51	\$ 43.85	\$ 45.78
Road and Air Transport	\$ 12.01	\$ 28.05	\$ 37.35	\$ 39.57	\$ 40.40	\$ 42.44	\$ 44.14
Shipping and Stevedoring	\$ 12.53	\$ 28.54	\$ 37.77	\$ 40.38	\$ 41.89	\$ 44.26	\$ 46.52
Communication	\$ 11.93	\$ 27.49	\$ 35.90	\$ 39.01	\$ 39.84	\$ 41.94	\$ 43.89
Wholesale and Retail Trade	\$ 12.42	\$ 29.54	\$ 40.06	\$ 45.02	\$ 47.74	\$ 49.96	\$ 52.89
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Community and Business Services	\$ 11.72	\$ 28.49	\$ 37.21	\$ 39.77	\$ 40.58	\$ 42.81	\$ 44.66
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc.	\$ 11.78	\$ 27.73	\$ 35.77	\$ 38.62	\$ 39.68	\$ 41.68	\$ 43.39
All Industrial Groups	\$ 12.25	\$ 28.73	\$ 37.34	\$ 40.27	\$ 41.08	\$ 43.27	\$ 45.21

ADULT FEMALES							
Manufacturing: Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc.	\$ 20.33	\$ 26.46	\$ 29.41	\$ 30.91	\$ 32.40	\$ 33.91	\$ 35.41
Textiles, Clothing, and Footwear	\$ 19.95	\$ 25.13	\$ 27.05	\$ 28.97	\$ 30.53	\$ 32.08	\$ 33.63
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	\$ 19.62	\$ 25.81	\$ 27.53	\$ 29.53	\$ 31.08	\$ 32.63	\$ 34.18
Other Manufacturing	\$ 19.86	\$ 26.24	\$ 28.51	\$ 29.02	\$ 31.08	\$ 32.63	\$ 34.18
All Manufacturing Groups	\$ 19.97	\$ 25.88	\$ 28.62	\$ 28.49	\$ 30.02	\$ 31.66	\$ 33.30
Transport and Communication	\$ 20.93	\$ 27.62	\$ 31.91	\$ 33.59	\$ 35.75	\$ 37.91	\$ 40.07
Wholesale and Retail Trade	\$ 20.17	\$ 28.89	\$ 31.79	\$ 33.36	\$ 35.94	\$ 38.51	\$ 41.07
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Community and Business Services	\$ 20.06	\$ 27.59	\$ 32.32	\$ 34.18	\$ 36.27	\$ 38.43	\$ 40.58
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc.	\$ 19.75	\$ 26.06	\$ 28.92	\$ 30.48	\$ 32.91	\$ 35.34	\$ 37.77
All Industrial Groups	\$ 20.05	\$ 26.92	\$ 29.93	\$ 31.52	\$ 33.99	\$ 36.46	\$ 38.93

* See note †, Table 153.

† Excludes rural industries.

‡ Wage rates include lead bonus, etc.

§ Not available.

§ Revised.

same jurisdiction have remained unchanged. For these and other reasons, the weighted average basic wage rates shown in the table differ from the Sydney basic wage rates given elsewhere in this chapter.

"Margins" shown in the table represent the lowest amounts, additional to the basic wage, which have been awarded to particular classifications of employees for features attaching to their work (skill, experience, arduousness, and other like factors). "Loadings" include industry loadings and other general loadings which were prescribed in awards, etc. for the occupations included in the index.

Table 155. Components of Weekly Wage Rates: Adult Males, N.S.W.*
(Weighted Average Minimum† Weekly Wage Rates)

Jurisdiction and Components ‡		At 31st December						
		1945	1953	1961	1963	1964	1965	1966
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Commonwealth	Awards, etc.—							
	Basic Wage	9.83	24.16	29.48	29.52	31.36	31.36	33.36
	Margin	2.07	4.02	7.24¶	8.05	8.23	9.05	9.24
	Loading	0.38	0.39	0.50¶	0.56	0.57	0.58	0.59
	Total Wage Rate.. ..	12.28	28.57	37.22	38.13	40.16	40.99	43.20
State Awards, etc.—								
	Basic Wage	9.88	24.30	30.08	30.28	31.50	31.50	33.50
	Margin	2.10	4.07	6.79	7.35	7.77¶	8.58	8.83
	Loading	0.24	0.55	0.61	0.79	1.13¶	1.11	1.00
	Total Wage Rate.. ..	12.22	28.92	37.48	38.42	40.40¶	41.19	43.33
All Awards, etc.—								
	Basic Wage	9.85	24.22	29.77	29.88	31.42	31.43	33.43
	Margin	2.08	4.05	7.02	7.73¶	8.01¶	8.83	9.05
	Loading	0.32	0.46	0.55	0.67¶	0.84¶	0.83	0.78
	Total Wage Rate.. ..	12.25	28.73	37.34	38.28	40.27¶	41.08	43.26

* Excludes rural industries.

† See note†, Table 153.

‡ Components of the weighted average of wage rates prescribed under awards, etc., as payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime).

¶ Revised.

EARNINGS

Particulars of the average weekly earnings per employed male unit in New South Wales are given for the last ten years in the following table. These averages represent the total actual earnings of all civilian wage and salary earners (whether adult or junior, full-time or part-time, casual, etc.) divided by total civilian employment expressed in male units. "Earnings" includes salaries, wages at award rates, overtime payments, over-award and bonus payments, and commissions, etc., but excludes payments to members of the Defence Forces. "Male units" represent total male employment plus a proportion of female employment based on the approximate ratio of female to male earnings.

Comparisons as to trend should be made for complete years or corresponding quarters. The quarterly figures are affected by seasonal influences.

Table 156. Average Weekly Earnings per Employed Male Unit, N.S.W.*

Year	Sept. Qr.	Dec. Qr.	Mar. Qr.	June Qr.	Year	Year	Sept. Qr.	Dec. Qr.	Mar. Qr.	June Qr.	Year
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1957-58	40.40†	43.00	38.90†	41.50	41.00†	1962-63	48.90†	52.50†	47.70	51.50	50.20†
1958-59	41.90	44.40†	39.90†	42.80	42.30	1963-64	50.70†	55.40	50.00	54.20	52.60
1959-60	44.10	47.10†	43.70†	47.80	45.70†	1964-65	55.00†	59.30	54.10	57.70†	56.50†
1960-61	47.40†	50.40†	45.80†	49.00	48.10	1965-66	58.20	60.30	56.90	58.80	58.60
1961-62	48.00†	51.30	46.70†	50.40†	49.10	1966-67	61.40	63.80	60.30	64.20	62.40

* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

† Revised.

HOURS OF WORK

In the fixation of weekly wage rates, Commonwealth and New South Wales industrial arbitration authorities prescribe the number of hours constituting a full week's work for the wage rates specified. Special legislation has been enacted in New South Wales from time to time for the direction of industrial tribunals in prescribing hours of work.

The (State) Eight Hours Act, 1916, prescribed a standard working week of 48 hours. In 1920, the Act was amended to grant a 44-hour week to most industries, but in 1922 the amendment was repealed and the Court of Industrial Arbitration restored the 48-hour week in most of the cases in which the working time had been reduced. Further State legislative action led to the re-introduction of the 44-hour week for employees under State awards, etc. from January, 1926.

In 1927, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration granted a 44-hour week to the Amalgamated Engineering Union, and intimated that this reduction in standard hours of work would be extended to industries operating under conditions similar to those in the engineering industry. With the onset of the economic depression, however, the general extension of the standard 44-hour week to employees under Commonwealth awards was delayed until economic conditions improved.

The N.S.W. Industrial Commission announced, after a public inquiry in 1933, that it had decided to declare a 44-hour week as the standard applicable to industry generally and to apply the standard with a degree of elasticity (as under previous statutes) to meet the varying needs of different industries.

In 1945, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration began hearing applications for the introduction of a 40-hour week in Commonwealth awards. Before the Court announced its decision, the New South Wales Parliament passed legislation prescribing a 40-hour week as the standard, for industries within the State jurisdiction, from 1st July, 1947. In its judgment, announced in September, 1947, the Commonwealth Court granted the reduction to the 40-hour week, for employees under Commonwealth awards, etc. from the first pay-period commencing in January, 1948.

During the 1952-53 Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry, the Commonwealth Court considered a claim by employers' organisations that the standard weekly hours of work be increased, but refused the claim. A further claim by employers' organisations that standard weekly hours be increased temporarily from 40 to 42 (with a concomitant increase in wages) was considered by the Court during the 1961 Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry, and also rejected.

The 40-hour week is now the standard working week for employees under Commonwealth and State awards. However, some awards (e.g. for general farming, and fruit growing) prescribe hours in excess of 40, and some (e.g. for clerical workers, Crown employees, bank officials, teachers) prescribe less than 40 hours per week. Normally the working day is restricted to 8 hours, but some variation is permitted in special circumstances. Overtime is permitted under prescribed conditions, and awards impose limitations on the spread of hours where time is broken.

Overtime worked by employees, and time worked outside the spread of hours prescribed in an award, must usually be paid for at penalty rates of pay. Overtime rates are generally on the basis of time-and-a-half pay for the first four hours and double-time thereafter, with double-time being paid for Sunday work. Where overtime is worked, an employer is frequently required to pay meal money. Many awards provide that employees may be required to work only "reasonable" overtime.

In awards covering industries where work outside the usual day-time hours is essential, provision is made for shift work at rates lower than those applying to overtime. Where three shifts are prescribed, employers are usually required to arrange for them to rotate or alternate regularly. Limitations are imposed on the times and methods of working shifts.

Almost all awards provide for a meal-break without payment during each day or shift. Penalty rates are payable to employees required to work during their meal-break.

The weighted average standard hours of work (excluding overtime) prescribed in awards, determinations, and agreements for a full working week, for adult male workers in all industrial groups in New South Wales except the rural, shipping, and stevedoring industries, were 43.78 at 31st December, 1939, 43.73 at 30th June, 1947, 40.00 at 30th June, 1948, and 39.95 from 30th June, 1953. For adult female workers, the weighted average standard hours of work were 39.54 at 31st March, 1951 and 39.53 from 30th June, 1953.

HOLIDAYS AND LEAVE

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

Certain days are observed as statutory public holidays, on which work is suspended as far as practicable. In continuous processes and in transport and other service industries where work must continue on public holidays, employees are given alternative paid holidays and, in most cases, extra wages for the holiday worked.

The days which are observed generally throughout New South Wales as public holidays are—New Year's Day (1st January), Australia Day (the anniversary of the first settlement in Australia; usually observed on the last Monday in January), Good Friday, Easter Saturday, Easter Monday, Anzac Day (25th April), Queen's Birthday (usually observed on a Monday early in June), Eight Hour day (first Monday in October), Christmas Day, and Boxing Day (26th December). If the date of a public holiday falls on a Sunday, or if Boxing Day falls on a Monday, the following day is usually observed as the holiday.

In addition to these days, the first Monday in August is a bank holiday, observed by banks and other financial institutions and by State Government authorities.

The Governor may proclaim special days to be observed as public holidays throughout the State or in any part of the State.

ANNUAL LEAVE

The ability of Commonwealth and State industrial arbitration authorities to award paid annual leave was not recognised for some years after the introduction of compulsory industrial arbitration. In 1912, however, the High Court of Australia decided that the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration had jurisdiction to award annual leave with pay, and in 1915 the N.S.W. Court of Industrial Arbitration decided, upon appeal, that an industrial board could in a proper case grant a claim for paid annual leave.

Until 1936, the Commonwealth Court did not grant paid annual leave except in special cases or in cases where it had become the custom generally by the practice of most of the parties concerned. However, one week's annual leave on full ordinary pay was awarded in 1936 to employees in the commercial printing industry, and in 1940 to all employees in the metal trades industry except those engaged in the servicing of motor vehicles. Annual leave in the Commonwealth jurisdiction was introduced over a period of time, industry by industry, when the judge responsible for the industry considered it proper and feasible.

It was not a general practice of the State industrial authorities to prescribe paid annual leave, each individual case being considered as it arose. However, by 1944, many State awards provided for paid annual leave of one or two weeks.

In terms of the (State) Annual Holidays Act, 1944, all employees under State awards, determinations, and agreements, employees under Commonwealth awards, etc. which contained no provision for annual leave, and all employees not covered by an award, etc. became entitled to two weeks' leave on full ordinary pay after twelve months' continuous service. The Act provided that the leave must generally be taken within six months of becoming due, that it must be taken in two consecutive weeks or (by arrangement between employer and employee) in two separate weeks, that employers must not make payments in lieu of annual leave, and that the employee must be given a week's notice of the leave period and be paid in advance for it. The Act also provided that if the period of employment with a particular employer was less than twelve months, the employee must be paid holiday pay (when his employment was terminated) at the rate of $\frac{1}{25}$ th of his ordinary pay for the period of employment.

In 1945, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration considered applications for a number of awards to be varied so as to increase the period of paid annual leave from one to two weeks. In its judgment, the Court set out what it considered should be the principles to be applied in dealing with applications for the period of annual leave to be increased to two weeks, and left the question of varying any particular award to the

discretion of the single judge who heard the application. Most Commonwealth awards were subsequently varied to provide for two weeks' annual leave on full ordinary pay.

In 1958, the (State) Annual Holidays Act was amended to increase the leave entitlement of employees covered by the Act to three weeks' annual leave on full ordinary pay.

During the 1960 Three Weeks' Annual Leave Inquiry, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission considered an application by employees' organisations for the Metal Trades Award to be varied to provide for three weeks' paid annual leave instead of two weeks. In its judgment, issued in December, 1960, the Commission refused the application.

At the 1962 Three Weeks' Annual Leave Inquiry, employees' organisations again applied for the Metal Trades Award to be varied to provide for three weeks' paid annual leave. In its judgment, given in May, 1962, the Commission stated that an increase to three weeks' annual leave generally in secondary industry, subject to special cases, should be granted as soon as it was satisfied that the economy was in a position to cope with the effects of such an increase. However, the Commission first wished to be able better to assess the effects of the 1961 recession and the effect on Australia of the United Kingdom's possible entry into the European Common Market. The proceedings were therefore adjourned to 1963.

The adjourned hearing was resumed in February, 1963. In its judgment, issued in April, 1963, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission expressed the view that the Australian economy had recovered sufficiently from the 1961 recession and that its likely rate of recovery in the future was such as to enable the three weeks' annual leave to be granted. The Commission accordingly granted three weeks' paid annual leave to employees under the Metal Trades Award who completed twelve months' continuous service by or after 30th November, 1963, and provided for employees who completed one month's service but less than twelve months' service with a particular employer and whose employment was terminated after 1st June, 1963 to receive holiday pay on a pro rata basis. Similar provisions were subsequently inserted in most Commonwealth awards. In October, 1963, the Commission ruled that employers may not, at their own discretion, require employees to take annual leave in two separate periods.

Employees of Commonwealth, State, and local governmental authorities and of banks and other financial institutions, and salaried employees in many other industries, had been entitled to three weeks' paid annual leave for many years. From 1st January, 1964, the New South Wales Government granted four weeks' paid annual leave to employees of State governmental authorities.

SICK LEAVE

Employees under most Commonwealth and State awards are entitled to one week's sick leave on full ordinary pay in each year of service with an employer. In many of the awards, the sick leave entitlement is cumulative during an employee's service with the employer.

LONG SERVICE LEAVE

Long service leave on full ordinary pay was first introduced for all employees under State awards in New South Wales by the (State) Industrial Arbitration Act, 1951. This Act was replaced by the Long Service Leave Act, 1955, which extended the benefits to employees in the State not covered by an award, etc. and to employees under Commonwealth awards which included no provision for long service leave. The amount of long service leave was three months after 20 years' continuous service with the one employer, with additional leave on a pro rata basis for each 10 years of service in excess of 20. When the period of service was less than 20 but more than 10 years, and an employee's services were terminated by an employer for any reason other than serious misconduct, or by the employee for any reason, the employee was entitled to long service leave (or payment in lieu) on a pro rata basis for each full year of service. The Act defined "service with the one employer" as the period during which an employee served the employer under an unbroken contract of employment, and provided that the transfer of ownership of a business would not constitute a break in continuity with the one employer.

The (State) Long Service Leave Act was amended in April, 1963 to provide for (a) three months' long service leave after 15 years' continuous service with the one employer, with additional leave on a pro rata basis for each 10 years of service in excess of 15, (b) leave (or payment in lieu) on a pro rata basis for an employee whose period of service is less than 15 but more than 10 years and whose services are terminated by an employer for any reason (including serious misconduct) or by the employee for any reason, and (c) leave (or payment in lieu) on a pro rata basis for an employee who has completed at least 5 years' service as an adult and whose services are terminated by an employer for any reason or by the employee because of illness, incapacity, or pressing necessity. Under the amended Act, the long service leave entitlement of an employee whose service with the one employer began before April, 1963 would be the sum of the leave (calculated on the basis of three months for 20 years' service) for his service before April, 1963 plus the leave (calculated on the basis of three months for 15 years' service) for his service from April, 1963.

The Long Service Leave Act was further amended in December, 1967, to provide that an employee dismissed for serious misconduct whose period of service was less than 10 years would not be entitled to long service leave (or payment in lieu). The amendment also provided that periods of long service leave of not less than one month could be taken by an employee in advance by agreement between employer and employee and that continuity of an employee's service was deemed to be not broken by transfer from one company to another within the same company group.

The State legislative provisions apply, generally speaking, to employees who are not entitled to long service leave benefits under a Commonwealth award or to more favourable leave benefits under another State Act or under a scheme conducted by an employer. Long service leave provisions on a more generous scale than under the Act may be incorporated in awards made by State industrial authorities.

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission began generally to insert long service leave provisions in Commonwealth awards after its decision in 1964 in the Metal Trades and Graphic Arts cases. In its decision in these cases, the Commission awarded to employees in the

metal trades and printing industries the following long service leave entitlements in respect of continuous service with the one employer—(a) 13 weeks' long service leave to accrue at the rate of 13 weeks for 20 years' service in respect of service before May, 1964 (April, 1963 in New South Wales) and at the rate of 13 weeks' leave for 15 years' service in respect of service after that date; (b) leave on a pro rata basis for each subsequent 10 years of service; and (c) leave (or payment in lieu) on a pro rata basis for an employee whose period of service is less than 15 but more than 10 years and whose services are terminated by the employer for any reason other than serious misconduct or by the employee because of illness, incapacity, or pressing necessity. Employees on long service leave were to be paid at current award rates (which would be subject to basic wage changes and margins adjustment during the leave period), and were not to accept employment with any other employer bound by the award granting the leave. The Commission defined "service with the one employer" as the period during which an employee served the employer under an unbroken contract of employment, and provided that the transfer of ownership of a business would not constitute a break in continuity with the one employer. In a later decision (effective from December, 1964), the Commission ruled that an employer was not required to grant long service leave to an employee until his entitlement equalled 13 weeks for the first period of entitlement and $8\frac{3}{4}$ weeks for any subsequent period of entitlement.

State public servants have for many years been entitled to three months' long service leave after 15 years' service, a further three months after 20 years' service, and three months for each additional 10 years' service. Commonwealth public servants are entitled to $4\frac{1}{2}$ months' long service leave after 15 years' service and $\frac{3}{10}$ ths of a month for each subsequent full year of service. Long service leave benefits were granted to employees in the coal mining industry in 1949, and to waterside workers in 1961.

EMPLOYMENT

State legislation dealing with terms of employment and other working conditions of employees is administered by the New South Wales Department of Labour and Industry. The Department deals with administrative aspects of industrial arbitration and conciliation within the State jurisdiction, conducts the industrial registry, and polices the observance of State industrial awards and agreements. It is responsible for safety and health in industry and other matters of industrial welfare, including apprenticeship training, and deals with the registration of trade and industrial unions and of factories and shops. The Department conducts a vocational guidance service and a bureau for research and the provision of information on industrial matters.

The Commonwealth Department of Labour and National Service deals with administrative aspects of industrial arbitration and conciliation within the Commonwealth jurisdiction, conducts the industrial registries, and polices the observance of Commonwealth industrial awards and agreements. The Department conducts the Commonwealth Employment Service (see below), provides information on the labour market and on industrial matters, provides advice on physical working conditions and safety in industry and on personnel practice, industrial training, and industrial food services, and undertakes vocational training in certain cases. It is also responsible for international labour relations and for providing secretariats for the Australian Apprenticeship Advisory Committee and the Departments of Labour Advisory Committee.

Commonwealth Employment Service

Before the Commonwealth Employment Service was established in 1946, a system of labour exchanges was operated throughout New South Wales by the State Department of Labour and Industry.

The Commonwealth Employment Service was established under the Re-establishment and Employment Act, 1945, the provisions of which are summarised on page 682 of Year Book No. 51. The Service is a nation-wide organisation which provides facilities for persons seeking employment and for employers seeking to engage labour. It assists people seeking employment to obtain positions best suited to their training, experience, abilities, and qualifications, and assists employers to obtain employees best suited to the demands of the employer's particular class of work.

The Service provides specialised facilities for young people (including school-leavers), physically or mentally handicapped persons, ex-members of the defence forces, migrants, rural workers, and persons with professional or technical qualifications. It acts as agent for the Department of Social Services for the receipt of claims for unemployment and sickness benefits.

In New South Wales, the Commonwealth Employment Service has a central office in Sydney, 56 district and branch offices in metropolitan suburbs and country towns, and 47 agents in other country centres. During 1967, 401,739 persons registered with the Service for employment in New South Wales, 224,712 vacancies were registered by employers, and 156,745 persons were placed in employment.

WORK FORCE

Complete statistics of the work force in New South Wales are available only on the occasion of periodic censuses of population. The work force was defined at the 1961 census to include all persons (whether employers, self-employed persons, employees, or unpaid helpers) engaged in an industry, business, profession, trade, or service at the time of the census, together with those usually so engaged but out of a job at the time of the census. For the purposes of the 1966 census, the work force was defined as including all persons who were working at (or temporarily absent from) a job or business of any kind, or who did any work at all for payment or profit in the week prior to the census, or who were actively seeking work. The new definitions had the effect of including in the scope of the work force certain persons (e.g. married women in part-time employment) who would not have described themselves at previous censuses as being in employment, and of excluding from its scope persons under the age of fifteen years and those persons not actively seeking work who would at the 1961 census have described themselves as being unemployed.

The occupational status of the population of the State at the censuses of 1961 and 1966, as defined at those dates, is shown in the following table:—

Table 157. Occupational Status of Population*, N.S.W.

Occupational Status	30th June, 1961			30th June, 1966		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
In Work Force—						
Employed—						
Employer	81,071	14,580	95,651	83,466	19,774	103,240
Self-employed	116,640	21,931	138,571	106,723	23,170	129,893
Employee	943,175	354,968	1,298,143	1,058,213	474,185	1,532,398
Unpaid Helper	3,687	2,765	6,452	4,564	12,566	17,130
Total	1,144,573	394,244	1,538,817	1,252,966	529,695	1,782,661
Unemployed	47,021†	16,678†	63,699†	18,421	13,070	31,491
Total In Work Force ..	1,191,594	410,922	1,602,516	1,271,387	542,765	1,814,152
Not in Work Force—						
Children Not Attending School	208,640	199,364	408,004	211,592	201,150	412,742
Full-time Student or Children Attending School	418,339	392,446	810,785	463,353	436,426	899,779
Independent Means, Retired Home Duties	20,739	23,221	43,960	16,937	20,568	37,505
Pensioner or Annuitant	109,192	731,586	731,586	...	688,030	688,030
Inmate of Institution	14,936	165,470	274,662	114,701	180,414	295,115
Other	9,469	11,276	26,212	15,556	15,779	31,335
Total Not in Work Force ..	781,315	1,533,182	2,314,497	853,076	1,566,595	2,419,671
Total Population	1,972,909	1,944,104	3,917,013	2,124,463	2,109,360	4,233,823

* Excludes full-blood aboriginals.

† See text above Table 160.

The change in work force definitions at the 1966 census had the net effect of adding approximately 34,000 persons to the work force at the 1966 census date. The work force as defined at 30th June, 1966, absorbed 1,814,152 persons, or 42.9 per cent. of the total population of the State. Of the total number in the work force in 1966, 84.5 per cent. were engaged as employees, 7.2 per cent. were self-employed, 5.7 per cent. were engaged as employers, and 1.7 per cent. were not at work.

The following table shows, for the 1966 census, the distribution of the work force among the main groups of industries. The Primary Production group accounted for 7.5 per cent. of the total work force at the census date; this was a smaller proportion than those recorded at previous censuses, and indicated a continued steady decline in the proportion of the work force accounted for by the rural industries. The Manufacturing group, which accounted for 28.7 per cent. of the total, was the largest single group in the work force, followed by Commerce (16.0 per cent.) and Community and Business Services (11.1 per cent.). The industry groups with the highest proportion of females were the Community and Business Services (including Professional) group and the Amusement, Hotels, and Other Accommodation, Cafes, Personal Services, etc. group.

Table 158. Work Force by Industry Group, N.S.W., 30th June, 1966

Industry Group	Work Force			Proportion of Work Force		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
				Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Primary Production	114,299	22,473	136,772	9.0	4.1	7.5
Mining and Quarrying ..	22,605	738	23,343	1.8	0.1	1.3
Manufacturing	390,122	130,202	520,324	30.7	24.0	28.7
Electricity, Gas, Water, and Sanitary, Services (Production, Supply, and Maintenance) ..	36,257	2,787	39,044	2.9	0.5	2.2
Building and Construction ..	149,335	5,579	154,914	11.7	1.0	8.5
Transport and Storage ..	96,318	10,460	106,778	7.6	1.9	5.9
Communication	28,891	8,450	37,341	2.3	1.6	2.1
Finance and Property	42,031	30,686	72,717	3.3	5.7	4.0
Commerce	174,735	114,940	289,675	13.7	21.2	16.0
Public Authority, n.e.i., and Defence Services	59,790	16,568	76,358	4.7	3.1	4.2
Community and Business Services (including Professional)*	84,596	116,484	201,080	6.7	21.5	11.1
Amusement, Hotels and Other Accommodation, Cafes, Personal Services, etc.	52,038	62,412	114,450	4.1	11.5	6.3
Other Industries, and Industry Inadequately Described or Not Stated	20,370	20,986	41,356	1.6	3.9	2.3
Total in Work Force	1,271,387	542,765	1,814,152	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Includes police, fire brigades, hospitals, medical and dental services, education, and business services such as consultant engineering and surveying, accountancy and auditing, industrial and trade associations, advertising, etc.

Table 159. Wage and Salary Earners in Civilian Employment, N.S.W.

(Excludes employees in rural industry and private domestic service and Defence Forces)

Industrial Group	1954, June	1961, June	1964, June	1965, June	1966, June	1967, June
	Thousands					
MALES						
Forestry, Fishing, and Trapping	4.4	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.7
Mining and Quarrying	29.2	20.9	19.6	20.7	21.7	22.6
Manufacturing	293.6	331.5	362.7	372.7	374.1	377.7
Electricity, Gas, Water, and Sanitary Services ..	26.4	32.9	35.9	36.8	38.1	39.1
Building and Construction	92.0	103.5	109.3	112.3	116.0	109.9
Transport and Storage	73.6	74.9	76.1	78.1	79.5	80.2
Communication	24.8	27.4	27.8	28.5	29.3	30.9
Finance and Property	22.2	31.1	35.6	37.4	39.1	40.3
Retail Trade	63.0	73.5	81.6	82.2	82.2	82.8
Wholesale Trade and Other Commerce	49.4	59.0	61.0	63.1	63.4	64.3
Community and Business Services*	43.8	57.4	64.8	67.8	70.4	72.6
Public Authority Activities (n.e.i.)	27.5	31.6	34.4	36.0	38.4	40.1
Amusement, Hotels, Cafes, Personal Services, etc.	24.7	29.6	35.2	38.1	40.1	42.4
Total Males	774.8	876.5	947.7	976.9	996.2	1,006.4
Governmental Authorities†	216.8	239.2	252.8	256.8	268.1	272.4
Private Employment	558.0	637.3	694.9	720.1	728.1	734.0
Total Males	774.8	876.5	947.7	976.9	996.2	1,006.4
FEMALES						
Forestry, Fishing, and Trapping	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mining and Quarrying	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8
Manufacturing	86.7	97.7	113.5	119.9	119.7	123.3
Electricity, Gas, Water, and Sanitary Services ..	1.7	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.0
Building and Construction	1.1	2.1	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.1
Transport and Storage	6.0	7.5	8.0	8.7	9.6	10.0
Communication	6.0	6.5	7.1	7.6	8.1	8.7
Finance and Property	13.7	22.9	25.0	26.3	27.8	29.0
Retail Trade	48.7	57.2	66.4	68.2	69.9	72.2
Wholesale Trade and Other Commerce	16.4	20.6	21.4	22.8	23.8	24.3
Community and Business Services*	58.1	82.6	96.0	101.6	106.4	111.1
Public Authority Activities (n.e.i.)	9.7	11.8	13.1	14.2	15.6	16.5
Amusement, Hotels, Cafes, Personal Services, etc.	27.2	31.6	34.4	37.0	39.1	41.4
Total Females	275.8	343.6	390.7	412.6	426.7	443.4
Governmental Authorities†	41.2	55.4	63.1	68.2	72.9	77.0
Private Employment	234.6	288.2	327.6	344.4	353.8	366.4
Total Females	275.8	343.6	390.7	412.6	426.7	443.4
PERSONS						
Forestry, Fishing, and Trapping	4.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.8	3.7
Mining and Quarrying	29.7	21.4	20.1	21.3	22.4	23.4
Manufacturing	380.3	429.2	476.2	492.6	493.9	501.0
Electricity, Gas, Water, and Sanitary Services ..	28.1	35.4	38.4	39.5	41.0	42.1
Building and Construction	93.1	105.6	111.8	115.1	119.1	112.9
Transport and Storage	79.6	82.3	84.1	86.8	89.0	90.2
Communication	30.8	33.9	35.0	36.1	37.4	39.6
Finance and Property	35.9	54.0	60.6	63.7	67.0	69.3
Retail Trade	111.7	130.7	148.0	150.4	152.1	155.0
Wholesale Trade and Other Commerce	65.8	79.6	82.4	85.9	87.2	88.6
Community and Business Services*	101.9	140.0	160.8	169.4	176.8	183.8
Public Authority Activities (n.e.i.)	37.2	43.4	47.5	50.2	54.0	56.6
Amusement, Hotels, Cafes, Personal Services, etc.	51.9	61.2	69.6	75.1	79.3	83.8
Total Persons	1,050.6	1,220.1	1,338.4	1,389.5	1,422.9	1,449.8
Government Authorities†	258.0	294.6	315.9	325.0	341.1	349.4
Private Employment	792.6	925.5	1,022.5	1,064.5	1,081.8	1,100.4
Total Persons	1,050.6	1,220.1	1,338.4	1,389.5	1,422.9	1,449.8

* Includes Law and Order, Religion and Social Welfare, Health Services, Education, and Other Community and Business Services.

† Employees of Commonwealth, State, and local governmental and semi-governmental authorities.

EMPLOYMENT

The current series of employment statistics is based on benchmark data derived from the 1954 and 1961 censuses of population. For periods between and since the censuses, the estimates are derived from—(a) monthly returns supplied by employers for purposes of Commonwealth pay-roll taxation; (b) monthly returns from governmental authorities; (c) some other direct records of monthly employment; and (d) estimates of changes in the number of employees outside the scope of the previous sources. Employees in rural industry and in private domestic service, and members of the full-time defence forces at home or abroad (including, from July, 1965, National Servicemen), are excluded from the scope of the series. A new series of employment statistics for June, 1966 and subsequent months, based on benchmark data derived from the 1966 population census, will be developed in due course. The new employment series will be at a higher level than the current series, following on the adoption of new work force definitions for the 1966 population census (see page 208).

The series is designed to measure *current monthly trends* in employment in the defined field. The estimates are compiled on an establishment or enterprise basis, and the benchmark data (which have been derived from industry tabulations compiled on the occasion of population censuses from schedules provided by individuals) have been adjusted as nearly as possible to this basis.

Estimates of the number of wage and salary earners in civilian employment in New South Wales in 1954 and later years are shown in the table on the opposite page. The table shows separate estimates for the principal industrial groups, and illustrates the extent of employment provided by governmental authorities and private employers. Additional particulars of persons engaged in the secondary, mining, and rural industries are given in the chapters "Factories", "Mining", and "Rural Industries".

UNEMPLOYMENT

The total number of persons "unemployed" in New South Wales has been recorded only on the occasion of periodic censuses of population. The next table shows, for each census since 1933 and for the quasi-censuses held in 1939, 1943, and 1945, the numbers in the work force "unemployed" at the time of the census and the proportions of the total work force represented by these unemployed. The numbers shown as "unemployed" for censuses prior to 1966 do not represent the number of unemployed persons available for work but unable to obtain it, as the statistics also include those persons who stated they were usually engaged in work but out of a job and not looking for a job at the time of the census (because of sickness, accident, etc., or because they were on strike, changing jobs, or temporarily laid off, etc.). Comparability of the figures shown in the table has also been affected by a change in definitions at the 1947 census. The figures for 1933 are the census figures adjusted to make allowance for a number of youths and girls who would normally have been wage and salary earners, but who, on account of the economic depression, had never

sought employment and were not shown on census schedules as (unemployed) wage and salary earners.

Table 160. Members of Work Force Unemployed*, N.S.W.

Date	Unemployed			Proportion of Work Force Unemployed		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
1933: June*	216.2	48.5	264.7	25.4	20.3	24.2
1939: July*	112.4	11.6	124.0	12.1	4.4	10.4
1943: June*	7.7	2.4	10.1	0.8	0.8	0.8
1945: June*	18.4	7.5	25.9	1.9	2.3	2.0
1947: June*	25.8	6.8	32.6	2.7	2.3	2.6
1954: June*	18.3	6.5	24.8	1.7	2.0	1.8
1961: June*	47.0	16.7	63.7	3.9	4.1	4.0
1966: June	18.4	13.1	31.5	1.4	2.4	1.7

* See text above table.

Details of the Commonwealth scheme of unemployment, sickness, and special benefits, which has operated since 1945, are given in the chapter "Social Condition".

The activities of the Commonwealth Employment Service are described earlier in this chapter.

Private employment agencies in New South Wales are subject to licensing and supervision in terms of the (State) Industrial Arbitration Act. In October, 1966, there were 63 licensed agencies in the State.

APPRENTICESHIP AND INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

Wages, hours, and conditions of apprenticeship in particular industries or callings within the State system of industrial arbitration are regulated, in terms of the (State) Industrial Arbitration Act, by Apprenticeship Councils constituted under the Act. The Councils comprise the Apprenticeship Commissioner and the members of the Conciliation Committee for the particular industry or calling (see the chapter "Industrial Arbitration"). Each council has exclusive power to make awards prescribing conditions of employment for apprentices in the same way as other industrial arbitration authorities do for other employees. The councils may also prescribe apprenticeship as a condition of employment of minors, may fix the proportion of apprentices to tradesmen, may determine the period of apprenticeship and the extent of compulsory technical education, and may require the attendance of apprentices at technical schools during ordinary working hours. Appeals from decisions of apprenticeship councils may be made to the Industrial Commission.

Two systems of apprenticeship are covered by awards of apprenticeship councils—the traditional indenture system, where the contract is intended to continue over a period of years, and the trainee system, which does not require a written contract and is usually on the basis of weekly hiring. An indentured apprenticeship cannot be terminated without the approval of the relevant apprenticeship council, but a trainee apprenticeship may be terminated by either party at any time by giving notice as prescribed in the relevant award. Because of the lack of security inherent in the trainee system, trainee apprentices are paid higher wages (usually 15 per

cent. more) than indentured apprentices. Many apprenticeship awards provide only for indentured apprenticeship.

Under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, Commonwealth awards often make provision for apprentices in much the same way as State awards do, although no special Commonwealth authority has been established to deal with apprenticeship matters. Since the Act requires the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to take into consideration any relevant State apprenticeship scheme when determining conditions of employment for apprentices in a particular industry, the apprenticeship provisions in Commonwealth awards usually apply only where there is no relevant State award.

Particulars of the new apprenticeships approved by State apprenticeship councils in each of the last six years are shown in the next table:—

Table 161. New Apprenticeships Approved, by Trades, N.S.W.*

Trade	1962†	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Building Trades—						
Bricklaying, Stone Masonry, Tile Setting	97	108	116	177	211	160
Carpentry and Joinery	703	634	734	929	998	847
Painting and Decorating	208	222	230	204	188	155
Plastering	55	59	96	109	105	62
Plumbing and Gasfitting	341	339	381	316	369	407
Other	4	7	7	17	4	11
Metal Trades—						
Blacksmithing	12	20	20	36	29	28
Boilermaking and Structural Steel Working	364	335	426	447	529	536
Electrical: Fitting and Mechanics	947	1,041	1,158	1,225	1,527	1,378
Radio and Automotive Mechanics	129	108	164	133	184	108
Other	16	32	39	58	90	29
Fitting and Machining	1,188	1,521	1,612	1,863	2,025	1,609
Mechanics: Motor	736	838	1,001	1,155	1,027	910
Aircraft	69	91	37	101	96	197
Other	56	60	54	73	89	72
Moulding and Coremaking	67	45	78	67	59	30
Precision Instrument Making	65	66	63	74	79	45
Sheet Metal	157	194†	190†	191†	189†	219†
Welding	40	48	85	92	88	92
Other	30	25	32	27	31	21
Vehicle Industry Trades: Painting	55	66	101	132	111	101
Panel Beating	219	242	267	345	358	333
Other	28	49	60	90	81	78
Ship and Boat Building	54	64	50	75	67	58
Furniture and Associated Trades—						
Cabinet and Chair Making	107	82	119	152	149	119
Upholstery, French Polishing	63	62	76	69	70	56
Other	103	100	121	127	106	89
Printing Trades: Letterpress	56	42	68	71	75	59
Other	20	12	35	40	46	46
Food Trades—						
Bread Baking	145	126	133	110	158	101
Butchering and Smallgoods Making	494	435	413	526	448	483
Other	125	118	135	133	166	124
Bootmaking	138	152	110	84	110	70
Draughtsmen	55	56	109	125	167	112
Hairdressing	936	962	978	1,170	1,350	1,242
Other Trades	38	44	67	52	98	61
All Trades—						
Indentured Apprenticeships	6,966	7,445	8,162	9,405	10,268	8,973
Trainee Apprenticeships	954	960	1,203	1,190	1,209	1,075
Total Apprenticeships	7,920	8,405	9,365	10,595	11,477	10,048

* Excludes apprenticeships with some governmental authorities and with employers who operate under Commonwealth awards and are not subject to awards made by the apprenticeship councils.

† Calendar year.

‡ Includes metal polishing and spinning trades.

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE AND SAFETY

Divisions of industrial hygiene in both the State and Commonwealth Departments of Health undertake the investigation of occupational diseases, the supervision of health conditions in industry, and the dissemination of advice about measures which safeguard the health of workers. The Joint Coal Board is responsible for health conditions in the coal mining industry.

State legislation imposes on employers in the manufacturing, building and construction, shipping, mining, and (since 1962) rural industries the obligation to safeguard their employees against industrial risks. New factories and structural alterations and additions to existing factories must conform to approved standards.

A Factory and Industrial Welfare Board has been established to advise the Minister for Labour and Industry in regard to the welfare of employees and the prevention of accidents. The Board comprises representatives of employers and employees, with the Chief Inspector of Factories as chairman. Welfare committees and safety committees function in individual factories.

Factories and shops in New South Wales must be registered annually with the Department of Labour and Industry, and limitations are imposed on the employment of women and juveniles in factories. The Department provides an advisory service on such matters as dangerous machinery, lighting, ventilation, fire-fighting equipment, first aid, etc., and deals with safety measures for cranes and hoists, lifts, building work, diving, and compressed air works. Inspectors of the Department police the observance of laws relating to these matters, and are responsible for examining and issuing certificates of competency to crane-drivers, dogmen, scaffolders, and lift attendants. Employers are required to notify the Department of certain types of accidents which cause injury to workers.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION

Employers in New South Wales must compensate employees for injuries sustained and disease contracted or aggravated in the course of their employment, and must insure against their liability to pay compensation. This obligation is imposed by the Workers' Compensation Act, 1926-1966, and by other legislation, of which the Workers' Compensation (Silicosis) Act, the Workmen's Compensation (Broken Hill) Acts, and the Coal Industry (Workers' Compensation Insurance) Order, 1948, are the most important. The Police Regulation (Superannuation) Act, as described in the chapters "Pensions" and "Police", provides for compensation to members of the police force killed or disabled by injury in the execution of their duty. Commonwealth legislation provides for compensation to employees of the Commonwealth Government and to men in particular classes of work (such as seamen) subject to special risks.

The Workers' Compensation Act is administered by the Workers' Compensation Commission, which is described in the chapter "Law and Crime". The administrative expenses of the Commission are met from annual levies on the workers' compensation insurance premiums paid to insurers and the estimated premiums which would be payable by authorised self-insurers. Separate committees (each comprising two representatives of employers, two representatives of the workers, and an independent chairman) administer the Acts relating to silicosis and to workers disabled by dust diseases contracted in the mines at Broken Hill. Appeal on questions of fact and of law from decisions of these committees may be made to the Workers' Compensation Commission.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION ACT, 1926-1966

Under the Workers' Compensation Act, workers are entitled to compensation for injuries which arise out of or in course of their employment and for diseases which are contracted or aggravated in the course of employment where the employment was a contributing factor. Compensation is also payable to workers injured on daily or periodic journeys between their home and place of employment and, in general, during any ordinary recess if temporarily absent from their place of employment. Diseases caused or aggravated by silica dust are compensatable under the Act only in the case of persons employed in or about coal mines.

Compensation is payable irrespective of the period of a worker's incapacity and irrespective of the level of his remuneration. Before April, 1957, a worker was not entitled to compensation if his remuneration (excluding overtime, bonuses, etc.) exceeded a prescribed limit (\$4,000 per annum immediately prior to this date). Compensation is payable in respect of workers engaged by employers in New South Wales but working in other parts of the Commonwealth, unless compensation had already been paid other than under the New South Wales Act.

Injured workers and their dependants (dependent wife, dependent children who are under age 16 years or are full-time students aged 16 and under 21 years, etc.) receive compensation in the form of weekly payments during the period of incapacity, as well as reimbursement of the cost of medical and hospital treatment and ambulance service. Where an injury involves the loss (or loss of use) of limbs or digits, the partial or total loss of sight, hearing, or the power of speech, or severe facial disfigurement, the injured worker is also entitled to a lump sum in addition to the weekly payments. The rates of benefit shown below were current in March, 1967.

The weekly amount of compensation payable under the Act is calculated at 75 per cent. of the worker's average weekly earnings, up to a maximum of \$23.50, plus \$6.30 for a dependent wife or other female and \$2.50 for each dependent child. The total weekly payment to a worker and his dependants may not exceed the worker's average weekly earnings.

Lump sums payable in respect of loss of limbs, etc. include—arm, \$4,600; leg, \$4,200; hand, \$3,900; foot, \$3,500; loss of sight of one eye, with serious diminution of the sight of the other, \$4,200; loss of hearing of both ears or total loss of power of speech, \$3,500; complete deafness of one ear, \$1,600; joint of thumb, \$1,000; toe or joint of finger, \$500.

Where death results from an injury, the amount of compensation payable to the worker's dependants is \$8,600, plus an additional \$4.30 per week for each dependent child payable until the child reaches 16 years of age.

Injured workers are entitled to be reimbursed for medical costs up to a maximum of \$1,000 and for hospital costs to a maximum of \$1,000, but the Commission may order these limits to be exceeded in certain cases. A further amount of up to \$500 is payable for ambulance service.

Where a worker meets with an accident and aids such as teeth, spectacles, etc., artificial limbs, etc., or clothing are damaged, he may recover the cost of repairs or replacement to the extent of \$50, or to such further amount as is ordered by the Commission.

Workers' Compensation Insurance

Employers must insure with a licensed insurer against their liability to pay compensation, unless authorised by the Workers' Compensation Commission to undertake the liability on their own account. An employer must also be insured for at least \$40,000 against any common law liability arising, for example, from an injured worker's suit against his employer for damages on the grounds of negligence. The Commission may make payments (limited, before 1961-62, to a total of \$20,000 in any one year) in respect of workers whose employers have failed to insure; in such cases, the employer must reimburse the Commission.

Under the Fixed Loss Ratio Scheme, which was introduced in 1945, the rates of insurance premium payable and a fixed loss ratio are determined by the Insurance Premiums Committee. The maximum rates of premium are reviewed from time to time, the current rates being operative from 30th June, 1967. The fixed loss ratio is 70 per cent. If insurers expend less than this proportion of their premium income on compensation claims, they are required to distribute the difference, at the direction of the Committee, either in rebates of renewal premiums to employers or in payments to an Equalisation Reserve. The funds of the Reserve may be applied by the Committee towards meeting deficiencies when the cost of claims exceeds the fixed loss ratio.

The distribution of premium income under the Fixed Loss Ratio Scheme in each of the last ten years is shown in the next table:—

Table 162. Workers' Compensation: Fixed Loss Ratio Scheme

Year ended 30th June	Per cent. of Premium Income			Year ended 30th June	Per cent. of Premium Income		
	Claims	Rebates to Policy Holders	Transfers to Equ. Reserve*		Claims	Rebates to Policy Holders	Transfers to Equ. Reserve*
1957	74.20	...	(—)4.20	1962	68.82	...	1.18
1958	64.44	5.00	0.56	1963	70.47	...	...
1959	72.84	...	(—)2.84	1964	69.04	...	0.96
1960	68.83	...	1.17	1965	57.69	12.00	0.31
1961	67.15	...	2.85	1966	50.36	19.64	...

* (—) denotes withdrawals.

The Insurance Premiums Committee comprises the Chairman of the Workers' Compensation Commission, a member nominated by insurers, and an officer of the public service. The Committee is responsible for the application of the fixed loss ratio scheme in respect of insurance under the Workers' Compensation Act, and is also required to levy contributions from employers to meet the cost of compensation under the Silicosis Act (see below). It has the powers of a Royal Commission to investigate matters connected with its general functions and to enquire into workers' compensation insurance matters referred to it by the Minister for Labour and Industry.

Under the Coal Industry (Workers' Compensation Insurance) Order, 1948, issued by the Joint Coal Board, employers in the coal mining industry must effect with the Board all workers' compensation insurance in respect

of their mine-working employees. Under this scheme, the cost of workers' compensation is spread evenly throughout the industry by the application of a uniform rate of premium. Coal Mines Insurance Pty. Ltd. acts as the Board's agent in the administration of the scheme.

Workers' Compensation Act—Statistics

The statistics given below have been derived from the returns which insurers and self-insurers are required to supply to the Workers' Compensation Commission in respect of cases admitted to compensation under the Act. These statistics do not provide a complete record of all industrial accidents to workers in New South Wales, because some injuries are not compensatable in terms of the Act, some employees receive full wages in cases of illness and accident and claim compensation only when death or serious disability results, and some groups of employees are outside the scope of the Act. Injuries which result in incapacity for less than three days have been compensatable since December, 1948, but only limited information about them is available.

The following table shows, for each of the last eleven years, (a) the number of new cases of compensatable injury reported during the year and (b) the amount of compensation paid in the year irrespective of when the injury was reported. Because of this difference in basis, the number of cases shown in the table cannot be related to the amount of compensation paid; particulars of the average amount of compensation paid per case terminated in 1966-67 are given on page 222.

Table 163. Workers' Compensation Act: Cases and Compensation Paid

Year ended 30th June	New Compensation Cases					Compensation Paid *		
	Death or Incapacity for 3 Days or More			Incapacity for less than 3 Days	Minor Injury (Medical Treatment only)	Death or Incapacity for 3 Days or More	Other	Total
	Death	Incapacity	Total					
						\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1957	231	94,632	94,863	27,557	87,452	13,978	1,004	14,982
1958	182	90,319	90,501	28,080	95,368	15,422	1,088	16,510
1959	246	99,742	99,988	30,897	94,905	16,725	1,152	17,877
1960	239	95,549	95,788	32,133	109,784	16,850	1,213	18,063
1961	300	99,103	99,403	33,691	123,242	19,147	1,340	20,488
1962	245	92,163	92,408	33,047	126,366	21,039	1,400	22,440
1963	280	92,395	92,675	34,460	129,104	20,934	1,449	22,383
1964	279	94,513	94,792	37,654	132,285	21,752	1,605	23,357
1965	216	97,285	97,501	39,558	140,856	23,403	1,845	25,249
1966	275	95,352	95,627	39,517	140,294	24,509	1,977	26,486
1967	303	97,561	97,864	39,813	127,750	25,685	1,933	27,618

* Includes medical, hospital, and ambulance expenses, but excludes legal costs, etc.

The total amount of compensation paid in 1966-67 included \$25,685,000 for cases resulting from death or incapacity for three days or more, \$655,000 for cases involving less than three days' incapacity, and \$1,278,000 for minor injuries for which medical treatment only was provided. Self-insurers paid \$2,495,693, or 9 per cent. of the total compensation payments, the balance being paid by licensed insurers.

The compensation payments shown in the table exclude legal costs, alternative benefits under common law, ex gratia payments, and transport and investigation expenses. These items totalled \$9,917,000 in 1966-67, including \$7,649,000 for alternative benefits and \$1,306,000 for legal costs.

The new compensation cases reported in each of the last six years are classified in the next table to distinguish those arising from industrial diseases and those resulting from accidents:—

Table 164. Workers' Compensation Act: New Cases Reported
(Excludes cases of less than three days' incapacity)

Year ended 30th June	Injury by Industrial Disease		Injury by Accident						Total Cases Reported	
			On Journey to or from Employment		In Course of Employment		All Cases			
	Fatal	Total*	Fatal	Total*	Fatal	Total*	Fatal	Total*	Fatal	Total*
MALE WORKERS										
1962	6	1,611	72	3,504	158	77,384	230	80,888	236	82,499
1963	38	1,778	61	3,454	179	77,043	240	80,497	278	82,275
1964	18	1,769	59	3,198	192	78,610	251	81,808	269	83,577
1965	30	1,869	25	3,350	157	79,815	182	83,165	212	85,034
1966	14	1,674	51	3,851	189	76,956	240	80,807	254	82,481
1967	35	2,230	57	4,049	197	77,412	259†	81,587‡	294	83,817
FEMALE WORKERS										
1962	...	517	3	1,552	6	7,840	9	9,392	9	9,909
1963	...	581	...	1,604	2	8,215	2	9,819	2	10,400
1964	...	633	6	1,718	4	8,864	10	10,582	10	11,215
1965	...	815	...	1,804	4	9,848	4	11,652	4	12,467
1966	1	573	15	2,153	5	10,420	20	12,573	21	13,146
1967	1	683	7	2,414	1	10,917	8	13,364‡	9	14,047
MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS										
1962	6	2,128	75	5,056	164	85,224	239	90,280	245	92,408
1963	38	2,359	61	5,058	181	85,258	242	90,316	280	92,675
1964	18	2,402	65	4,916	196	87,474	261	92,390	279	94,792
1965	30	2,684	25	5,154	161	89,663	186	94,817	216	97,501
1966	15	2,247	66	6,004	194	87,376	260	93,380	275	95,627
1967	36	2,913	64	6,463	198	88,329	267†	94,951‡	303	97,864

* Includes "fatal" injuries.

† Includes 5 cases where not known whether injury was received on journey or in course of employment.

‡ Includes cases (126 males, 33 females, 159 persons) where not known whether injury was received on journey or in course of employment.

Of the total number of fatal cases in 1966-67, 66 per cent. resulted from accidents in the course of employment, 22 per cent. from accidents on journey to or from employment, and 12 per cent. from industrial disease. For all cases (including fatal) the proportions were—in the course of employment, 92 per cent.; on journey to or from employment, 5 per cent.; and industrial disease, 3 per cent.

Cases of compensation of male workers reported in 1966-67 were most numerous in metal and machinery works (15,596 or 19 per cent. of the total), followed by construction, maintenance, etc. (11,097 or 13 per

cent.), building (7,769 or 9 per cent.), transport (7,722 or 9 per cent.), wholesale and retail trade (7,117 or 8 per cent.), and food and drink manufacture (6,834 or 8 per cent.). Amongst female workers, 39 per cent. of the injuries reported in 1966-67 occurred in manufacturing industries, 27 per cent. in domestic and personal employment, and 14 per cent. in wholesale and retail trade.

The following table contains, for each of the last four years, a classification of the new compensation cases reported according to the principal cause of the injuries sustained:—

Table 165. Workers' Compensation Act: Causes of Injuries
(Excludes cases of less than three days' incapacity)

Cause of Injury	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67		
				Males	Females	Persons
Machinery	7,416	7,395	6,332	5,975	885	6,860
Motor Vehicles	3,916	4,520	4,784	4,002	1,222	5,224
Explosives, Electricity, Fires, etc.	3,826	4,156	4,000	3,230	463	3,693
Fall of Persons	19,601	20,206	22,045	17,328	4,380	21,708
Stepping on or Striking Object	9,307	10,710	9,261	9,016	1,534	10,550
Falling Objects	5,870	5,958	6,013	5,586	457	6,043
Objects being Handled	30,763	30,594	28,920	27,028	3,461	30,489
Hand Tools	8,768	8,590	9,215	6,637	705	7,342
Other Accident Cases	2,923	2,688	2,810	2,785	257	3,042
Industrial Diseases	2,402	2,684	2,247	2,230	683	2,913
Total New Cases	94,792	97,501	95,627	83,817	14,047	97,864

Particulars of the day of the accidents in which workers sustained compensatable injuries indicate that more accidents to male workers occur on Mondays than on any other day, in spite of the fact that several public holidays are observed on Mondays. Tuesday is next in order, followed by Friday, Thursday, Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday, in that order. In the case of female workers, the accidents tend to be more evenly spread over the week-days.

Statistics of the time of day and the hour at which accidents to workers occur are affected by variations in rest periods, and by differences in the time and length of the working periods each day. If allowance is made for these factors, it is apparent that the risk of accident increases with the lapse of time from the commencement of the day's work or resumption after the mid-day rest period. A higher proportion of accidents to workers occurs between 10 a.m. and noon than at any other time of the day.

Particulars of the ages of male workers involved in new compensation cases reported in each of the last six years are given in the following table.

Table 166. Workers' Compensation Act: Ages of Male Workers in New Compensation Cases

(Excludes cases of less than three days' incapacity)

Age Group (years)	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Under 15	942	861	863	867	771	700
15-19	10,070	10,278	11,358	11,422	10,846	11,035
20-24	11,233	10,856	11,413	12,212	11,500	11,275
25-29	9,947	9,728	9,645	9,901	9,333	9,882
30-34	10,374	10,104	9,729	9,418	8,947	8,971
35-39	10,200	10,218	9,916	10,048	9,672	9,749
40-44	8,221	8,438	8,576	9,087	9,061	8,832
45-49	7,583	7,709	7,430	7,380	7,332	7,609
50-54	5,588	5,764	5,951	5,890	6,049	6,328
55-59	3,849	4,064	4,362	4,307	4,382	4,706
60-64	2,087	1,884	2,126	2,172	2,256	2,559
65 or more	759	687	573	603	618	792
Not Stated	1,646	1,684	1,635	1,727	1,714	1,379
Total	82,499	82,275	83,577	85,034	82,481	83,817

The nature of the injuries sustained by male workers in new compensation cases reported in the last six years is shown in the next table:—

Table 167. Workers' Compensation Act: Nature of Injuries Sustained by Male Workers

(Excludes cases of less than three days' incapacity)

Nature of Injury	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Loss of—						
Sight of one eye	67	51	44	64	46	48
Hearing of one ear .. ..	...	18	8	41	4	11
Arm, hand, or five fingers ..	69	98	71	86	43	25
Leg or foot	63	64	67	52	36	46
Finger or toe or joint thereof	649	757	706	645	412	730
Total of foregoing	848	988	896	888	541	860
Injury to—						
Head, face, or neck	7,107	6,976	7,502	7,535	7,454	7,462
Trunk	19,921	20,691	20,662	20,924	20,911	21,417
Upper extremities	29,188	28,273	29,024	28,982	27,570	26,597
Lower extremities	23,818	23,541	23,617	24,719	24,159	24,005
Not stated	6	28	107	117	172	1,246
Industrial Diseases—						
Occupational	1,522	1,700	1,655	1,710	1,583	2,151
Other	89	78	114	159	91	79
Total New Cases	82,499	82,275	83,577	85,034	82,481	83,817

Particulars of the duration of compensation in cases compensated by weekly payments are given in the next table. These particulars relate to cases *terminated* during 1966-67, and not (as in preceding tables) to new cases reported in the year. Cases which commenced by way of weekly payments, but were terminated by lump sum payments, are not included. For cases terminated in 1966-67, the average duration was 3.2 weeks for male workers and 3.3 weeks for female workers.

Table 168. Workers' Compensation Act: Duration of Cases Terminated in 1966-67

(Excludes cases of less than three days' incapacity)

Duration of Compensation	Cases Terminated			Proportion of Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Weeks				Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Under 1	19,428	3,073	22,501	24.8	24.2	24.7
1 and under 2	29,078	4,681	33,759	37.2	36.8	37.1
2 " " 3	10,810	1,802	12,612	13.8	14.2	13.9
3 " " 4	5,596	925	6,521	7.2	7.3	7.2
4 " " 8	8,592	1,310	9,902	11.0	10.3	10.9
8 " " 12	2,421	488	2,909	3.1	3.8	3.2
12 " " 24	1,531	301	1,832	2.0	2.4	2.0
24 or more	743	140	883	1.0	1.1	1.0
Total Cases	78,199	12,720	90,919	100.0	100.0	100.0

The amount of compensation (excluding legal costs) paid under the Workers' Compensation Act in each of the last six years is shown in the next table. These figures cannot be related to the number of new cases reported during the year, as compensation payments in many cases overlap from year to year, and in some instances continue for a number of years.

Table 169. Workers' Compensation Act: Compensation Paid

(Excludes cases of less than three days' incapacity)

Year ended 30th June	Fatal Cases	Disability Cases						Total, All Cases
		Lump Sum	Weekly Payments for—				Total, Disability Cases	
			Worker	Depen- dants	Medical Treatment, etc.	Total Weekly Payments		
	\$ thousand							
1962	1,725	4,313	9,036	2,276	3,688	15,000	19,314	21,039
1963	1,642	4,303	8,876	2,264	3,851	14,989	19,292	20,934
1964	1,404	4,534	9,077	2,256	4,481	15,814	20,348	21,752
1965	1,626	4,996	9,760	2,204	4,816	16,781	21,777	23,403
1966	1,708	5,454	10,098	2,180	5,068	17,347	22,801	24,509
1967—								
Persons	1,988	5,848	9,939	2,141	5,768	17,848	23,697	25,685
Males	1,977	5,310	8,677	2,131	4,970	15,778	21,088	23,065
Females	11	538	1,263	10	798	2,070	2,609	2,619

The average amount of compensation per case is computed in respect of the cases terminated during a year, and includes all payments (other than legal costs) in respect of the cases, irrespective of the year of payment. On this basis, the average compensation payments in respect of cases (excluding those of less than three days' incapacity) terminated in 1966-67 were—fatal cases, \$3,954; disability compensated by lump sum payments, \$1,800; disability compensated by weekly payments, \$125.2 (including \$84.6 for workers and their dependants and \$40.6 for medical treatment, etc.).

The estimated cost of insuring workers under the Workers' Compensation Act—i.e. the sum of the premiums (less rebates) payable by employers to licensed insurers and the estimated premiums which would be payable by authorised self-insurers—was \$53,874,000 in 1962-63, \$57,017,000 in 1963-64, \$74,593,000 in 1964-65, and \$80,770,000 in 1965-66. The approximate average cost of insurance per \$100 of wages paid to insured workers was \$1.93, \$1.90, \$2.24, and \$2.27 in these years.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION (BROKEN HILL) ACTS

Compensation for Broken Hill miners disabled by certain industrial diseases which cause gradual disablement is provided in terms of the Workmen's Compensation (Broken Hill) Act and the Workmen's Compensation (Lead Poisoning—Broken Hill) Act. In cases of pneumoconiosis or tuberculosis contracted in the Broken Hill mines by workers who entered employment in the mines after 1920, compensation is paid by the mine owners. In other cases, compensation is paid from the Broken Hill Pneumoconiosis-Tuberculosis Fund, which is maintained by equal contributions from the mine owners and the State Government. Particulars of compensation under these Acts in the last six years are given in the following table:—

Table 170. Workmen's Compensation (Broken Hill) Acts: Beneficiaries and Compensation Payments

At 30th June	Compensation by Mine Owners				Compensation from Fund				Total Compensation Payments *
	Cases	Beneficiaries		Payments *	Cases	Beneficiaries		Payments *	
		Workers	Depend- ants			Workers	Depend- ants		
				\$				\$	\$
1961	116	58	114	95,098	312	59	295	164,404	259,502
1962	114	60	113	97,042	293	52	275	158,224	255,266
1963	111	57	109	95,980	273	47	256	165,246	261,226
1964	110	54	108	92,238	249	42	233	134,512	226,750
1965	111	54	108	94,634	232	34	218	124,240	218,874
1966	108	51	110	96,761	217	26	205	118,791	215,552

* Year ended 30th June. Includes medical, hospital, and funeral expenses.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION (SILICOSIS) ACT

A comprehensive scheme of compensation for death or disablement through exposure to silica dust is provided, in terms of the Workers' Compensation (Silicosis) Act, for workers other than Broken Hill miners and coal miners (who are covered in this respect by the Acts described above). The rates of compensation under the scheme, which is administered by the Workers' Compensation (Silicosis) Committee, are the same as those payable under the Workers' Compensation Act.

The cost of the scheme is spread over industry generally by means of an annual levy on the wages paid by employers covered by the Workers' Compensation Act. The rates of contribution are determined and the contributions are collected by the Insurance Premiums Committee. In 1966-67, the rates of contribution per \$100 of wages paid by employers were \$1.25 in the metal trades industry, \$4.00 in other silica hazard industries, and 1.25 cents in all other classes of employment covered by the Workers' Compensation Act (except those where the tariff rate of premium is per capita).

Particulars of the operations of the Workers' Compensation (Silicosis) Fund in each of the last six years are given in the following table:—

Table 171. Workers' Compensation (Silicosis) Fund

Year ended 30th June	Awards Made to Silicotic Workers*	Income	Compensation Payments			
		Employers' Contributions	To Disabled Workers and Dependents	To Dependents of Deceased Workers	Medical, Hospital, etc.	Total Payments
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1962	69	800,000	547,272	257,020	7,476	811,768
1963	90	940,000	547,482	393,492	10,714	951,688
1964	61	800,000	533,792	221,982	11,392	767,166
1965	70	800,000	543,094	232,950	16,057	792,101
1966	77	836,000	562,760	221,478	15,683	799,922
1967	55	800,000	564,939	211,144	21,468	797,550

* At 30th June, 1967, weekly payments were being made under silicosis awards to 741 workers and 280 dependants of deceased workers.

TRADE UNIONS

A trade union which has at least seven members and which complies with prescribed conditions as to rules, etc. may be registered as a union of employees or of employers (as the case may be) under the (State) Trade Union Act, 1881-1965. Registration of unions under the Act is the responsibility of the State Industrial Registrar. A registered trade union must admit as members all persons who are, by the nature of their occupation or employment, of the class for which the union was constituted and who are not persons of general bad character.

The (State) Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940-1966, provides that the rules of a trade union must not conflict with an industrial award, and that a trade union's funds must not be applied to the furtherance of the political objects of any organisation unless the union is entitled to be affiliated with the organisation. Under the Act, the Industrial Commission is empowered to deal with matters concerning breaches of union rules and breaches of certain agreements between union members, between unions, and between a trade union and an employer. The Act also contains provisions which enable the correction of irregularities in the election of union officials.

Under the Industrial Arbitration Act, an association of employees registered under the Trade Union Act, or an association of employers who have, in the aggregate, at least 50 employees (or a single employer with at least 50 employees), may be registered as an industrial union. Prior registration

as a trade union is not a prerequisite for an association of employers seeking registration as an industrial union. Applications by employees for an award of a State industrial tribunal may be made only through a registered industrial union; prior registration as an industrial union is not necessary in the case of an employer association.

Under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1904-1966, an association of employers who have, in the aggregate, at least 100 employees (or a single employer with at least 100 employees), or an association of (in general) at least 100 employees, may be registered as an industrial organisation. Registered organisations include both interstate associations and associations operating within one State only.

Further particulars of industrial unions registered under the (State) Industrial Arbitration Act and of industrial organisations registered under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act are given in the chapter "Industrial Arbitration".

Associations of trade unions of employees have been established in the main industrial centres of the State. These associations are usually known as Trades Hall or Labour Councils, and comprise representatives from affiliated unions. Their revenue is raised by affiliation fees, which are based on the membership of the affiliated unions.

The Australian Council of Trade Unions, formed in 1927, comprises officers elected by and from the annual Australian Congress of Trade Unions and a representative appointed by the central Labour Council of each State. The Council has authority to deal with interstate industrial matters between Congresses, on behalf of the unions which are members of the Congress.

Statistics of Employee Unions

Statistics of those trade unions of employees which are registered under the (State) Trade Union Act are compiled by the State Industrial Registrar. These statistics do not fully represent the position of trade unionism in New South Wales because some employee unions in the State are registered only under Commonwealth legislation. At the end of 1966 there were 165 employee unions registered under the Trade Union Act; these unions had a total membership of 725,768 (560,559 males and 165,209 females), their receipts in the year amounted to \$7,244,391 (including \$5,936,895 for members' contributions), and their expenditure amounted to \$6,575,635 (including \$323,009 for benefits to members and \$6,252,626 for management, legal expenses in connection with industrial awards, etc.).

Many of the employee unions have only a small membership. Of the unions registered at the end of 1966, 80 had less than 1,000 members (including 24 unions with less than 100 members) and only 24 had more than 10,000 members (including 12 unions with over 20,000 members each). Average membership per union was 4,536.

Statistics of trade unions of employees in Australia, as compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician from returns supplied direct by the unions, are shown in the next table. These statistics cover all employee unions, whether registered as industrial organisations under Commonwealth legislation or registered only under State legislation.

Table 172. Trade Unions: Number and Membership, Australia

At end of Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	North-ern Territory	A.C.T.	Total, Australia
NUMBER OF SEPARATE UNIONS*									
1961	226	156	133	134	152	103	24	34	355
1962	222	155	135	133	152	103	23	38	347
1963	227	154	137	134	154	103	30	54	347
1964	223	157	141	137	154	111	30	59	340
1965	222	156	140	137	155	109	33	64	334
1966	220	154	140	136	157	110	38	66	330
NUMBER OF MEMBERS (Thousand)									
1961	743.6	486.8	329.7	151.5	115.0	56.9	2.9	8.3	1,894.6
1962	765.5	498.0	334.0	160.4	121.0	57.3	3.3	11.0	1,950.5
1963	782.7	514.9	339.4	161.1	129.0	57.4	3.3	15.7	2,003.5
1964	795.1	525.8	350.6	166.9	135.1	59.9	3.4	18.0	2,054.8
1965	825.8	537.8	353.3	174.0	139.2	63.4	3.5	19.1	2,116.2
1966	817.3	539.4	351.6	178.5	146.6	65.5	4.1	20.7	2,123.5

* A union reporting members in a State is counted as one union within that State. The figures by States do not add to the Australian total because a union represented in more than one State is included in the figure for each State in which it is represented, but is counted only once in the Australian total. See also text preceding table.

Many Australian trade unions have branches in two or more States. At the end of 1966, there were 10 unions (with 20,900 members) operating in two States, 4 (21,000 members) in three States, 22 (243,300 members) in four States, 31 (402,500 members) in five States, and 75 (1,242,000 members) in all six States.

At the end of 1966, approximately 54 per cent. of the wage and salary earners in New South Wales (61 per cent. for males and 38 per cent. for females) were members of trade unions.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Statistics of industrial disputes in all classes of industry in New South Wales are compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician. These statistics relate to industrial disputes which involve a stoppage of work for a minimum of ten man-working-days. They include the time lost by employees who worked in establishments where stoppages occurred but were not themselves parties to the disputes, but they exclude the time lost, as a result of the disputes, by employees in other establishments.

In the figures for a particular year, the *number of disputes* relates to all disputes in existence in the year, including those carried forward from the previous year. However, *mandays lost* represents the number of mandays lost in the year specified, irrespective of the year in which the disputes commenced or finished. The *workers involved* in more than one dispute during a year are counted once for each dispute.

For *mandays lost* as a result of industrial disputes, the time between the cessation and the resumption of work is calculated in working days, exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays, or holidays except when the establishment carries on a continuous process (e.g. metal smelting).

In analysing these statistics, and particularly in comparing them with similar statistics for other countries, careful consideration should be given to the basis of the statistics and the definitions of the terms used. Practices vary greatly in different countries.

Trends during the last ten years in the incidence of industrial disputes in New South Wales are illustrated in the next table:—

Table 173. Industrial Disputes*: Principal Industrial Groups, N.S.W.

Year	Coal Mining	Manufacturing		Building and Construction	Transport		Other Industries	Total, All Industries
		Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc.	Other		Stevedoring	Other		

NUMBER OF DISPUTES

1958	347	50	44	37	96	34	16	624
1959	278	68	60	25	59	38	19	547
1960	282	128	74	71	138	27	16	736
1961	187	98	84	67	59	24	10	529
1962	267	166	95	84	96	31	13	752
1963	186	200	89	95	193	32	22	817
1964	191	263	99	83	151	27	14	828
1965	184	230	109	108	136	36	29	832
1966	191	277	158	118	19	38	34	835
1967	171	297	144	86	38	36	64	836

WORKERS INVOLVED

1958	70,369	7,486	9,535	3,519	41,527	7,938	1,454	141,828
1959	39,462	26,089	13,350	3,194	21,363	7,520	15,073	126,051
1960	55,303	64,251	18,936	7,022	67,378	64,754	19,268	296,912
1961	29,583	35,563	29,340	8,791	23,475	7,088	3,116	136,956
1962	36,474	37,679	26,875	17,366	64,578	25,171	824	208,967
1963	27,272	56,025	34,567	10,411	57,401	23,756	9,544	218,976
1964	33,234	67,069	25,081	13,488	63,115	22,732	4,357	229,076
1965	33,098	53,586	22,974	12,484	73,604	48,359	6,951	251,056
1966	43,549	73,533	42,888	26,664	1,898	6,438	15,046	210,016
1967	39,624	168,224	32,881	10,807	7,040	28,510	33,155	320,241

MANDAYS LOST

1958	126,136	32,559	17,729	11,218	28,658	10,844	4,393	231,537
1959	61,790	55,238	36,151	16,568	18,339	3,737	19,529	211,352
1960	88,142	86,006	47,835	24,539	48,664	49,118	72,458	416,762
1961	41,383	139,737	65,026	19,238	18,669	11,801	22,775	318,629
1962	41,218	83,247	75,782	30,554	46,692	24,434	1,473	303,400
1963	38,640	88,635	87,677	22,946	42,630	14,653	12,259	307,440
1964	31,519	87,449	56,967	35,448	39,835	55,470	13,880	320,568
1965	47,322	86,361	55,250	23,855	71,803	75,431	7,920	367,942
1966	63,580	93,808	100,528	47,463	1,148	67,508	26,076	400,111
1967	44,759	174,304	118,860	39,281	3,962	35,049	51,819	468,034

* Disputes involving a stoppage of work for a minimum of 10 mandays.

The incidence of industrial disputes increased during the period shown in the table, and the number of mandays lost in 1967 was more than twice the number lost in 1959 (when the smallest number of mandays lost in any year since the war was recorded). The increases in 1966 and 1967 were largely attributable to a significant increase in disputes in manufacturing industry as a result of applications by employer organisations for the abolition of the separate specification of basic wage and margins and for the

implementation of a total wage concept in Commonwealth awards. The small number of mandays lost in the stevedoring industry during 1966 and 1967 was due largely to the implementation of a scheme for permanent employment of waterside workers.

A more detailed dissection by industrial groups is given for the last two years in the next table:—

Table 174. Industrial Disputes*: Industrial Groups, N.S.W.

Industrial Group	1966			1967		
	Disputes	Workers Involved	Mandays Lost	Disputes	Workers Involved	Mandays Lost
Coal Mining	191	43,549	63,580	171	39,624	44,759
Other Mining and Quarrying ..	9	6,759	17,276	22	6,132	8,837
Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc.	277	73,533	93,808	297	168,224	174,304
Textiles, Clothing, and Footwear ..	8	1,449	2,264	1	1,040	1,079
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	56	15,056	48,284	44	7,700	28,553
Paper, Printing, etc.	13	5,823	7,092	20	10,499	60,377
Other Manufacturing	81	20,560	42,888	79	13,642	28,851
Building and Construction	118	26,664	47,463	86	10,807	39,281
Railway Services	7	313	756	8	22,432	27,940
Road and Air Transport	25	4,750	65,449	19	5,799	6,798
Shipping	6	1,375	1,303	9	279	311
Stevedoring	19	1,898	1,148	38	7,040	3,962
Amusement, Personal Service, etc.	14	369	955	20	16,339	35,334
Other Groups †	11	7,918	7,845	22	10,684	7,648
Total, All Industries	835	210,016	400,111	836	320,241	468,034

* Disputes involving a stoppage of work for a minimum of 10 mandays.

† Includes Communication, Finance and Property, Wholesale and Retail Trade, and Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Community and Business Services.

The industrial disputes recorded in the last six years are classified in the following table according to the duration of the disputes:—

Table 175. Duration of Industrial Disputes*, N.S.W.

Year	1 day or less	Over 1 day but not more than 2 days	Over 2 days but not more than 3 days	Over 3 days but less than 5 days	5 days but less than 10 days	10 days but less than 20 days	20 days or more	Total, All Disputes
NUMBER OF DISPUTES								
1962	448	126	61	50	47	15	5	752
1963	442	186	70	45	52†	18†	4	817
1964	477	146	85	57	44	14	5	828
1965	410	202	98	66	44	11	1	832
1966	394	193	102	85	46	13	2	835
1967	435	179	92	75	43	7	5	836
MANDAYS LOST								
1962	101,225	40,717	32,065	27,762	61,677	35,989	3,965	303,400
1963	83,456	48,429	57,771	36,350	48,140†	22,450†	10,844	307,440
1964	78,876	63,255	46,557	70,938	45,593	8,278	7,071	320,568
1965	81,433	122,205	57,108	45,140	51,406	10,293	357	367,942
1966	85,989	61,990	32,730	52,791	50,117	54,040	62,454	400,111
1967	120,430	99,181	67,769	33,286	64,881	58,715	23,772	468,034

* Disputes involving a stoppage of work for a minimum of 10 mandays.

† Revised.

Most of the recorded industrial disputes are of short duration. In 1967, the disputes which lasted for two days or less represented 73 per cent. of the total number of disputes and accounted for 47 per cent. of the total mandays lost in disputes. On the other hand, stoppages lasting five days or more represented only 7 per cent. of the total disputes but, because of their longer duration, accounted for 31 per cent. of the total mandays lost.

Particulars of the causes of the industrial disputes during the last six years are given in the following table. The causes have been grouped under four main headings—(a) Wages, Hours, and Leave; (b) Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy; (c) Trade Unionism; and (d) Other Causes. The first group is restricted to disputes involving general principles relating to wages, hours, and leave; minor questions regarding claims to pay or leave by individual employees are included under "Managerial Policy". The second group comprises disputes regarding physical working conditions and general questions of managerial policy, which covers disciplinary action, the promotion of employees, the employment of particular individuals, personal disagreements between workers and supervisory staff, and disputes arising from the computation of wages, leave, etc. in individual cases. The third group covers stoppages over employment of non-unionists, inter-union and intra-union disputes, disputes over recognition of union activities, and sympathy stoppages in support of employees in another industry. The last group comprises disputes in protest against situations not arising from the usual relationship of employer and employee (e.g. political matters), and disputes (mainly in the coal mining industry) where the cause of the stoppage is not officially made known to the management.

Table 177. Causes of Industrial Disputes*, N.S.W.

Cause of Dispute†	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
NUMBER OF DISPUTES						
Wages, Hours, and Leave ..	155	139	157	220	172	172
Physical Working Conditions ..	464	513	491	477	488	502
and Managerial Policy ..	67	92	101	74	98	93
Trade Unionism	66	73	79	61	77	69
Other						
Total Disputes	752	817	828	832	835	836
MANDAYS LOST						
Wages, Hours, and Leave ..	100,021	116,954	128,637	192,626	159,553	186,944
Physical Working Conditions ..	177,618	149,411	148,192	138,632	189,759	216,039
and Managerial Policy ..	13,771	19,533	26,462	13,741	21,259	21,270
Trade Unionism	11,990	21,542	17,277	22,943	29,540	43,781
Other						
Total Mandays Lost	303,400	307,440	320,568	367,942	400,111	468,034

* Disputes involving a stoppage of work for a minimum of 10 mandays.

† See text above table.

SOCIAL CONDITION

SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON SOCIAL AMELIORATION

The following table shows the expenditure (from revenue) by the Commonwealth and State Governments on social amelioration in New South Wales. Loan expenditure and the administrative costs associated with the Commonwealth benefits are excluded.

Table 177. Government Expenditure (from Revenue) on Social Amelioration in New South Wales

Item	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	\$ thousand				
Commonwealth—					
Age and invalid pensions	149,010	158,117	167,725	174,201	189,043
Funeral benefits for pensioners ..	321	325	349	410	524
Maternity allowances	2,665	2,649	2,569	2,475	2,514
Child endowment	48,069	59,181	59,897	61,050	68,816
Widows' pensions	11,785	15,672	17,736	18,753	21,188
Unemployment, sickness, and special benefits	11,309	8,249	5,257	5,807	6,941
Community rehabilitation	391	441	494	537	604
Total, Commonwealth	223,549	244,636	254,027	263,233	289,630
State—					
Relief of destitute, blind, aged, etc.	7,037	8,083	8,064	8,163	10,028
Maintenance of deserted wives, widows, children	1,497	1,643	1,957	2,086	2,234
Widows' pensions—Children's allowances	94	61	40		
Legal aid	134	164	208	210	260
Care of aboriginals	689	605	712	809	909
Food relief and cash assistance ..	725	895	958	1,025	1,155
Administration	593	699	869	904	963
Housing	1,535	3,632	671	666	170
Contribution to miners' pensions ..	160	160	160	320	160
Workers' Compensation (Broken Hill)	82	77	73	72	64
Total, State	12,545	16,019	13,711	14,255	15,943
Total in New South Wales	236,094	260,655	267,738	277,488	305,573

The growing expenditure reflects the expansion in the scope of government social services, higher rates of benefit, and increased numbers of beneficiaries.

COMMONWEALTH SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

The principal social service benefits provided by the Commonwealth Government are maternity allowances, child endowment, unemployment, sickness, and special benefits, and age, invalid, and widows' pensions. These services are administered by the Commonwealth Department of Social Services in terms of the Social Services Act, 1947-1967. Particulars of the pension benefits are given in the chapter "Pensions", and the other benefits are described below.

The Commonwealth Government has entered into agreements with New Zealand (in 1949) and the United Kingdom (in 1954) for reciprocity in relation to pensions, child endowment, and unemployment and sickness benefits.

Under the National Health Service, the Commonwealth also provides hospital and other benefits for the treatment and prevention of sickness. An outline of these health services is given in the chapter "Public Health".

National Welfare Fund

A National Welfare Fund has been established to finance the payment of Commonwealth social and health services benefits.

The Fund has operated since July, 1943. At first, it was used to finance funeral benefits for pensioners and maternity allowances, but from July, 1945, all except a few minor social and health benefits have been paid from the Fund. The Fund is used only to finance the benefits themselves; it is not used to meet the cost of administering the benefits or of capital works associated with the benefits.

In 1943-44 and 1944-45, the Fund received 25 per cent. of income tax collections from individuals (other than companies), up to a maximum of \$60,000,000 per annum. In the next two years, receipts consisted of a fixed amount from Consolidated Revenue and a sum equivalent to pay-roll tax collections. In the years 1947-48 to 1950-51 inclusive, the amount of social services contribution payable was substituted for the fixed sum from Consolidated Revenue, but in 1951-52, as a result of the amalgamation of income tax and social services contribution, the principle of a special contribution from Revenue plus pay-roll tax collections was restored. Since 1952-53, the Fund has received from Consolidated Revenue an amount equal to the actual expenditure from the Fund each year, and the balance in the Fund has increased only by interest on its investments.

The income and expenditure of the Fund in Australia in each of the last six years are shown below:—

Table 178. National Welfare Fund: Income and Expenditure in Australia

Year	Income		Expenditure	Credit Balance at 30th June
	Transfers from Revenue	Interest on Investments		
	\$ thousand			
1961-62	730,383	4,075	730,382	410,108
1962-63	758,589	4,118	758,588	414,225
1963-64	832,696	4,157	832,696	418,382
1964-65	890,366	4,198	890,366	422,581
1965-66	941,574	4,241	941,574	426,822
1966-67	1,031,117	4,284	1,031,117	431,106

Particulars of disbursements from the Fund in each of the last five years are shown in the following statement:—

Table 179. National Welfare Fund: Benefits Paid in Australia

Benefit	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	\$ thousand				
Age and Invalid Pensions	375,508	399,880	426,598	442,355	481,840
Widows' Pensions	31,354	41,568	47,044	50,017	56,438
Benefits to Pensioners—					
Medical	9,146	9,532	9,320	13,365	14,351
Pharmaceutical	19,866	20,602	21,564	24,071	29,280
Funeral	802	812	866	1,050	1,334
Hospital Benefits	47,326	56,216	58,790	60,743	44,631
Nursing Home Benefits					22,767
Medical Benefits	23,474	24,848	35,276	41,282	43,841
Pharmaceutical Benefits	57,044	58,236	60,638	67,713	72,001
Tuberculosis Campaign	11,354	12,066	11,604	14,665	12,176
Maternity Allowances	7,562	7,458	7,294	7,159	7,294
Child Endowment	135,420	168,758	172,830	176,432	199,282
Nutrition of Children	7,454	7,776	8,060	8,493	9,021
Unemployment, Sickness, and Special Benefits	29,314	21,624	14,540	15,557	19,044
Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service	1,396	1,490	1,604	1,660	1,844
Home Savings Grants .. .. .	...	...	11,350	13,346	11,885
Rental Rebates	38	46	130	213	142
Other Benefits	1,530	1,784	2,860	3,453	3,947
Total Expenditure	758,588	832,696	890,366	941,574	1,031,117

Maternity Allowances

Maternity allowances in respect of the births of children have been paid by the Commonwealth Government since October, 1912. The allowances are not subject to a means test.

The maternity allowance is payable to a woman who, at the time of giving birth to a child, is resident in Australia, is temporarily abroad, or (unless entitled to a similar benefit from another country) is on board a ship which is proceeding to Australia or between ports in Australia or Commonwealth Territories. The allowance is payable to a mother who is not a British subject if she or her husband resided in Australia for at least twelve months immediately before the birth of the child, or if she is likely to remain permanently in Australia. An allowance is payable in respect of the birth of a still-born child, or a child which lives for less than twelve hours, only if the child has developed for at least 5½ months.

Since July, 1947, the maternity allowance has been \$30 if there is no other child under age 16 years in the family, \$32 if there is one or two other children, and \$35 if there are three or more other children. In the case of plural births, the allowance is increased by \$10 for each additional child born.

Particulars of maternity allowances paid in New South Wales in each of the last eleven years are given in the next table:—

Table 180. Maternity Allowances Paid in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Number of Allowances Paid				Amount of Allowances Paid
	No Other Children	1 or 2 Other Children	3 or more Other Children	Total	
					\$ thousand
1957	25,367	36,918	15,102	77,387	2,504
1958	25,936	37,829	15,455	79,220	2,562
1959	26,108	38,212	15,969	80,289	2,531
1960	25,800	38,527	16,914	81,241	2,555
1961	27,345	40,796	17,610	85,751	2,799
1962	28,288	41,232	18,139	87,659	2,884
1963	26,676	38,679	17,345	82,700	2,665
1964	27,720	39,119	16,741	83,580	2,649
1965	27,945	37,167	15,480	80,592	2,569
1966	28,890	35,143	13,706	77,739	2,475
1967	29,891	36,317	12,870	79,078	2,514

In 1966–67, there were 823 claims granted in respect of twins and 10 in respect of triplets.

Child Endowment

The Commonwealth system of child endowment was introduced in July, 1941.

Endowment is payable, free of a means test, for all children (including ex-nuptial children) in the family under 16 years of age, for children under 16 years who are inmates of approved charitable institutions, and for children aged 16 and under 21 years who are full-time students and are not in employment or engaged in work on their own account. The endowment for the first (or only) child in the family under age 16 years has been payable since June, 1950, and for "student children" since January, 1964.

To qualify for endowment, the claimant and the child must be resident in Australia at the date of claim. If not Australian-born, they must have resided in Australia for one year immediately preceding the claim, except in cases where the Department of Social Services is satisfied that the claimant and the child are likely to remain permanently in Australia. Where the child's father is not a British subject, endowment is payable if the baby was born in Australia, if the mother is a British subject, or if the child is likely to remain permanently in Australia.

The rates of endowment are \$0.50 per week (since June, 1950) for the first (or only) child under 16, \$1 per week (since November, 1948) for the second child, and \$1.50 per week (since January, 1964) for the third child in the family under 16 years of age, for each child under 16 in an approved institution, and for each "student child" aged 16 and under 21 years. Weekly rates for the fourth and subsequent children under 16 in the family are (since September, 1967) in each case \$0.25 more than that payable in respect of the next eldest child under 16 in the family. As a general rule, endowment for children in family units is paid to the mother.

Particulars of Commonwealth child endowment in New South Wales in each of the last eleven years are shown below:—

Table 181. Commonwealth Child Endowment in New South Wales

At 30th June	Endowed Children under 16 Years of Age					Endowed Student Children *	Total Endowed Children	Endowment Paid during year ended 30th June
	Family Units Receiving Endowment			Approved Institutions				
	Family Units	Endowed Children		Institutions	Endowed Children			
		Total	Per Family Unit					
1957	518,942	1,081,141	2·083	119	5,606	...	1,086,747	\$ thousand 41,518
1958	531,556	1,111,199	2·090	123	5,973	...	1,117,172	42,438
1959	543,246	1,141,012	2·100	123	5,930	...	1,146,942	48,585
1960	550,258	1,162,471	2·113	126	6,337	...	1,168,808	44,650
1961	558,040	1,188,980	2·131	130	7,108	...	1,196,088	52,887
1962	566,102	1,218,517	2·152	130	6,665	...	1,225,182	47,235
1963	568,346	1,225,329	2·156	141	7,155	...	1,232,484	48,069
1964	572,377	1,237,215	2·162	142	6,937	36,950	1,281,102	59,181
1965	579,744	1,258,370	2·171	133	6,713	43,549	1,308,632	49,897
1966	587,291	1,270,262	2·163	134	5,365	45,567	1,321,194	61,050
1967	594,967	1,281,366	2·154	135	6,113	58,046	1,345,525	68,816

* Includes "student children" in approved institutions (79 in 1967).

The following table shows, for recent years, a classification of the endowed family units in New South Wales according to the number of children under 16 years of age in the family unit:—

Table 182. Commonwealth Child Endowment: Family Units in New South Wales

Number of Children under age 16 Years in Family Unit	Family Units receiving Endowment at 30th June in respect of Children under age 16 years						
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
1	208,107	208,272	209,165	209,846	210,363	214,172	217,953
2	182,289	184,144	183,704	184,483	187,472	189,909	192,519
3	97,846	99,804	100,604	102,214	104,366	105,772	107,394
4	43,193	45,306	46,048	46,646	47,577	47,833	48,183
5	15,978	17,100	17,467	17,549	17,996	17,699	17,382
6	6,624	7,104	6,955	7,030	7,213	7,260	7,070
7	2,450	2,671	2,523	2,716	2,778	2,680	2,603
8	1,032	1,083	1,238	1,189	1,246	1,264	1,205
9	348	449	417	447	479	456	441
10 and over	173	169	225	257	254	246	217
Total Family Units	558,040	566,102	568,346	572,377	579,744	587,291	594,967
Endowed Children*	1,188,980	1,218,517	1,225,329	1,237,215	1,258,370	1,270,262	1,281,366

* Excludes "student children" endowed (57,967 in 1967).

Unemployment and Sickness Benefits

The scheme of unemployment and sickness benefits provided by the Commonwealth came into operation on 1st July, 1945. The benefits are payable to persons between the ages of 16 and 65 years (60 years in the case of women), who have resided in Australia for twelve months immediately prior to the date of claim or intend to remain permanently in Australia. Persons receiving an age, invalid, widow's, or service pension, or a tuberculosis allowance, are not eligible for the benefits.

To qualify for unemployment benefit, a claimant must establish that his unemployment is not due to direct participation in a strike, that he is able and willing to undertake suitable work and has endeavoured to obtain it, and that he has registered with the Commonwealth Employment Service. Requirements for sickness benefit are temporary incapacity for work by reason of sickness or accident and the loss thereby of wages or other income.

Unemployment benefit is payable from the seventh day after the claimant becomes unemployed, or from the seventh day after the date of application, whichever is the later. Sickness benefit is payable from the seventh day after the claimant becomes incapacitated, if the claim is made within 13 weeks, and from the date of application if the claim is made after 13 weeks.

A means test is imposed, and benefit is reduced by the amount of income in excess of the limit shown below. For unemployment (but not sickness) benefit purposes, a claimant's income is taken to include the income of his spouse unless they are permanently separated. "Income" does not include child endowment or other payments for children, maternity allowances, war pensions, Commonwealth hospital and other health benefits and amounts received from registered benefit organisations, or sickness pay from an approved friendly society. There is no means test on property.

The maximum rates of benefit and permissible income (current since March, 1962) are as follows:—

		Benefit per week	Permissible Income per week
		\$	\$
Married Person (Any Age)	..	8.25	4.00
Single Person: 21 years and over	..	8.25	4.00
18 to 20 years	..	4.75	2.00
16 to 17 years	..	3.50	2.00

Additional benefit of \$6 per week may be paid for a dependent spouse and \$1.50 for each dependent child under 16 years of age. If no allowance is paid for a dependent spouse, a similar benefit may be paid for a claimant's housekeeper, provided there are one or more children under age 16 and the woman is substantially dependent on the claimant but not employed by him. A married woman is usually not entitled to receive sickness benefit in her own right if her husband can maintain her.

Special benefits may be granted to persons not qualified for unemployment or sickness benefit who, by reason of age, disability, or domestic circumstances, are unable to earn a sufficient livelihood for themselves and their dependants.

Particulars of claims admitted, beneficiaries, and payments in New South Wales in the last eleven years are shown below:—

Table 183. Commonwealth Unemployment, Sickness, and Social Benefits in New South Wales

Year ended 30th June	Claims Admitted			Receiving Benefit at 30th June			Amount of Benefits Paid (\$ thous.)
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT							
1957*	23,217	5,683	28,900	4,719	1,523	6,242	1,345
1958*	41,010	9,491	50,501	8,706	2,997	11,703	3,465
1959*	43,605	12,210	55,815	8,563	3,529	12,092	4,858
1960*	24,431	9,539	33,970	3,498	2,127	5,625	3,214
1961*	42,046	11,875	53,921	15,312	4,412	19,724	2,666
1962	74,298	20,782	95,080	11,511	5,456	16,967	8,804
1963	55,149	19,542	74,691	10,885	5,949	16,834	8,176
1964	31,405	17,727	49,132	3,258	3,593	6,851	5,084
1965	16,084	12,237	28,321	2,356	2,311	4,667	2,227
1966	27,135	13,630	40,765	4,843	2,996	7,839	2,773
1967	36,230	14,391	50,621	5,520	2,650	8,170	3,948
SICKNESS BENEFIT							
1957*	15,720	5,189	20,909	2,144	764	2,908	1,287
1958*	16,171	5,325	21,496	2,463	880	3,343	1,595
1959*	17,226	6,132	23,358	2,585	996	3,581	1,855
1960*	16,925	6,174	23,099	2,602	1,007	3,609	1,896
1961*	16,552	5,944	22,496	2,524	878	3,402	1,774
1962	17,859	6,485	24,344	3,091	1,187	4,278	2,208
1963	18,691	6,477	25,168	3,236	1,288	4,524	2,783
1964	19,476	7,154	26,630	3,034	1,331	4,365	2,794
1965	19,395	7,258	26,653	2,878	1,266	4,144	2,681
1966	19,444	7,345	26,789	2,975	1,280	4,255	2,665
1967	20,875	7,771	28,646	3,118	1,338	4,456	2,655
SPECIAL BENEFIT†							
1957*	930	456	1,386	221	451	672	234
1958*	785	571	1,356	260	509	769	325
1959*	757	623	1,380	218	517	735	285
1960*	621	611	1,232	184	513	697	278
1961*	592	547	1,139	190	501	691	264
1962	372	465	837	167	506	673	332
1963	397	465	862	127	523	650	349
1964	465	480	945	178	530	708	371
1965	497	469	966	206	469	675	349
1966	569	452	1,021	227	441	668	368
1967	580	478	1,058	185	426	611	338
TOTAL							
1957*	39,867	11,328	51,195	7,084	2,738	9,822	2,865
1958*	57,966	15,387	73,353	11,429	4,386	15,815	5,385
1959*	61,588	18,965	80,553	11,366	5,042	16,408	6,999
1960*	41,977	16,324	58,301	6,284	3,647	9,931	5,388
1961*	59,190	18,366	77,556	18,026	5,791	23,817	4,704
1962	92,529	27,732	120,261	14,769	7,149	21,918	11,345
1963	74,237	26,484	100,721	14,248	7,760	22,008	11,309
1964	51,346	25,361	76,707	6,470	5,454	11,924	8,249
1965	35,976	19,964	55,940	5,440	4,046	9,486	5,257
1966	47,148	21,427	68,575	8,045	4,717	12,762	5,807
1967	57,685	22,640	80,325	8,823	4,414	13,237	6,941

* Including Australian Capital Territory.

† Particulars of claims admitted and persons receiving benefit exclude immigrants in training for employment, but the amount of benefits paid includes payments to these immigrants.

Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service

The Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service assists disabled persons—those who are unable to work because of physical handicap or who have had to give up their employment because of sickness or injury—to reach their maximum physical fitness and to prepare for suitable employment. Rehabilitation is effected through medical and hospital treatment, physiotherapy, remedial physical training, occupational therapy, vocational training, and job placement.

Rehabilitation is provided free to persons receiving or eligible for an invalid or widow's pension or for unemployment, sickness, or special benefit, to those receiving a tuberculosis allowance, and to persons aged 14 or 15 who, without treatment or training, would be likely to qualify for an invalid pension at age 16. Persons from these groups are selected for rehabilitation if their disability is a substantial handicap for employment but can be overcome by treatment or training, and if there is a reasonable prospect that they will be able to start work within three years. Disabled persons who do not qualify for the free service may participate upon reimbursement of the cost of their treatment and training, but do not receive the rehabilitation and other allowances described below.

During treatment, a person continues to receive his pension or benefit. When vocational training begins, the pension or benefit is suspended, and a rehabilitation allowance, together with a training allowance and appropriate wife's and child's allowances, is paid instead. Other allowances and expenses are payable, and artificial aids and appliances are supplied free.

In 1966–67, 408 disabled persons were accepted for rehabilitation in New South Wales and 306 were placed in employment.

Sheltered Employment

Welfare organisations which establish sheltered workshops for the employment of disabled persons are eligible for Commonwealth subsidy towards establishment, equipment, etc., costs at the rate of \$2 for every \$1 raised from non-governmental sources. A sheltered employment allowance (see page 267) is payable to disabled persons employed in sheltered workshops.

STATE SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

The State social welfare services are limited, for the most part, to the assistance of persons not eligible for Commonwealth benefit and the provision of certain forms of assistance not available from the Commonwealth. The services are intended to provide some form of help in any case of genuine hardship, particularly where families with children are concerned. There is no specific statutory limitation to the relief that can be provided, and all cases are dealt with individually.

The services are administered by the State Department of Child Welfare and Social Welfare, through its Social Welfare Division. They are classified as primary and secondary social aids, emergency aids, children's allowances, and miscellaneous services.

Primary Social Aids

Primary social aids, which are generally subject to a means test, consist of food relief, cash sustenance, and ancillary services. Assistance of this type is provided for persons in need who have applied for, but have not yet received, Commonwealth benefits, persons not eligible or excluded from Commonwealth assistance for various reasons, persons temporarily or suddenly deprived of a means of existence, and many other classes of people.

The maximum rates of assistance per fortnight are:—

	<i>Food Relief</i>	<i>Cash Sustenance</i>
Man or woman, 21 years or more—		
With no dependent children under 16 years ..	\$7.50	\$12.00
With one or more dependent children under 16 years ..	\$9.00	\$16.50
Husband and wife—		
With no dependent children under 16 years ..	\$13.50	\$18.50
With one or more dependent children under 16 years ..	\$15.00	\$21.50

A woman with one or more dependent children may receive a mother's allowance (\$12 per fortnight) in addition to the cash sustenance payment. In each of the above cases, a permissible income of \$4 per fortnight from other sources is allowed, the maximum rates being reduced by the amount by which the assessed income exceeds the permissible income.

Unmarried persons 16 and under 21 years of age receive lower payment and are allowed a smaller permissible income.

The ancillary services that may be provided for recipients of food relief and cash sustenance include clothing and footwear, additional milk and special foods for infants and nursing mothers, special foods for persons suffering from malnutrition and ill-health, and medical treatment and medicines.

The expenditure on primary social aids amounted to \$1,082,000 in 1965-66.

Secondary Social Aids

Secondary social aids, for which there is no exact means test, are designed to meet the special need of food relief and cash sustenance recipients and pensioners and other groups of persons. They include the provision of surgical aids, artificial limbs, spectacles, and hearing aids, the transport of necessitous persons for medical treatment at hospitals and for other special purposes, the issue of blankets and baby outfits, and financial assistance to meet funeral charges and other special needs. Expenditure on secondary social aids amounted to \$77,000 in 1965-66.

Emergency Aids

Emergency aids are provided, to meet distress caused by fire, flood, or other catastrophe, in the form of cash grants, clothing, bedding, food orders, household effects, and alternative accommodation.

There is also a Housekeepers' Emergency Service, which operates in the Sydney metropolitan area and a number of country centres, and which provides help where the householder is unable to carry out normal household duties because of sickness or other emergency. The service is provided

for a limited period, except in special circumstances such as where a mother has had tuberculosis or poliomyelitis. The amount charged for the service depends upon individual family circumstances.

Home aids, as distinct from housekeepers, are available for aged persons and for certain cases of particular need to perform heavy work, such as washing and ironing, for one or two days per week.

Expenditure on the emergency housekeeping and home aid services amounted to \$250,000 in 1965-66.

Children's Allowances

Allowances for children may be paid to a mother who is widowed, deserted, or divorced, or whose husband is incapacitated or in gaol or is an age or invalid pensioner, and to a father who is an age or invalid pensioner, and is widowed or deserted, or whose wife is incapacitated or in gaol or is an age pensioner. Assistance in this form is also granted for the children of unmarried mothers. The allowances are paid for children up to school-leaving age of 15 years; but if a child is an invalid or is otherwise incapacitated, or if the case has unusual features which call for special consideration, the allowance may be continued for a period beyond school-leaving age.

The rate of allowance varies in accordance with the claimant's means, and ranges from \$0.50 to \$2.00 per week for each eligible child.

The number of parents in receipt of allowances for children during 1965-66, according to grounds of eligibility, were as follows:—

Widows	1,030
Deserted Wives, Divorcees ..	1,664
Unmarried Mothers ..	498
Husbands Incapacitated, etc.	620
Husbands in Gaol	210
Other	29
Total Parents	<hr/> 4,051 <hr/>

The number of children for whom allowances were paid during 1965-66 was 9,886, and expenditure amounted to \$417,000.

Miscellaneous Social Aids

Miscellaneous social aids include grants to church and philanthropic organisations, special Christmas grants, and the provision of temporary accommodation for homeless women and children. Expenditure on these aids amounted to \$220,000 in 1965-66.

CHILD WELFARE

The care of children under the supervision of the State is a function of the Department of Child Welfare in terms of the Child Welfare Act, 1939-1967. There is an Advisory Council to advise the Minister upon matters relevant to the welfare of children.

The Child Welfare Act provides for the care and maintenance of State wards, the assistance of children of necessitous parents, the supervision of children in private foster homes and charitable institutions and in pre-school kindergartens and day nurseries, the protection of children from ill-treatment and neglect, the maintenance of juvenile offenders in State institutions, and the supervision of those released on probation from courts or discharged from State institutions. The Act prevents the employment of children in dangerous occupations and regulates their employment in public performances and in street trading. Special courts, called Children's Courts, are maintained to deal with offences committed by or against children and to adjudicate in regard to affiliation proceedings.

Other Acts having special reference to the welfare of children are the Adoption of Children Act, 1965-1966, and the Maintenance Act, 1964, described below, and the Guardianship of Infants Act, 1934, by which, in legal disputes as to guardianship, the mother is accorded equal rights with the father.

The use of tobacco by juveniles and the supply of intoxicating liquor to them are prohibited by the Juvenile Smoking Suppression Act and the Liquor Act, respectively. A period of compulsory school attendance, viz., from 6 to 15 years of age, is prescribed by the Public Instruction Act. Exemptions from school attendance may be granted in certain cases by the Child Welfare Department.

The Department also supervises immigrant children in New South Wales not under the care of parents or relatives.

The number of children under the care or supervision of the Child Welfare Department in each of the last six years, is shown in the following table. The figures do not include children licensed for street-trading or for employment in public entertainment.

Table 184. Children in the Care of, or Supervised by the State at 30th June

Classification	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Children in the Care of the State—						
In foster homes or with relatives	3,160	3,351	3,738	3,905	4,030	4,248
In charitable homes*	795	926	931	988	*	*
In residential employment	53	58	48	42	44	82
With own parents	170	180	178	225	193	174
In training schools	1,093	1,175	1,186	1,160	1,203	1,225
In shelters	160	138	143	129	160	195
In depots, homes, hostels	677	751	758	761	860	897
In special institutions	25	27	27	27	25	25
In mental hospitals	87	80	82	80	71	66
In other hospitals	9	5	4	11	32	29
Other	28	25	54	91	96	47
Total in the Care of the State	6,257	6,716	7,149	7,419	6,714	6,988
Children Supervised by the State—						
Living with parents receiving children's allowance	7,213	7,205	6,974	9,248	9,886	10,212
Living in charitable homes*	*	*	*	*	984	1,074
On probation	3,863	5,185	5,911	6,288	7,000	6,804
After-care (ex-institution inmates)	922	815	850	850	792	779
Total Supervised by the State	11,998	13,205	13,735	16,386	18,662	18,869
Total Children under Care and Supervision	18,255	19,921	20,884	23,805	25,376	25,857
Maintained or Subsidised by the State	12,855	13,238	13,411	15,739	16,717	17,600
Not Maintained or Subsidised by the State	5,400	6,683	7,473	8,066	8,659	8,257

* Children maintained by the State in private charitable homes were, until April, 1966, required to be admitted to State control.

STATE WARDS

Under the Child Welfare Act, children may be admitted to control as State wards upon application by parents or other guardians where the conditions of home life are unsatisfactory or the children are orphaned or deserted. Neglected or uncontrollable or delinquent children may be placed under control as State wards by order of the Children's Court.

The Minister is the guardian of State wards. His guardianship usually terminates at 18 years, but in certain cases supervision may continue until the age of 21 years.

Where practicable, State wards are placed with approved foster parents to be maintained under normal conditions of home life. Allowances are paid to the foster parents, and medical, dental, and other special expenses, such as equipment for school or employment, are met by the Department. The allowances usually cease when children reach the normal school-leaving age, but they may be continued, with the Minister's approval, to enable a ward to further his secondary or tertiary education, or in cases of ill-health or physical disability. District officers of the Child Welfare Department exercise supervision over wards placed with foster parents, and assist in their placement in employment after they leave school. The earnings of wards placed in employment may be supplemented by the Department.

State wards not placed with foster parents are cared for in homes operated by the Child Welfare Department. The Department maintains "receiving" homes for new wards or children remanded for further court appearance, a home for babies (which also provides pre-natal and post-natal care for pregnant girls), homes for intellectually handicapped children, two special training homes where boys are trained in farming work and girls in domestic science, clerical work, etc., and homes for pre-school and school-age children.

The number of State wards at 30th June, 1967, was 5,622 (2,906 boys and 2,716 girls). Of these, 4,330 were boarded out with foster parents, 174 were restored to their parents, 1,071 were being cared for in the 23 homes operated by the Department or in psychiatric hospitals, etc., and 47 were on leave or had absconded. The allowances paid for wards with foster parents or in charitable institutions amounted in 1966-67 to \$774,000.

CHILDREN IN FOSTER HOMES AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

Children may be placed by their parents or guardians in licensed private foster homes or charitable institutions conducted by religious bodies and other organisations, in preference to being boarded out as State wards. If the parents or guardians of children in the care of charitable institutions fail to pay maintenance, allowances in respect of the children (similar to those paid in respect of children of necessitous parents), may be paid to the institutions by the State. (Before April, 1966, children in this category were admitted to State control as State wards.) At 30th June, 1967, 1,074 such allowances were being paid.

Any place used for the reception and care of one or more children under 7 years of age apart from their parents (or other blood relatives) must, in general, be licensed by the Child Welfare Department.

At 30th June, 1967, there were 196 licensed private foster homes (with 340 inmates under age 7 years) and 84 licensed charitable institutions (with 1,929 inmates under age 7 years). There were also 536 licensed pre-school kindergartens and day nurseries.

ASSISTANCE OF CHILDREN OF NECESSITOUS PARENTS

An important activity of the Child Welfare Department relates to the maintenance of the children of necessitous parents in their own homes. Allowances for this purpose are paid under the system of allowances for children outlined on page 238.

CHILDREN LICENSED FOR EMPLOYMENT IN PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT, ETC.

The following table shows the number of children licensed during recent years to be employed in public entertainment or to engage in street-trading:—

Table 185. Children Licensed for Employment in Public Entertainment, etc.

Year ended 30th June	Employment in Public Entertainment						Street-trading		
	Boys	Girls	Children				Boys		
			Aged 7 to 9	Aged 10 to 12	Aged 13 to 15	Total	Aged 14	Aged 15	Total
1962	353	390	255	296	192	743	343	133	476
1963	366	446	382	257	173	812	207	142	349
1964	481	503	399	343	242	984	277	135	412
1965	296	325	318	192	111	621	196	128	324
1966	396	538	465	310	159	934	157	94	251
1967	519	437	513	289	154	956	108	91	199

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN

Legal provision is contained in the Adoption of Children Act, 1965-1966, for the permanent adoption of children upon order of the Supreme Court in its equity jurisdiction. Application to the Court may be made on behalf of adopting parents by the Director of Child Welfare or by the principal officer of a private adoption agency. If over 12 years of age, the child's consent to adoption is necessary, unless the Court dispenses with it owing to special circumstances.

An order of adoption terminates all rights and liabilities between the child and his natural parents. An adopted child takes the surname of his adopting parent in substitution for his own surname; orders of adoption are registered by the Registrar-General.

The following table shows particulars of children adopted in 1938-39 and the last six years:—

Table 186. Child Welfare Department: Children Adopted

Year ended 30th June	Sex		Age		Relationship of Adopting Parents			Total Children Adopted
	Boys	Girls	Under 1 year	1 year or more	Natural Parent	Other Relative	Not Related	
1939	547	565	287	825	504	137	471	1,112
1962	626	636	874	388	192	21	1,049	1,262
1963	701	650	939	412	168	45	1,138	1,351
1964	688	669	1,030	327	115	23	1,219	1,357
1965	721	672	1,097	296	123	22	1,248	1,393
1966	908	831	1,274	465	126	26	1,587	1,739
1967	751	659	1,155	255	117	18	1,275	1,410

In some cases, more than one child is adopted into the family. The number of adopting families in 1966-67 was 1,377; of these, 754 were families with children, and 623 were childless. The adopting parents in 1966-67 included 40 with an income of less than \$2,000 per annum, 466 with an income from \$2,000 to \$2,999, 639 with an income from \$3,000 to \$4,999, and 232 with an income of \$5,000 or more.

DELINQUENT CHILDREN

Cases of juvenile offenders under the age of 18 years are dealt with in the Children's Courts by magistrates with special qualifications for the treatment of delinquent children. No child under the age of 8 years is held responsible for an offence.

Children committed to institutions may be detained in custody until the expiration of the period specified by the Court, or until reaching the age of 18 years. Committal to an institution is a final resort, and many of the children brought before the courts are released after admonition, or on probation. The Child Welfare Department exercises control of delinquent children committed to State institutions and supervises those released on probation or discharged from the institutions.

There are six shelters and hostels for the reception and temporary detention of delinquent children, as well as training schools for delinquent boys at Windsor, Mittagong, Muswellbrook, and Gosford and training schools for girls at Parramatta and Thornleigh. There is a special school for truants at Burradoo, and special institutions at Tamworth (for boys) and Hay (for girls) for those who have failed to respond to the rehabilitation training at other training schools.

Statistics of the Children's Courts are shown on page 403 of this volume. Particulars of truancy are given in the chapter "Education".

DESERTED CHILDREN

In cases of desertion of wife or of legitimate children, the husband or father may be ordered, in terms of the Maintenance Act, 1964, to pay periodical contributions for their support. In cases relating to ex-nuptial children, the father may be ordered to pay the expenses incidental to birth and periodical contributions for maintenance. Mothers may be required to contribute towards the support of their children in certain cases.

A wife who has been deserted by her husband, without just cause, for a period of six months, is eligible to apply for widow's pension in terms of the (Commonwealth) Social Services Act, 1947-1967.

Legislation provides for reciprocity in respect of orders for maintenance throughout Australia, and between New South Wales and a number of overseas countries.

For disobedience to or non-compliance with the orders, male offenders may be committed to prison, and from the value of their work while in prison the cost of their upkeep may be deducted and the balance applied to the satisfaction of the orders.

In 1967, the Courts of Petty Sessions made 2,151 orders for maintenance of wife, 1,254 for maintenance of child, and 91 for expenses incidental to the birth of an ex-nuptial child. Further statistics are given in the chapter "Law and Crime".

IMMIGRANT CHILDREN

By delegation of ministerial powers under the Commonwealth Immigration (Guardianship of Children) Act, 1946-1952, the Director of the Child Welfare Department supervises immigrant children in New South Wales under 21 years of age and not under the care of a parent or relative.

The number of immigrant children under supervision at 30th June, 1967 was 278. During the year, there were 295 arrivals and 448 were discharged from supervision.

CHILD WELFARE DEPARTMENT—EXPENDITURE

The expenditure and revenue of the Child Welfare Department in 1938-39 and the last six years are shown below:—

Table 187. Child Welfare Department: Expenditure and Revenue

Year ended 30th June	Expenditure*							Revenue †
	Allowances for—		Head Office— Administration		State Institutions		Total	
	Children of Invalids, Deserted Wives, etc.	Children Boarded Out	Salaries and Wages	Other	Salaries and Wages	Other		
\$ thousand								
1939	490	174	79	31	102	81	957	42
1962	378	546	918	294	1,252	633	4,022	274
1963	354	595	920	289	1,406	621	4,185	271
1964	334	686	1,043	330	1,563	647	4,604	347
1965	388	892	1,253	364	1,814	734	5,446	371
1966	417	974	1,309	425	1,923	762	5,810	349
1967	438	774	1,408	511	2,205	931	6,267	424

* Excluding items (e.g., rates) charged to the votes of other Departments.

† Maintenance of State wards, sales of farm produce, etc.

The table does not include loan expenditure on child welfare institutions, which totalled \$1,284,000 in 1965-66 and \$569,000 in 1966-67.

CARE OF THE AGED AND CHRONICALLY ILL

There are four institutions directly administered by the State for the care and treatment of the aged, infirm, and chronically ill. At 30th June, 1967, these institutions provided 660 beds in their "home" sections and 1,404 beds in their "hospital" sections; special wards are maintained for persons suffering from particular diseases, and there is a special alcoholics rehabilitation ward. Further information on the medical treatment of aged persons is given in the chapter "Public Health".

At 31st December, 1967, there were 11,633 beds registered in private nursing homes, including registered voluntary and religious institutions. The basic interests of patients in these nursing homes (approximately 85 per cent. of whom are aged 65 years or more) are protected by the requirement that such homes are licensed by the State and are subject to regular inspection.

The Housing Commission of New South Wales provides housing at low rentals for aged persons. The scheme has been financed since 1959-60 mainly from a share of the proceeds of taxes on poker machines. By 30th June, 1966, a total of 3,050 dwelling units had been completed.

The Commonwealth Government makes grants, in terms of the Aged Persons Homes Act, 1954-1967, to assist private organisations (usually religious, charitable, or benevolent organisations) and local government authorities to meet the cost of providing homes for the accommodation of aged persons. The grants have been made since 1957 on the basis of \$4 for each \$2 (excluding government assistance and borrowed money) raised by the organisation. From the inception of the scheme in 1954 to 30th June, 1966, grants amounting to \$15,565,000 had been approved in New South Wales for 354 homes accommodating 6,217 aged persons.

Several societies are engaged in charitable relief. Some conduct institutions such as homes for children and the aged; others supply casual aid for indigent persons, help for discharged prisoners, shipwreck relief, etc. In many suburbs and country towns, benevolent societies are active in the relief of local distress.

Charitable societies, as a general rule, must be registered under the Charitable Collections Act, 1934-1941. It is not lawful for any person to make an appeal for support for any charity unless the charity is registered, or is exempted from registration, under the Act. Registered charities must be administered by a responsible committee or other body consisting of not less than three persons; proper books of account must be kept, and the accounts are subject to audit and inspection.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES

Friendly societies may be divided into two classes—those which provide some or all of the orthodox benefits (e.g., sick pay, funeral donations, and medical, pharmaceutical, and hospital benefits), and those miscellaneous societies which are within the scope of friendly societies legislation but are concerned only with the dispensing of medicine for members of other friendly societies.

At 30th June, 1967, there were 10 affiliated societies (i.e., societies with branches), 33 single societies with no branches, and 20 miscellaneous societies. The members of sickness and funeral funds numbered 140,261 (109,445 men, 24,223 women, and 6,593 juveniles). Members of medical funds and hospital funds (many of whom were also members of sickness and funeral funds) numbered 303,705 and 295,701, respectively.

The sickness benefit in the largest societies is \$2.10 per week during the first six months of illness, \$1.50 for the second six months, \$0.50 or \$1 for the third, and \$0.50 for the fourth period of six months; a rate of \$0.25 per week is paid during the remainder of illness, that is after the first two years.

The funeral benefits usually range from \$20 to \$80 at death of the member, according to the period of membership, and a contingent benefit of \$20 or \$30 is payable on death of his wife. In several societies, members may assure for additional amounts, and in some of them it is possible to assure for \$7,000, the maximum allowed by law. A separate benefit for widows of members—usually \$30—may be assured in most of the societies for a stated contribution.

The rates of contribution for sick pay and funeral donations vary according to the rates of benefit, the average contribution being about 4 cents per week for sick pay and 2 cents per week for funeral benefits.

In most cases, the form of the medical and pharmaceutical benefits available to members is the reimbursement of a portion (varying according to rate of contributions) of the costs of medical attention or medicines.

Particulars of the receipts and expenditure and the accumulated funds of friendly societies are given in the chapter "Private Finance".

STATE SUBVENTION TO FRIENDLY SOCIETIES

Since 1908, the State has paid an annual subvention to the friendly societies to relieve aged members of the necessity of paying contributions.

The amount of subvention which may be claimed in each year is a sum equal to the amount of contributions for sickness, funeral, and medical benefits in respect of the following men over 65 years of age and women over 60 years—(a) those who were members at 30th June, 1932, and at the date of application for subvention had been members for a continuous period of 15 years; (b) widows or widowed mothers of deceased members who were members at 30th June, 1932, and had been members for 15 years continuously; (c) widows and widowed mothers in respect of whom subvention was being paid at 30th June, 1932. A proportion of each year's subvention in respect of medical benefits is advanced to the societies at quarterly intervals pending determination of the annual claims.

Particulars of the amounts paid to the societies in various years since 1938-39 are as follows:—

Year	Amount	Year	Amount	Year	Amount
	\$		\$		\$
1938-39	152,234	1961-62	294,328	1964-65	280,724
1959-60	281,614	1962-63	291,484	1965-66	259,130
1960-61	296,184	1963-64	271,852	1966-67	262,862

COMMUNITY ADVANCEMENT AND SETTLEMENT SOCIETIES

The Co-operation Act, 1923-1967, provides, *inter alia*, for the formation of community advancement societies and community settlement societies. Community advancement societies may be formed to provide any community service or benefit—e.g., to supply water, gas, and electricity, to establish factories, to purchase machinery for members, to buy land, purchase or erect dwellings for sale or rental to members, to maintain buildings for education, recreation, etc.

Community settlement societies may be formed for the purpose of acquiring land in order to settle or retain people thereon, and providing any community service.

Up to 30th June, 1967, 327 community advancement societies had been registered under the Act, and there were 180 societies on the register at that date. Most of these societies were formed with the object of erecting and maintaining public halls, or for establishing recreation or social clubs. Eight community settlement societies have been registered, but only one was on the register at 30th June, 1967.

PARKS AND RECREATION RESERVES

In terms of the National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1967, certain areas of the State have been reserved as "national parks" or as "State parks" (which are smaller in area than national parks), and other areas have been set aside as "historic sites". The Act provides that these reservations can be revoked or altered, and lands within the reservations can be appropriated or resumed, only by Act of Parliament.

The largest national park in the State is the Kosciusko National Park, which comprises 1,322,000 acres in the Kosciusko highlands and extends about 100 miles northward from the Victorian border to the Australian Capital Territory. The Royal National Park (36,700 acres) and Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park (35,300 acres) are situated on the southern and northern fringes (respectively) of Sydney, while the Blue Mountains National Park (243,000 acres), Dharug National Park (29,000 acres), and Brisbane Water National Park (16,500 acres) are within 100 miles of Sydney. Six other national parks (totalling 277,000 acres), seven State parks (23,000 acres), six historic sites, and 47 nature reserves (104,000 acres), have been established throughout the State.

A Director of National Parks and Wildlife has been appointed under the Act with responsibility (subject to the control of the Minister for Lands) for the administration of the National Parks and Wildlife Service and the protection of flora and fauna in New South Wales. At 30th June, 1968, the Director had been vested with responsibility for the care, control, and management of five of the National parks in the State, a State park, three historic sites, and the nature reserves. The other national and State parks and historic sites which have been brought within the ambit of the National Parks and Wildlife Act are the responsibility of trustees appointed by the Governor. Expenditure on all national parks, etc., is met from the National Parks and Wildlife Fund, which benefits from Government grants, public admission charges, etc., and which is controlled by the Director of National Parks and Wildlife.

The care, control, and management of lands which have been set aside, in terms of the Public Parks Act, for the purposes of public recreation, convenience, health, or enjoyment, are the responsibility of trustees (local government authorities or private citizens), appointed by the Governor. About 8,000 acres of land throughout the State have been reserved or dedicated for these purposes, many of the areas being set aside for various types of recreation.

In or adjacent to many towns and villages, there are areas of Crown land reserved as commons, on which locally owned stock may be depastured. The use of these lands is regulated by local authorities, and nominal fees are usually charged to defray the cost of supervision and maintenance. Local land boards regularly review the requirements for commons in country centres, and this has led to a reduction in the size of many commons and diversion of the land for other uses.

The Zoological Gardens at Taronga Park, on the northern side of Sydney Harbour, were opened in 1916. The area is about 70 acres. The natural formation has been retained as far as practicable, with the object of displaying the animals in natural surroundings, and an aquarium has been built within the Gardens. In 1966-67, admissions to the grounds numbered 782,118, and to the aquarium, 268,538. The receipts of the zoological department of the Taronga Park Trust amounted to \$428,336 in 1966-67, excluding an annual State grant of \$50,000, and expenditure amounted to \$446,568. Exhibits at 30th June, 1967 comprised 1,024 mammals, 2,700 birds, 189 reptiles, and 957 fish.

WELFARE OF ABORIGINES

The welfare of the aboriginal natives of New South Wales is the responsibility of the Aborigines Welfare Board, of which the Under Secretary of the Chief Secretary's Department is chairman. Provision is made for ten other members, comprising the Superintendent of Aborigines Welfare, officers of the Departments of Education and Public Health, a senior police officer, experts in agriculture, sociology or anthropology, two members nominated by the Minister, and two members (one a full-blood and the other a full-blood or having an admixture of aboriginal blood) representing the aboriginal race.

It is the policy of the Board to encourage the assimilation of aborigines into the general community. The Board sponsors the erection of houses in town areas for leasing to aborigines at low rentals, and provides housing loans to aborigines at low rates of interest. It also assists in the establishment of adult education classes for aborigines, makes available scholarships for aboriginal students in secondary schools, and provides other financial and material aid for educational purposes.

The Board maintains a number of Aboriginal Stations and Reserves in various parts of the State. Each station is administered by a resident welfare officer, and is an aboriginal community settlement with a home for each family. Every family on the station is expected to provide for its own needs, and able-bodied men are required to seek employment; the sick, aged and indigent may receive free food, clothing, and medical attention. Aboriginal reserves do not have the same facilities as stations, and are usually supervised by non-resident welfare officers. A welfare officer's responsibility is not restricted to his own station, and he provides guidance and assistance to aborigines throughout his sub-district of the State.

Aboriginal children whose parents are unable to care for them may be committed to the Board's control. The children may be boarded out with foster parents or in approved charitable institutions, or may be placed in suitable employment. There is a training home for girls at Cootamundra, and a home for boys at Kinchela on the Macleay River; at 30th June, 1967, the enrolment at these homes was 17 and 36 respectively.

The following table shows particulars of the aboriginal stations and reserves and of the Board's expenditure in 1946-47 and the last six years. Expenditure by the Department of Education on the education of aboriginal children in special schools is not included.

Table 188. Aborigines Welfare Board: Stations and Reserves, and Expenditure

At 30th June	Aboriginal Stations			Aboriginal Reserves			Expenditure during Year ended 30th June	
	Number	Resident Aboriginals	Aboriginals Receiving Rations *	Number	Resident Aboriginals	Aboriginals Receiving Rations *	From Revenue	From Loans (New Bldgs., etc.)
							\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1947	18	2,530	373	32	2,048	159	115·2	10·5
1962	16	2,981	193	38	3,101	188	561·7	251·4
1963	15	2,687	187	39	3,520	125	688·9	250·0
1964	14	2,563	194	42	3,325	208	605·4	280·0
1965	14	2,484	119	42	4,197	155	712·2	332·0
1966	13	2,181	89	42	3,957	109	808·9	540·0
1967	12	2,263	90	47	4,324	38	909·1	500·0

* Included in "resident aboriginals".

Many voluntary organisations take an active interest in the welfare of aboriginals and generally assist in their assimilation into the general community. Several organisations provide finance for scholarships for aboriginal students in secondary schools and tertiary institutions.

Aboriginals are eligible for Commonwealth age, invalid, and widows' pensions, maternity allowances, child endowment, and unemployment and sickness benefits.

RELIGION

In New South Wales, there is no established church and freedom of worship is accorded in all religious denominations.

When the population census is taken in Australia, there is no legal obligation to answer the question as to religion. A classification of the population according to religion, as recorded at the censuses of 1954, 1961, and 1966, is shown in the next table; those not stating religion represented 8.9, 9.9, and 9.0 per cent. of the total population at the respective censuses.

Table 189. Religions of the Population, N.S.W.

Religion	Number of Persons			Proportion per cent. of Total stating Religion		
	1954	1961	1966	1954	1961	1966
Christian—						
Church of England ..	1,446,571	1,556,965	1,622,066	46.97	44.12	42.12
Catholic, Roman* ..	289,637	476,127	446,298	} 27.05	29.24	30.50
Catholic*	554,816	555,655	728,481			
Presbyterian	302,984	333,635	353,084	9.70	9.45	9.17
Methodist	275,188	294,280	305,733	8.81	8.34	7.94
Orthodox	29,133	57,852	96,606	0.93	1.64	2.51
Baptist	40,283	50,805	55,774	1.29	1.44	1.45
Lutheran	17,033	27,533	30,019	0.55	0.78	0.78
Congregational ..	21,280	21,743	23,017	0.68	0.62	0.60
Salvation Army ..	12,825	15,642	17,368	0.41	0.44	0.45
Seventh Day Adventist ..	10,476	12,431	14,437	0.34	0.35	0.37
Church of Christ ..	10,567	12,889	13,940	0.34	0.37	0.36
Other Christian ..	75,015	63,814	68,090	1.76	1.81	1.77
Total Christian ..	3,085,808	3,479,371	3,774,913	98.83	98.60	98.01
Non-Christian—						
Hebrew	19,583	24,026	25,913	0.63	0.68	0.67
Other	1,704	2,888	4,454	0.05	0.08	0.12
Total Non-Christian ..	21,287	26,914	30,367	0.68	0.76	0.79
Indefinite, No Religion ..	15,231	22,704	46,096	0.49	0.64	1.20
Total Stating Religion ..	3,122,326	3,528,989	3,851,376	100.00	100.00	100.00
No Reply	301,203	388,024	382,447	...	...	...
Total Population ..	3,423,529	3,917,013	4,233,823	...	...	...

* So described on individual census schedules.

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS

THEATRES AND PUBLIC HALLS, ETC.

Buildings in which public meetings (other than meetings for religious worship) or public entertainments are held, and, since December, 1954, drive-in and open-air theatres, must be licensed under the Theatres and Public Halls Act. A licence may be refused if proper provision is not made for public safety, health, and convenience, or if the site or building is unsuitable for the purpose of public meeting or entertainment. Plans of buildings intended to be used as theatres and public halls must be approved by the Chief Secretary before erection is begun. In terms of the Sunday Entertainment Act, 1966, certain public entertainments or public meetings are authorised after 12.30 p.m. on Sundays (before 12.30 p.m. with the Chief Secretary's permission), unless specifically prohibited by the Chief Secretary.

Cinematograph films are subject to censorship before exhibition in New South Wales. The Commonwealth Customs authorities review the films imported from overseas countries. State officials review the films made in Australia, and may take action in terms of the Theatres and Public Halls Act in respect of imported films. This Act also provides for limitation of the number of licences granted for the exhibition of cinematograph films, and applications in regard thereto are dealt with by the Theatres and Films Commission, subject to appeal to the District Court.

In 1965, the number of picture theatres showing 35 millimetre films in New South Wales was 306 and their aggregate seating capacity was 228,603, representing an average of 747 per theatre; 86 of the theatres

(with an average seating capacity of 1,127) were located in Sydney and suburbs, and 220 (with an average capacity of 599) in other districts. In addition, there were 16 drive-in and 24 open-air theatres in the State showing 35 mm. films. There were also 6 touring theatres showing 35 mm. films and 21 theatres (including a touring theatre) for 16 mm. films.

HORSE RACING, TROTTING, AND GREYHOUND RACING

Horse racing, trotting, and greyhound racing in New South Wales are subject to regulation in terms of the Gaming and Betting Act, 1912-1967. Racecourses, which may be operated only by non-proprietary associations, must be licensed. The Act prescribes limits on the number of racecourses which may be licensed and on the number of race meetings which may be held on the courses each year.

So far as the actual conduct of race meetings is concerned, horse racing is controlled by the Australian Jockey Club, trotting by the N.S.W. Trotting Club Ltd., and greyhound racing by the Greyhound Racing Control Board (which is appointed by the Governor).

Bookmakers may be licensed by the racing clubs and associations to operate on various racecourses or groups of racecourses. Racing clubs may be required by the State Government to install totalizators on their racecourses and to use them at every race meeting. Betting on horse, trotting, and greyhound races is permitted if the bets are made on licensed racecourses or (since 1964) through off-course totalizator agencies (see below). In terms of the Gaming and Betting Act, betting is not permitted in connection with any other sport.

A Totalizator Agency Board was established by the State Government in 1964 to conduct off-course totalizator betting in New South Wales, in terms of the Totalizator (Off-course Betting) Act, 1964. The Board (which is appointed by the Governor) comprises two members nominated by the Treasurer and seven members nominated by the various racing clubs. It is authorised to conduct off-course betting in respect of any race or combination of races held on racecourses within Australia, and for this purpose, to establish branches throughout the State.

In general, the Board receives betting investments as agent for the club operating the totalizator on the racecourse at which the relevant races are held, and the investments received by the Board are pooled with the investments on the club's own totalizator. However, the Board may also conduct its own pool of investments. Of the total betting investments placed with the Board, 5½ per cent. is remitted to the State Treasury and 7½ per cent. is credited to the Board as commission. The commission earned by the Board is to be used firstly to meet its operating expenses, secondly to meet the cost of establishing and extending branches throughout the State, and thirdly, to make periodical payments to the racing clubs. Until the commission is sufficient to meet these expenses, the Board's operating expenses and the cost of establishing branches are to be met from loans by racing clubs; by 30th June, 1967, these loans amounted to \$3,310,000, of which \$1,152,000 had been repaid to the racing clubs.

During 1966-67, off-course betting investments with the Board amounted to \$106,143,000. At 30th June, 1967, the Board was operating 74 branches and 103 agencies, and telephone facilities were available in Sydney and seven country centres.

Particulars of the total totalizator investments and of bookmakers' turnover (estimated on the basis of tax collected on the total bets made) are given for recent years in the next table:—

190. Totalizator Investments and Bookmakers' Turnover

Year ended June	Totalizator Investments	Licensed Bookmakers' Turnover (approximate)	Year ended June	Totalizator Investments	Licensed Bookmakers' Turnover (approximate)
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.		\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1956	27,290	226,450	1962	27,759	227,087
1957	26,426	226,339	1963	28,145	237,338
1958	27,661	226,294	1964	28,600	238,937
1959	28,680	200,402	1965	42,155	279,389
1960	29,382	221,585	1966	94,317	267,987
1961	27,354	223,822	1967	146,084	283,346

Particulars of taxes in connection with racing are shown in the chapter "Public Finance".

POKER MACHINES

The operation of poker machines in non-proprietary clubs was sanctioned by the Gaming and Betting (Poker Machines) Act, 1956. The clubs must have a licence for the machines and must pay annual licence taxes on them. The basic licence tax is \$100 for each 5 cent machine, \$200 for each 10 cent machine, and an amount ranging from \$1,100 to \$3,000 per machine (depending on the number of machines) for each 20 cent machine. A supplementary tax is payable at the rate of 15 per cent. of a club's net revenue from poker machines; a lower rate is charged if the net revenue is between \$10,000 and \$20,601, and no tax is payable if the net revenue is \$10,000 or less per annum. Additional tax is payable at the rate of 2½ per cent. on the excess of the net revenue over \$100,000, and a further 2½ per cent. on the excess over \$200,000 per annum. Part of the tax proceeds (\$1,000,000 in each of the years from 1963-64 to 1966-67 has been paid to the Housing Account to provide homes for the aged, and the balance has been allocated to public hospitals.

At 30th June, 1967, 1,394 clubs were licensed to operate poker machines, and the machines licensed included 3,150 20c machines, 10,353 10c machines, and 5,923 5c machines. The proceeds of the licence taxes during 1966-67 amounted to \$19,650,000.

STATE LOTTERIES

State lotteries, with cash prizes, have been conducted in New South Wales since August, 1931, in terms of the State Lotteries Act. In addition to the ordinary lotteries, "special" and "mammoth" or "jackpot" lotteries have been conducted regularly since July, 1947 and November, 1954, respectively. "Opera House" lotteries were introduced in November, 1957, to help in providing funds for building the Sydney Opera House.

Each lottery comprises 100,000 tickets. The price of a ticket is 55 cents in the ordinary lotteries, \$1 in the special lotteries, \$2 in the jackpot lotteries, and \$6 in Opera House lotteries (\$10 in the first six Opera House lotteries). The first prize is \$12,000 for ordinary lotteries, \$24,000 for the special lotteries, \$60,000 for jackpot lotteries, and \$200,000 for Opera House lotteries.

From the proceeds of the sale of tickets in each lottery, a sum is apportioned for prizes and the balance is paid to Consolidated Revenue or, in the case of Opera House Lotteries, to the Sydney Opera House Account.

Table 191. State Lotteries

Year ended 30th June	Lotteries Filled				Subscriptions	Cash Prizes Allotted *	Excess of Subscriptions over Cash Prizes	Administrative Expenses
	Ordinary	Special	Mammoth or Jackpot	Opera House				
					\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1962	209	109	24	20	39,195	24,495	14,700	1,283
1963	204	118	25	27	44,220	27,500	16,720	1,261
1964	196	119	42	26	46,680	29,130	17,550	1,324
1965	186	124	47	28	48,830	30,455	18,375	1,470
1966	170	124	48	28	48,150	30,025	18,125	1,522
1967	170	133	53	28	50,171	30,904	19,266	1,526

* Excludes the value of tickets given as consolation prizes.

ART UNIONS

The Lotteries and Art Unions Act makes provision for the legal promotion of art unions, and for the conduct of raffles and games of chance by registered charities, etc. During the year ended 30th June, 1967, 246 art unions were conducted, at prices ranging from 10 cents to \$20 per ticket. Of the 6,880,826 tickets sold, 6,507,826 or 95 per cent., were at prices of \$1 or less. Total income amounted to \$3,227,050 and expenditure was \$1,870,288, leaving net proceeds of \$1,356,762. The main items of expenditure were prizes \$830,378, advertising, postage, etc., \$424,355, and salaries, commissions, etc., \$483,132.

REGULATION OF LIQUOR TRADE

The sale of intoxicating liquor is subject to regulation by the State Government in terms of the Liquor Act, 1912, as subsequently amended. Important amendments in respect of trading hours, registrations of clubs, the supply of liquor to restaurants and canteens, and the standard of accommodation in hotels were enacted in 1946, 1954, 1963, and 1966. The 1954 amendment incorporated the findings of a Royal Commission on the Liquor Trade (which are summarised on page 608 of Year Book No. 55) and the result of a referendum on trading hours (see page 257 of this issue).

For purposes of administration, the State is divided into 104 licensing districts. Under the amending Act of 1954, not less than three nor more than five stipendiary magistrates, appointed as licensing magistrates, constitute the Licensing Court for each district of the State. Among the Court's functions are the control of licensed premises and the determination of applications for new licences. The same bench of magistrates also constitutes the Licences Reduction Board, first appointed in 1920 to reduce the number of publicans' (and, later, wine) licences.

LIQUOR LICENCES

The sale of intoxicating liquor in New South Wales, except by persons holding a licence, is prohibited. The kinds of liquor licences and permits issued, the authorities they confer, and fees current in January, 1968, are summarised in the table on pages 254 and 255.

Conditions under which the Licensing Court may approve applications for removal of publicans', Australian wine, or spirit merchants' licences from one place to another in New South Wales were amended in 1946 and 1954, with a view to their more equitable distribution throughout the State. The Court may not make an order of removal unless satisfied that it is in the interests of the public in the neighbourhood of the proposed new site, and not detrimental to public interests in the area from which the licence is to be removed.

Compensation in respect of licences terminated by order of or surrender to the Licences Reduction Board was until 1958-59 paid from the Compensation Fund (into which were paid annual levies collected from licensees and owners between 1920 and 1926). The Fund was exhausted in 1958-59, and any compensation payments since then have been met from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Registered clubs in New South Wales were limited in number to 85 (the number existing in March, 1906) until 1st April, 1947, when provisions for additional registrations increased the maximum permissible number to 414. The apportionment of this number between different areas of the State was described on page 316 of Year Book No. 53. The limit on the number of club licences issuable by the Licensing Court was removed by the Act of 1954, relevant provisions of which came into operation from 1st February, 1955. Under this Act, a non-proprietary club is eligible for registration if it possesses amenities other than facilities for the serving of liquor and, where it is situated within 15 miles of the General Post Office, Sydney, has a minimum membership of 200 persons. Outside that radius, a minimum of 100 members is necessary. In certain circumstances, a lower membership may be accepted at the discretion of the Court. The Act provides that persons objecting to the granting of an application for a club licence, on the grounds of financial detriment, etc., may give evidence at the hearing by the Licensing Court.

The number of licences for the sale of intoxicating liquor current in 1939 and later years is shown below:—

Table 192. Liquor Licences at 31st December

Kind of Licence	1939	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Brewers'	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	6
Publicans'	2,038	2,018	2,008	2,001	1,992	1,978	1,965	1,967
Club	84	1,229	1,254	1,284	1,317	1,343	1,373	1,401
Spirit Merchants'	237	581	578	566	569	567	575	588
Australian Wine	348	346	346	344	343	341	340	339
Packet	4	15	14	13	13	16	15	16
Booth or Stand*	2,255	7,090	6,707	6,950	6,473	7,094	7,341	6,750
Railway Refreshment—								
General Liquor	43	44	44	39	36	32	35	33
Australian Wine	11							
Accommodation Hotel or Accommodation House .. .. .	...	4	4	5	7	7	8	8
Historic Inn .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2
Permits to supply liquor with meals in—								
Hotels and Clubs*	249	438	427	415	415	408	357	333
Restaurants .. .. .	...	215	258	272	315	339	334	365

* Number issued during the year.

The amounts expended by licensees in the purchase of liquor in 1939 and later years are summarised in Table 194.

Table 193. Liquor

Kind of Licence or Permit	Authority conferred by Licence or Permit	Fee for Licence or Permit	
		New	Annual Renewal
Brewer's Licence	To trade as brewer and sell liquor made in quantities of not less than 2 gallons of the same kind.	Metropolitan district \$100; other districts, \$50.	As for new licence.
Publican's Licence ..	Sale of liquor on premises (hotel) specified in licence.	As assessed by Court.	6 per cent. of expenditure on liquor in preceding calendar year*†.
Club Certificate of Registration.	Sale of liquor on club premises under prescribed conditions.	Not exceeding \$2 per member at date of application.	6 per cent. of expenditure on liquor in preceding calendar year.
Spirit Merchant's Licence	Sale on specified premises of liquor not for consumption on the premises.	Metropolitan district, \$60; other districts, \$40.	6 per cent. of cost price of liquor sold to unlicensed persons in preceding calendar year—minimum as for new licence.
Australian Wine Licence‡	Sale of wine, cider or perry made from Australian fruit, not containing more than 35 per cent. proof spirit, in quantities up to 2 gallons.	As assessed by Court; maximum, \$100.	4 per cent. of expenditure on liquor in preceding calendar year (6 per cent. where Spirit Merchant's Licence also held).
Packet Licence¶	Sale of liquor on ships and aircraft to passengers during voyages or flights.	As assessed by Court; maximum, \$40.	4 per cent. of expenditure on liquor in preceding calendar year.
Booth Licence	To holder of publican's licence or to non-proprietary association for sale of liquor on a particular day or days at sports, agricultural shows, etc.	\$10 per day.	—
Public Halls\$, General Licence	Supply of liquor in public hall (adequate for the accommodation of 500 persons) on days on which functions are conducted.	\$250.	6 per cent. of expenditure on liquor in preceding calendar year.
Public Halls\$, Limited Licence	Supply of liquor in public hall on day or days specified in licence.	\$10 per day.	—
Theatre Licence (live theatre)	Supply of liquor at specified times on days when performance given.	\$100.	6 per cent. of expenditure on liquor in preceding year.

* Owner of hotel liable for two-fifths of licence fee, but if his share exceeds one-third of the rent, the Board may

† Licences may permit or not permit of consumption on the premises.

Licences and Permits

Kind of Licence or Permit	Authority conferred by Licence or Permit	Fee for Licence or Permit	
		New	Annual Renewal
Hotels and Clubs—Permit to supply liquor with meals	Supply of liquor with meals between noon and 3 p.m. and between 6 p.m. and midnight (between noon and 3 p.m. and between 6 p.m. and 9 p.m. on Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day).	Assessed on sliding scale relative to fee for licence or certificate.	As for new permit.
endorsed as— Late Permit	Supply of liquor with food and entertainment in an area other than the dining room between 10 p.m. and 3 a.m. (between 6 p.m. and 9 p.m. on Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day).	as above.	as above.
Restaurant Permit	Supply of liquor with meals (unfortified wine in sealed bottles only) between noon and 3 p.m. and between 6 p.m. and midnight (between noon and 3 p.m. and between 6 p.m. and 9 p.m. on Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day).	\$60.	6 per cent. of expenditure on liquor in preceding calendar year.
endorsed as— Reception Area Permit	Supply of liquor in a reception area (distinct from dining area) between noon and 3 p.m. and between 6 p.m. and midnight (between noon and 3 p.m. and between 6 p.m. and 9 p.m. on Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day).	\$120	as above.
Cabaret Permit . . .	Supply of liquor with food and entertainment between 6 p.m. and 3 a.m. (between noon and 3 p.m. and between 6 p.m. and 9 p.m. on Sunday, Good Friday, and Christmas Day).	\$250	as above
Railway Refreshment Rooms— Licence	Issued by Governor for sale of liquor at refreshment rooms at railway stations.	As for publican's licence.	As for publican's licence.
Permit	Issued by Railway Commissioner for sale of Australian Wines at refreshment rooms at railway stations.	Exempt.	Exempted, but in practice fee assessed as for Australian Wine Licence.
Liquor on trains . .	Liquor (Amendment) Act, 1963, authorised Commissioner for Railways to supply liquor to passengers on trains at his discretion.		
Canteens at Construction Camps, etc.	Issued by Minister on recommendation of Licensing Court for sale of liquor in canteens at construction camps of works of a public nature, subject to conditions determined by the Court.		
Accommodation Hotel or Accommodation House Licence.	Issue authorised by Governor, subject to conditions, for sale of liquor at accommodation hotels or accommodation houses within public reserves. Subject to the conditions, provisions relating to publicans' licences apply.		
Historic Inn	Premises currently or previously licensed may be declared by the Governor to be an "Historic Inn", on the grounds that they have national, historic, or architectural interest and should be preserved for the public benefit. Subject to conditions prescribed in the particular licence, the provisions of publicans' licences apply.		

approve refund of the whole or part of the excess. † Exclusive of liquor sold to persons licensed to sell liquor.

¶ Not available for ships plying only within Sydney Harbour.

§ Public Halls used for dinners, receptions, conventions, etc., by associations, or groups of persons.

Table 194. Purchases of Liquor by Licensees

Year	Wholesale Value of Liquor Purchased—Type of Licence							
	Publicans [*]	Club	Spirit Merchants [*]	Australian Wine	Packet	Railway Refreshment	Restaurant Permits	Total
	\$ thousand							
1939	17,625	432	960	490	1	80	...	19,588
1946	36,635	1,026	2,964	1,318	†	178	...	42,121
1959	120,806	20,909	9,005	1,462	7	222	665	153,075
1960	127,023	24,160	9,623	1,534	6	251	774	163,371
1961	128,000	26,695	9,977	1,550	10	232	866	167,329
1962	129,893	29,813	10,643	1,598	12	222	1,033	173,213
1963	134,332	32,534	11,174	1,714	12	211	1,340	181,317
1964	140,495	36,632	12,114	1,853	16	203	1,690	193,003
1965	147,885	43,702	13,948	2,084	22	225	1,799	209,665
1966	155,928	49,015	15,280	2,500	19	191	2,457	225,390

* Includes Accommodation Hotel, Accommodation House, and Historic Inn licences.

† Less than \$500.

The amount expended in each calendar year, as shown above, is the basis of the fees for the renewal of various classes of licences as from 1st July of the following year. The amount of fees assessed in 1939 and later years is shown below:—

Table 195. Liquor Licences: Fees Assessed

Licence	1939	1946	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	\$ thousand							
Fees assessed on purchases—								
Publicans*	843.3	1,347.3	6,351.1	6,400.0	7,793.5	8,059.9	8,429.7	8,873.1
Club	8.0	13.9	1,208.0	1,334.8	1,788.7	1,952.0	2,197.9	2,622.1
Spirit Merchants [*]	20.9	44.6	196.1	203.1	428.0	449.2	486.7	560.1
Australian Wine	9.7	19.4	30.7	31.0	63.9	68.5	74.1	83.3
Packet	†	†	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.9
Railway Refreshment	3.3	8.0	11.2	10.2	12.3	11.7	11.7	11.4
Restaurant Permit .. ..	...	...	38.7	43.3	62.0	80.4	101.4	107.9
Other Fees—								
Booth or Stand	10.7	10.8	26.8	28.2	25.9	28.6	29.4	27.0
Brewers'	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Permits to supply liquor with meals	2.6	2.2	19.4	22.3	25.4	26.3	27.2	23.7

* Includes Accommodation Hotel, Accommodation House, and Historic Inn licences.

† Less than \$50.

Trading Hours for Licensed Premises

Hotel bars may not be opened for the sale of liquor on any Sunday, Good Friday, Christmas Day, or other day proclaimed by the Governor, or upon the morning of the day on which Anzac Day is observed. Until 1962, bars had to be closed during the hours of polling at general elections for the State and Commonwealth Parliaments.

The hours of liquor trading in hotels were prescribed by the Liquor Act (or the Licensing Act) as follows:— 6 a.m. to 11 p.m. from 1881 to 1916, 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. from 1916 to 1946, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. from 1946 to 1955, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. (with a compulsory closure between 6.30 and 7.30 p.m.) from 1955 to 1963, and 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. (with no compulsory closure between 6.30 and 7.30 p.m.) since 8th April, 1963. Premises licensed to sell Australian wine observe the same trading hours as for hotels, but the trading time of spirit merchants is fixed at 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. The Licensing Court has authority to vary the trading hours of licensed premises where local circumstances warrant it, but this discretionary power is limited to

the extent that no hotel may trade beyond 10 p.m. or for a period longer than twelve hours. Liquor may be supplied with meals in hotels, clubs, and licensed restaurants between noon and 3 p.m. and between 6 p.m. and midnight (9 p.m. on Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day). Hours during which liquor may be supplied with food and entertainment were in 1966 extended to 3 a.m. (9 p.m. on Sundays, etc.), for hotels holding Late Permits and restaurants holding Cabaret Permits.

Restrictions on hours, in terms of the Liquor Act, do not apply to the sale of liquor to *bona fide* travellers or inmates of hotels and registered clubs, but liquor may not be sold at the bar of licensed premises except during prescribed hours.

Referenda on the question of closing hours for licensed premises and registered clubs were taken in New South Wales on 10th June, 1916, 15th February, 1947, and 13th November, 1954. Electors were given the choice of six closing times in 1916, three in 1947, and only two in 1954. In 1916, voting was optional and only 54 per cent. of the electors voted, but voting was compulsory at the last two referenda.

Table 196. Voting at Referenda on Closing Hours for Licensed Premises

Choice of Closing Hours	Number of Formal Votes Recorded			Proportion of Total Formal Votes		
	1916	1947	1954	1916	1947	1954
6 p.m.	347,494	1,051,620	892,740	Per cent. 62.4	Per cent. 62.5	Per cent. 49.7
7 p.m.	4,830	...	...	0.9	...	...
8 p.m.	21,134	...	...	3.8	...	...
9 p.m.	178,842	26,954	...	32.1	1.6	...
10 p.m.	1,405	604,833	902,532	0.3	35.9	50.3
11 p.m.	3,193	...	...	0.5	...	...
Total	556,898	1,683,407	1,795,272	100.0	100.0	100.0

CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

The particulars of quantity in the next table were recorded by the Licences Reduction Board, and comprise the quantity of spirits, wine, and beer purchased by holders of liquor licences for retailing to the public and the quantity sold direct to the public by wholesale wine and spirit merchants.

Table 197. Alcoholic Beverages: Consumption in N.S.W.

Year	Quantity Purchased			Estimated Expenditure by the Public on Alcoholic Beverages	Year	Quantity Purchased			Estimated Expenditure by the Public on Alcoholic Beverages
	Beer	Wine	Spirits *			Beer	Wine	Spirits *	
	Thousand gallons			\$ million		Thousand gallons			\$ million
1939	35,379	1,640	884	33.2	1961	98,253	4,543	2,447	261.2
1956	92,501	4,152	1,811	213.8	1962	100,229	4,740	2,244	270.3
1957	94,972	3,964	1,715	231.8	1963	101,995	5,485	2,418	282.9
1958	94,323	4,108	1,758	230.4	1964	109,186	5,173	2,533	302.0
1959	92,817	4,178	1,972	232.4	1965	113,810	5,468	2,557	327.9
1960	97,528	4,299	2,163	253.4	1966	114,743	6,878	2,399	353.6

* Liquid, not proof, gallons.

The figures in the table represent approximately the consumption of intoxicating liquor in New South Wales exclusive of military canteens, etc. not supplied by licensees under the Licences Reduction Board. It is difficult

to estimate the retail expenditure on intoxicating liquor, because it is sold at varying prices, not only in different localities, but in hotels in the same district and in the different bars of the same hotel.

Much of the increase in the estimated expenditure by the public on intoxicants since 1939 has been due to increased taxation. Excise duty on beer was raised from 18 cents per gallon to 20 cents in September, 1939, 28 cents in November, 1940, 30 cents in October, 1941, 46 cents in September, 1942, 72 cents in September, 1951, 98 cents in March, 1956, and to 113.75 cents in August, 1965. Customs and excise duties on spirits were also increased substantially in 1940, 1942, 1951, 1956, and 1965. Details of excise duties are shown in the chapter "Oversea Trade".

Practically the whole of the beer and the wine and a large proportion of the spirits consumed in the State are of Australian origin. Information as to the operations of breweries in New South Wales is shown in the chapter "Factories".

Sales of Wine and Brandy

The next table gives details of the wine and brandy sold in recent years by winemakers and wholesale distributors operating in New South Wales. The statistics cover sales (both local and interstate) from stocks held in wineries, depots, bulk stores, etc., operated in the State, but exclude sales to winemakers, wholesalers, etc., for re-sale, oversea exports, and sales for ships' stores. The figures should not be taken as an indication of actual consumption in New South Wales, as they include sales to retailers or consumers in other States and, conversely, exclude purchases by New South Wales retailers or consumers direct from winemakers and wholesalers in other States. (Because of an extension in the coverage of the collection, the figures for sales in 1964-65 and earlier years are not strictly comparable with those for later years.)

Table 198. Wholesale Sales* of Wine and Brandy, N.S.W.

Type	Year ended 30th June				
	1963**	1964**	1965**	1966	1967
	Thous. gal.	Thous. gal.	Thous. gal.	Thous. gal.	Thous. gal.
Wine—					
Sherry: Dry	437	406	420	500	553
Sweet	1,398	1,404	1,381	1,488	1,610
Dessert Wines: Sweet White† ..	244	216	171	195	226
Sweet Red‡ ..	476	523	521	596	686
Table Wines: Dry White ..	449	457	507	641	932
Dry Red ..	602	700	733	1,090	1,437
Sweet ¶ ..	131	145	152	196	267
Sparkling Wines—					
Fermented Naturally in					
Bottle—					
White	420	511	583	129	150
Red				26	33
Other§				409	493
Wine Cocktails, etc.|| ..				59	73
Vermouth				120	151
Total Wine	4,157	4,362	4,468	5,449	6,612
Brandy	Thous. pf. gal. 374	Thous. pf. gal. 420	Thous. pf. gal. 406	Thous. pf. gal. 392	Thous. pf. gal. 411

* Includes wine and brandy imported from oversea. In 1966-67, 48,000 gallons of wine and 41,000 proof gallons of brandy were imported from oversea.

† Includes White Muscat, Madeira, Tokay, Marsala, etc.

‡ Includes Frontignac and Brown Muscat.

§ Includes Sauternes and Rose.

|| Includes Pearl and similar type wines.

¶ Includes aperitif and tonic wines.

** See text above table.

DRUNKENNESS

Persons apprehended by the police for drunkenness in public places may be charged in the Courts of Petty Sessions. It is the practice to release such persons before trial if they deposit as bail an amount equal to the usual penalty imposed. If they do not appear for trial, the deposits are forfeited, and further action is not taken.

The following statement shows particulars of the cases of drunkenness and convictions in various years since 1939:—

Table 199. Drunkenness: Cases and Convictions

Year	Persons Charged *	Persons Dis- charged, etc.	Persons Convicted†						Per 10,000 of Popula- tion
			Fined	Impris- oned	Other‡	Total			
						Males	Females	Persons	
1939	32,472	67	17,182	111	15,112	30,066	2,339	32,405	118
1958	69,085	731	16,259	104	51,991	64,022	4,332	68,354	185
1959	69,516	315	13,560	345	55,296	64,824	4,377	69,201	184
1960	69,259	668	12,806	401	55,384	65,159	3,432	68,591	179
1961	68,527	718	12,989	353	54,467	64,266	3,543	67,809	173
1962	69,171	625	11,827	30	56,689	64,525	4,021	68,546	172
1963	66,317	687	11,480	30	54,120	61,537	4,093	65,630	162
1964	62,125	588	10,799	12	50,726	57,894	3,643	61,537	149
1965	63,611	468	10,459	141	52,543	59,727	3,416	63,143	151
1966	56,545	386	10,595	32	45,532	53,225	2,934	56,159	133

* Counted each time charged.

† Counted each time convicted.

‡ Mainly bail forfeited.

In addition to cases of drunkenness to which the foregoing table relates, convictions on the charge of driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drug numbered 5,933 in 1965 and 5,949 in 1966.

TREATMENT OF INEBRIATES

An inebriate convicted of an offence of which drunkenness is a factor, or, in certain cases, a contributing cause, may be required to enter into recognizances and to report periodically to the police for a period of not less than twelve months, or he may be placed in a State penal institution.

For the care and treatment of inebriates other than those convicted of an offence, State institutions may be established under the control of the Director-General of Psychiatric Services. Judges, magistrates, and the Master in Protective Jurisdiction may order that an inebriate be bound over to abstain, or that he be placed in a State or licensed institution or under the care of an attendant controlled by the Master in Protective Jurisdiction, or of a guardian, for a period not exceeding twelve months. An inebriate may enter voluntarily into recognizance to abstain from intoxicating liquor and intoxicating or narcotic drugs.

Inebriates are detained in certain State Psychiatric Hospitals. At 30th June, 1966, the number under the supervision of the Director-General of Psychiatric Services was 457 (381 men and 76 women). The number admitted for the first time in the year 1965-66 was 97 (81 males and 16 females).

LICENCES FOR CERTAIN OCCUPATIONS, ETC.

Partly as a means of raising revenue, and partly to ensure a certain amount of supervision over persons who follow callings which bring them into contact with the general public or are carried on under special conditions, licences must be obtained by auctioneers, stock and station agents, real estate agents, business agents, pawnbrokers, hawkers, pedlars, collectors, second-hand dealers, fishermen, and persons who sell tobacco or conduct billiard and bagatelle tables.

The following table shows particulars of licences issued in connection with certain occupations in the last four years:—

Table 200. Licences for Certain Occupations

Class of Licence	Number of Licences				Fees Collected			
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1964	1965	1966	1967
Pawnbrokers'	57	47	49	56	\$ 1,140	\$ 940	\$ 980	\$ 1,120
Moneylenders'	1,217	1,245	1,227	1,237	*	*	*	*
Hawkers' and Pedlars'	1,331	1,148	1,073	1,071	3,746	3,265	3,156	3,359
Secondhand Dealers' and Collectors'	2,692	2,671	2,667	2,731	4,690	7,018	7,490	8,095
Tobacco	32,532	30,871	30,521	28,787	65,064	61,742	61,042	57,574
Billiards	15	13	13	7	300	260	260	140

* Not available.

For pawnbrokers' licences, the annual fee is \$20. The hours for receiving pledges are limited, with certain exceptions, to those between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m., but no restriction is placed on the rate of interest charged.

No person may purchase, carry or have in his possession a pistol unless he holds a licence under the Pistol Act, 1927-1963. A separate licence is required for each pistol. Licences may not be issued to persons under 18 years of age. In 1967, the number of licensed pistol dealers was 200 and the number of licences to purchase, etc., issued during the year was 19,004.

Dogs are required to be licensed, the basic fee being \$2 per annum for each dog (a lower fee of 25 cents per dog being charged in certain cases, e.g., dogs owned by pensioners). In 1967, dog licences issued numbered 365,000 and the fees totalled \$529,000.

LICENSING OF AUCTIONEERS AND AGENTS

Auctioneers, stock and station agents, real estate agents, and business agents must be licensed under the Auctioneers, Stock and Station, Real Estate, and Business Agents Act, 1941-1965. Registration is also required in the case of real estate salesmen employed by real estate agents or by real estate dealers (persons not licensed as real estate agents whose sole or principal business is the selling, as owner, of land in allotments). Business sub-agents employed by or acting for a business agent must also be licensed. Since September, 1960, applicants for licences (other than real estate salesman's certificates) have been required to be qualified by examination, or to be able to prove competence in the particular agency field.

Auctioneers' licences are classified as (1) general licences available for all parts of New South Wales (annual fee \$32), (2) country licences for all districts outside the counties of Cumberland and Northumberland (annual

fee \$12), (3) district licences in respect of a particular police district outside the metropolitan area (annual fee \$6), and (4) primary products licences for the market in the metropolitan police district which is specified in the licence (annual fee \$6). In the metropolitan districts, an auctioneer must take out a general licence unless he has a primary products licence and acts as auctioneer only for selling firewood, coal, coke, fish, or a product within the meaning of the Primary Products Act. An auctioneer's licence may not be granted to a licensed pawnbroker.

Provision has been made for reciprocity in granting licences to auctioneers and business agents resident in reciprocating States of Australia or in the Australian Capital Territory.

The fee for a stock and station or real estate agent's licence is \$4, and for a business agent's licence \$6. A corporation carrying on business as auctioneer, stock and station agent, real estate agent, or business agent must take out a licence on its own behalf (fee \$12), as well as a licence for each employee in charge of an office or branch.

The licences must be renewed annually. Upon the grant of each application for a licence or renewal, the licensee pays, in addition to the licence fee, a fee of \$10, which is placed in a special account for expenses of administration.

Licensees are also required to contribute to a fidelity guarantee fund established under the Act to reimburse persons who suffer loss by reason of theft or fraudulent misapplication of their property by a licensee. The maximum reimbursement payable from the fund in respect of any one licensee is \$20,000. Contributions to the fund during 1966-67 amounted to \$57,062 (including \$35,540 from a special levy), and the balance of the fund at the end of the year was \$218,857.

Particulars of applications for licences in recent years are shown in the next table:—

Table 201. Auctioneers and Agents: Applications for Licences

Particulars	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Auctioneers—						
General	657	677	678	730	719	754
Country	718	704	694	742	692	775
District	1,162	1,045	1,069	1,088	1,001	1,023
Primary Products	24	21	17	16	17	12
Total, Auctioneers' Licences	2,561	2,447	2,458	2,576	2,429	2,564
Stock and Station Agents	2,566	2,383	2,414	2,394	2,302	2,424
Real Estate Agents	5,784	5,392	5,583	5,793	5,075	5,998
Business Agents	1,866	1,736	1,829	1,773	1,779	1,909
Business Sub-agents	810	721	720	598	309	421
Corporations	628	600	682	744	745	821
Real Estate Salesmen—Certificate of registration issued	4,370	4,897	5,396	6,125	5,400	4,711

FIRE BRIGADES

A Board of Fire Commissioners, constituted under the Fire Brigades Act, controls the public services for the prevention and extinguishing of fires. Its jurisdiction extends over the City of Sydney and suburban municipalities, City of Newcastle, Broken Hill, and other municipalities, and shires in respect of towns contained in them. The Board consists of a president, appointed by the Governor for a term of five years, and four members who are elected for a term of five years, one by the municipal and shire councils, one by the fire insurance companies, one by the members of volunteer fire brigades, and one by the permanent firemen.

The cost of the Board's services in each district is borne in the proportions of three-quarters by the insurance companies and one-eighth each by the State Government and the municipalities and shires concerned. The contributions by insurance companies represent a percentage of the premiums received in respect of fire and certain other policies.

The Board establishes and maintains permanent fire brigades and authorized the constitution of volunteer brigades which are subsidized out of the funds. In the Sydney Fire District in 1967, the fire brigades comprised 1,552 officers and permanent firemen whose services are wholly at the Board's disposal, and 297 volunteers. The country brigades consisted of 233 officers and permanent firemen and 2,393 volunteers.

The following table shows particulars of the revenue and expenditure of the Board in each of the last six years:—

Table 202. Fire Brigades: Revenue and Expenditure

Year	Fire Stations at end of Year			Revenue					Expen- diture
	Sydney Fire District	Other Districts	Total N.S.W.	Contributions by—			Other	Total	
				State Govern- ment	Local Govern- ment	Insurance Companies			
				\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	
1962	65	206	271	906	906	5,436	63	7,311	6,910*
1963	65	206	271	893	893	5,359	66	7,211	7,081*
1964	65	206	271	934	934	5,603	69	7,539	7,987*
1965	65	209	274	1,044	1,044	6,264	104	8,456	8,391
1966	69	211	280	1,074	1,074	6,446	116	8,712	8,561
1967	69	213	282	1,154	1,154	6,923	136	9,366	9,547

* Revised.

Of the Board's expenditure in 1967, the salaries of firemen (including volunteers) represented \$6,601,000 or 69 per cent. Of the balance, administration comprised \$217,000, superannuation \$636,000, and maintenance and miscellaneous expenditure \$2,093,000. The assets of the Board at 31st December, 1967 included land and buildings valued at \$3,324,000 and fire appliances valued at \$2,401,000.

PENSIONS

In New South Wales, statutory pensions are provided for aged persons, permanent invalids, widows, members of the Forces suffering disability due to war service, the dependants of war pensioners and of members of the Forces who died on war service, and coal and oil-shale miners. Provision is also made for superannuation in the government services and for certain employees of local governing bodies. Numerous private companies and firms have made arrangements for the superannuation of employees.

AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS

An age pension scheme was initiated by the State Government in 1901, and an invalid pension scheme in 1908. These schemes were discontinued when age and invalid pensions were introduced by the Commonwealth Government.

The Commonwealth commenced to pay age pensions for men and women at age 65 years (or 60 years if permanently incapacitated) in July, 1909, and age pensions for women at age 60 years and invalid pensions in December, 1910. The payment of the pensions, and of associated allowances and benefits, is regulated under the Social Services Act, 1947-1967.

Age and invalid pensions are payable subject to age and residence qualifications and subject to a means test. Natural-born and naturalised British subjects and (since September, 1966), non-British subjects resident in Australia are eligible for the pensions. No person may receive at the same time both an age and an invalid pension or both an age or invalid pension and a widow's pension, tuberculosis allowance, or service pension (other than for pulmonary tuberculosis).

Age pensions are payable to men of 65 years of age or more, and to women of 60 years or more, who have resided in Australia continuously (apart from absences in certain circumstances) for at least 10 years. Invalid pensions are payable to persons of 16 years of age or more who are permanently incapacitated (incapacity of at least 85 per cent.) or blind, and who have resided in Australia continuously (apart from absences in certain circumstances) for at least 5 years; if the incapacity or blindness occurred outside Australia (except in a temporary absence) 10 years' continuous residence in Australia is necessary to qualify. Residence in the United Kingdom or New Zealand may be counted as residence in Australia.

Under the means test, which was introduced in its present form in March, 1961, the amount of pension payable is dependent on a person's *means as assessed*, which comprise his annual rate of income plus a property component equal to \$2 for each complete \$20 of his property in excess of \$400. The pension payable is calculated by deducting from the maximum annual rate of pension the amount by which the *means as assessed* exceed a prescribed amount. This amount was \$364 from 1961 to 1967 for all pensioners; since April, 1967, the prescribed amount has been \$520 for a pensioner who is single, widowed, or divorced, and \$442 for a married pensioner. Under the means test applied before March, 1961,

pension at the maximum annual rate was reduced firstly by the annual income in excess of a prescribed amount (\$364 from October, 1954), and then, as a separate deduction, by \$2 for each complete \$20 of property in excess of \$400.

In assessing a person's income for purposes of the means test, the main types of income excluded are—income derived from property, benefits from friendly societies, sick pay from trade unions, food relief from the State, maternity allowances, child endowment, hospital, medical, and pharmaceutical benefits, payments under the Tuberculosis Act, and gifts and allowances from parents, children, brothers, or sisters. The income is also reduced by up to \$52 per annum for each dependent child (*see below*). Free board and lodging received is assessed as income at not more than \$65 per annum.

In assessing the value of a person's property for purposes of the means test, certain classes of property are disregarded. These include his permanent home, his furniture and personal effects, the surrender value (up to \$1,500) of life assurance policies, the capital value of annuities, the present value of reversionary interests, and war gratuities.

For purposes of the means test in the case of a married couple (except where they are legally separated or in other special circumstances), the income of each is taken to be half the income of both and each is regarded as owning half the property of both, even if only one is a pensioner or claimant. Permanently blind persons are eligible for the maximum basic rate of pension, free of the means test, but there are special limits to the combined amount a blind person may receive from age or invalid pension and war pension.

Differential rates of age or invalid pension have been payable, since November, 1963, to two groups of pensioners:—

- (a) single, widowed, or divorced pensioners and married pensioners whose spouse is not receiving an age or invalid pension, a service pension, tuberculosis allowance, unemployment, sickness, or special benefit, or (before October, 1965) a wife's allowance—pension is payable to these pensioners at the "standard" rate; and
- (b) married pensioners whose spouse is receiving an age or invalid pension or a service pension, tuberculosis allowance, or an unemployment, sickness, or special benefit—pension is payable to these pensioners at the "married" rate.

Since October, 1968, the maximum standard rate of pension has been \$14 per week (\$728 per annum) and the maximum married rate has been \$12.50 per week (\$650 per annum).

A wife's allowance is payable, subject to the means test, to the non-pensioner wife of a pensioner who is an invalid (i.e. an age pensioner who is permanently incapacitated or blind, or an invalid pensioner) and (since October, 1965) to the non-pensioner wife of an age pensioner with one or more dependent children. The allowance payable is calculated by deducting from the maximum annual rate of allowance (\$364 since October, 1968) the amount by which the *means as assessed* exceed \$442.

A guardian's allowance has been payable, since October, 1965, to an unmarried pensioner with one or more dependent children; the maximum rate of allowance, which is subject to the means test, is \$208 per annum.

Where an age or invalid pensioner has one or more dependent children, additional pension of up to \$130 per annum is payable, subject to the means test, for each child; before October, 1965, the allowance and additional pension were payable only for the children of a pensioner who was an invalid. In applying the means test, the maximum rates of guardian's allowance and additional pension for children are added to the maximum annual basic rate of pension before deducting the amount by which the *means as assessed* exceed \$520 for a single, etc., pensioner or \$442 in the case of a married pensioner.

"Dependent children" are those who are being maintained by a pensioner and who are either under the age of 16 years or are full-time students aged 16 and under 21 years attending a school, college, or university.

Supplementary assistance is payable (subject to a special means test since October, 1965) to pensioners who are receiving pension at the maximum standard rate and who pay rent or pay for board and lodging. Under the special means test, assistance at the maximum annual rate (\$104) is reduced by the excess over \$52 of the *means as assessed*.

Changes in the maximum rates of pension and allowances during the last ten years are summarised in the following table:—

Table 203. Age and Invalid Pension Rates per Week

Month of Change	Maximum Rate of Pension		Supplementary Assistance	Maximum Additional Amounts Payable to Pensioners†			
	Standard Rate*	Married Rate*		Wife's Allowance	Guardian's Allowance	First Child	Each Other Child
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1959: October		9.50	1.00	3.50	...	1.15	1.00
1960: October		10.00	1.00	3.50	...	1.15	1.00
1961: October		10.50	1.00	4.75	...	1.50	1.00
1963: November	11.50	10.50	1.00	6.00	...	1.50	1.50
1964: October	12.00	11.00	1.00	6.00	...	1.50	1.50
1965: October	12.00	11.00	2.00‡	6.00	4.00	1.50	1.50
1966: October	13.00	11.75	2.00‡	6.00	4.00	1.50	1.50
1968: October¶	14.00	12.50	2.00‡	6.00	4.00	2.50	

* Standard and married rates of pension are described on the previous page.

† Before October, 1965, these additional amounts were payable only to pensioners who were invalids.

‡ Maximum rate.

¶ Current in March, 1969.

A pensioner who is an inmate of an approved benevolent home is paid so much of his pension as does not exceed \$4.80 per week (\$5.80 per week in supplementary assistance is also payable) if he is eligible for a standard rate of pension, and \$4.50 per week in other cases. Except where he is a patient in an infirmary ward, the balance of the inmate's pension is paid to the institution for his maintenance.

Funeral benefit of up to \$40 is payable (since October, 1965) to an age, invalid, or widow pensioner, or to a person in receipt of a wife's allowance (or the wife of a person receiving a sheltered employment allowance), who is responsible for the cost of the funeral of a spouse, dependent child, or another pensioner, and benefit of up to \$20 is payable to a person who is not a pensioner, etc., and who is responsible for the cost of the funeral of an age or invalid pensioner. The amount of benefit payable is the cost of the funeral (excluding payment from a contributory funeral benefit fund other than a friendly society or trade union fund) or the maximum rate, whichever is the less. Funeral benefit in respect of deceased age or invalid pensioners has been payable since 1943.

The progressive relaxation of the means test, and the extent to which income and property limits have been affected over recent years by variations in the scope and the rates of pension and allowances payable, are illustrated in the next table:—

Table 204. Age and Invalid Pensions: Income and Property Limits

Month of Change	Annual Income Limit (assuming the value of property is less than \$420)			Property Limit (assuming income is nil)		
	Single Pensioner *	Married Pensioner		Single Pensioner *	Married Pensioner	
		Standard Pension Rate †	Married Pension Rate †		Standard Pension Rate †	Married Pension Rate †
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
FOR MAXIMUM PENSION						
1954: October		364			419	
1961: March		364			4,059	
1967: April	520		442	5,620		4,840
ABSOLUTE LIMIT ‡						
1959: October		858			4,500¶	
1960: October		884			4,500	
1961: March		884			9,240	
1963: November		910			9,500	
1964: October		962	910	10,020		9,500
1966: October		988	936	10,280		9,760
1967: April	1,196	1,040	975	10,800		10,150
1968: October	1,248	1,118	1,053	12,360	11,580	10,940
		1,170	1,092	12,880	12,100	11,320

* Single, widowed, or divorced pensioner.

† Standard and married rates of pension are described on page 264.

‡ Limit which precludes payment of any pension. The limit for a pensioner entitled to a guardian's allowance and /or additional pension for children (see previous page) is higher.

¶ Month of change: October, 1958.

The next table shows the number of age and invalid pensioners and the total amount of pensions and allowances paid in New South Wales in each of the last eleven years.

Table 205. Age and Invalid Pensioners and Payments, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Pensioners at 30th June			Payments		
	Age	Invalid	Total	To Pensioners *	To Institutions for Maintenance of Pensioners	Total
				\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1957	185,606	42,562	228,168	90,392	201	90,593
1958	205,910	28,793	234,703	100,510	196	100,705
1959	211,660	32,327	243,987	107,127	182	107,308
1960	216,796	35,641	252,437	120,670	206	120,876
1961	222,297	38,494	260,791	128,063	232	128,295
1962	234,282	41,732	276,014	144,097	188	144,285
1963	237,859	45,111	282,970	148,774	237	149,010
1964	236,990	47,264	284,254	158,064	53	158,117
1965	243,793	41,985	285,778	167,718	7	167,725
1966	247,317	42,425	289,742	174,198	3	174,201
1967	251,947	45,443	297,390	189,043	...	189,043

* Includes payments for wives and children and supplementary assistance, but excludes funeral benefits.

The following table shows the number of new claims for age or invalid pensions and the sex of pensioners in each of the last six years:—

Table 206. Age and Invalid Pensions, N.S.W.

At 30th June	Age Pensions				Invalid Pensions			
	New Claims*	Pensioners			New Claims*	Pensioners		
		Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total
1962	26,892	73,360	160,922	234,282	9,537	21,629	20,103	41,732
1963	22,647	73,962	163,897	237,859	10,146	23,452	21,659	45,111
1964	21,805	71,914	165,076	236,990	9,836	25,032	22,232	47,264
1965	22,020	69,078	174,715	243,793	10,024	22,933	19,052	41,985
1966	19,408	73,362	173,955	247,317	6,967	22,907	19,518	42,425
1967	21,743	74,382	177,565	251,947	7,948	24,894	20,549	45,443

* During year ended 30th June.

The number of recipients of allowances, etc. for wives and children, and particulars of funeral benefits paid are shown for the last six years in the next table:—

Table 207. Age and Invalid Pensions, N.S.W.: Recipients of Allowances and Funeral Benefits

At 30th June	Recipients of Allowance, etc. for—			Year ended 30th June	Funeral Benefit	
	Wife	First Child	Each Other Child		Claims Granted	Amount Paid
						\$ thousand
1962	5,790	4,409	4,989	1962	15,228	302
1963	6,499	4,632	5,171	1963	16,365	321
1964	6,628	4,652	5,086	1964	16,680	325
1965	6,503	4,655	5,260	1965	17,696	349
1966	6,913	5,199	5,389	1966	17,011	414
1967	7,515	5,819	6,235	1967	18,567	524

SHELTERED EMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCE

This allowance has been payable since June, 1967 to disabled persons who are employed in sheltered workshops, who are not receiving an invalid pension, but would be likely to become incapacitated to a pensionable degree if not provided with sheltered employment, and who are otherwise qualified to receive an invalid pension. The maximum rate of the allowance is the same as the maximum rate of invalid pension, and similar benefits (wife's and child's allowances, etc.) are payable. The means test for the allowance is the same as for invalid persons, except that only a proportion of the income earned in sheltered workshops is counted towards the *means as assessed*.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS

A pension scheme for widows and their dependent children was initiated by the Commonwealth Government in June, 1942. Since that date, payments under the State scheme of widows' pensions, which had operated since March, 1926, have been limited to supplementary allowances for children of widows (see page 238).

Under the Commonwealth scheme, widows' pensions are payable, subject to a means test, to widows resident in Australia during the five years (in certain circumstances, shorter periods) immediately prior to the date of claiming pension.

The term "widow" is defined as including a woman who, though not legally married to him, was maintained by a man as his wife for at least three years immediately prior to his death; a wife deserted by her husband for not less than six months; a divorced woman who has not remarried; a woman whose husband is in a mental hospital; and a woman whose husband is in prison and has been so for at least six months. To be eligible for the pension, a deserted wife or divorced woman must have taken reasonable action to obtain maintenance from her husband or former husband.

The types of income and property disregarded for purposes of the means test, and the definition of "dependent children" (see page 265) are virtually the same for widows' pensions as for age and invalid pensions. In assessing income, a deduction of up to \$156 per annum is allowed for each dependent child. In the case of a deserted wife or divorced woman, any amount in excess of \$156 per annum received from the husband for maintenance of a child is included as income.

Widows eligible for pension are classified into three groups. Class A widows are those with one or more dependent children. Class B widows are those who have no dependent children and are at least 50 years of age, or who, after reaching 45 years of age, ceased to receive a Class A pension because they no longer had a dependent child. Class C widows are those who are less than 50 years of age, have no dependent children, and are in necessitous circumstances following their husband's death.

The means test for Class A and Class B widows' pensions was introduced in its present form in March, 1961. Under the means test, pension at the maximum annual rate is reduced by the excess over \$520 of a widow's *means as assessed*, which comprise her annual rate of income plus a property component. Under the means test applied before March, 1961, pension at the maximum annual rate was reduced by the annual income in excess of \$364 and, as a separate deduction in the case of a Class B widow only, by a proportion of her property in excess of \$400; no pension was payable to either class of widow if the value of property exceeded \$4,500. There is no specific means test for a Class C widow's pension, which is paid where it is evident that a widow has insufficient means of support.

For Class A widows, the maximum basic rate of pension has been \$936 (pension, \$728; mother's allowance, \$208) per annum (\$18 per week) since October, 1968. If the value of property exceeds \$4,500, the property component included in the *means as assessed* is equal to \$2 for each

complete \$20 of property in excess of \$2,000, if the value of property is \$4,500 or less, no property component is included. An allowance of \$130 per annum is payable, subject to the means test, for each dependent child; in applying the means test, the maximum rate of additional pension for children is added to the maximum annual basic rate of pension before deducting the amount by which the *means as assessed* exceed \$520.

The maximum basic rate of pension for Class B widows has been \$650 per annum (\$12.50 per week) since October, 1968. The property component included in the *means as assessed* for a Class B pension is equal to \$2 for each complete \$20 of property in excess of \$400. Class B pensioners who are inmates of an approved benevolent home are paid so much of their pension as does not exceed \$4.50 per week (\$5.50 per week where a supplementary allowance is payable), and the balance is paid to the institution for their maintenance.

For Class C widows, the rate of pension has been \$12.50 per week since October, 1968. The pension is payable for not more than 26 weeks immediately following the husband's death or, if the widow is expecting a child to the husband, until the birth of the child (when she may qualify for a Class A pension).

Supplementary assistance of up to \$104 per annum (\$2 per week) is payable to widow pensioners on the same basis as to age or invalid pensioners (see page 265). Funeral benefit of up to \$40 is also payable to widow pensioners, as described on page 265.

Changes in recent years in the maximum rates of widows' pensions and allowances are shown in the following table:—

Table 208. Widows Pensions: Maximum Rates per Week

Month of Change	Class A			Class B	Class C	Class D†
	Maximum Basic Rate of Pension*	Maximum Additional Amount for—		Maximum Basic Rate of Pension	Maximum Basic Rate of Pension	Maximum Basic Rate of Pension
		First Child	Each Other Child			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1957: October	9.25	...	1.00	7.50	7.50	7.50
1959: October	10.00	...	1.00	8.25	8.25	8.25
1960: October	10.50	...	1.00	8.75	8.75	†
1961: September	11.00	...	1.50	9.25	9.25	†
1963: October	15.50	1.50	1.50	10.25	10.25	†
1964: October	16.00	1.50	1.50	10.75	10.75	†
1966: October	17.00	1.50	1.50	11.75	11.75	†
1968: October‡	18.00	2.50	2.50	12.50	12.50	†

* Includes mother's allowance (payable since October, 1963).

† Class D, which related to wives whose husbands had been imprisoned for at least six months, was abolished in October, 1960. These women are now eligible for a Class A or Class B pension.

‡ Current in March, 1969.

The table on the next page gives particulars of the widows' pensions paid in New South Wales during the last eleven years.

Table 209. Commonwealth Widows' Pensions in New South Wales

Year ended 30th June	Pensions Current at 30th June							Payment during the Year
	Class A		Class B		Classes C and D	Total Widows Receiving Pension		
	Number	Average Weekly Rate	Number	Average Weekly Rate	Number	Number	Average Weekly Rate	
		\$		\$			\$	\$ thous.
1957	8,616	9.25	9,500	6.58	273	18,389	7.83	7,283
1958	8,106	10.05	10,362	7.33	125	18,593	8.52	7,802
1959	8,621	10.10	10,777	7.37	130	19,528	8.58	8,550
1960	9,310	10.82	11,155	8.10	137	20,602	9.33	9,604
1961	9,891	11.29	11,882	8.71	39	21,812	9.88	10,214
1962	8,937	12.15	12,222	9.15	28	21,187	10.42	11,458
1963	9,117	12.28	13,003	9.10	40	22,160	10.41	11,785
1964	9,862	18.16	13,573	10.03	46	23,481	13.41	15,672
1965	10,951	18.56	13,870	10.33	40	24,861	13.95	17,736
1966	11,759	18.70	14,314	11.52	52	26,125	14.75	18,753
1967	13,219	20.12	14,700	1.190	33	27,952	15.79	21,188

WAR AND SERVICE PENSIONS

War pensions are provided by the Commonwealth Government, in terms of the Repatriation Act, to ex-service men and women who are incapacitated (wholly or partly) as a result of war service, to their eligible dependants, and to the dependants of ex-servicemen whose death has been accepted as due to war service. The pensions are payable in respect of service in the Australian forces in the 1914-1918 War, the 1939-1945 War, the Korean or Malayan operations, the Far East Strategic Reserve, or other prescribed operational areas.

The rate of pension payable to incapacitated ex-service men and women is determined according to the degree of incapacity suffered, as assessed by a Repatriation Board (or, in certain cases, the Repatriation Commission or an Assessment Appeal Tribunal). The general rate of war pension (which ranges from 10 to 100 per cent of the maximum general rate) is payable to those whose war-caused disability may reduce their earning capacity but does not prevent them from working; the maximum general rate current since October, 1968 ranges from \$13.00 to \$14.80 per week according to the previous service rank. An intermediate rate of pension (\$24.25 per week) is payable to those who are incapable of working otherwise than part-time or intermittently. The special rate of pension (\$33.50 per week since October, 1968) is granted to those who are totally and permanently incapacitated (i.e. who are unable, because of war disabilities, to earn more than a negligible proportion of a living wage), to those who have been totally blinded as a result of war service, and (under certain conditions) to those suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. A special compensation allowance is payable to certain more severely incapacitated general-rate pensioners, and allowances ranging from \$1.80 to \$18.50 per week are payable (in addition to the general and intermediate rates of pension) for certain specific disabilities—subject to the total pension and allowance not exceeding the special rate of pension.

Additional pensions are payable (at rates according to the assessed degree of incapacity of the pensioner) for a war pensioner's wife and dependent children under 16 years of age. The maximum rates per week (current since October, 1964) are \$4.05 for a wife and \$1.38 for each child.

The pension payable to the widow of an ex-serviceman whose death resulted from war service ranges from \$14.00 to \$15.80 per week according to the serviceman's service rank. An allowance of \$7.00 per week is payable, in addition to the pension, to a widow who has a dependent child under 16 years of age (in certain cases over this age), or is 50 years of age or more, or is permanently unemployable.

The rates of pension for the children of an ex-serviceman whose death resulted from war service are \$5.40 per week for the first child under 16 years of age and \$4.25 per week for each other child under 16. Where both parents are dead, the pension is \$10.15 per week for each child under 16 years of age.

Pension is also payable, in certain circumstances, to the widowed mother or to the parents of an ex-serviceman whose death resulted from war service. Allowances for attendants, clothing, sustenance, recreation, transport, motor vehicles, and other purposes are payable to ex-service personnel with certain war-caused disabilities.

Particulars of war pensions in New South Wales are given in the following table:—

Table 210. War Pensions in New South Wales *

At 30th June	Number of Pensions				Average Pension per Week			Amount Paid during year ended 30th June
	Ex-service Personnel †	Dependants of—		Total	Ex-service Personnel	Dependants of—		
		Incapacitated Ex-service Personnel †	Deceased Ex-service Personnel †			Incapacitated Ex-service Personnel	Deceased Ex-service Personnel	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$ thous.
1962	74,079	130,875	18,760	224,031	6.84	1.00	14.03	46,228
1963	75,526	130,538	19,436	225,821	6.95	1.02	14.21	48,106
1964	76,737	129,267	19,867	226,307	7.13	1.05	14.94	53,258
1965	77,195	125,831	20,249	223,590	7.40	1.18	15.47	52,965
1966	77,710	122,284	20,654	220,968	7.42	1.22	15.63	59,012
1967	78,155	118,376	21,082	217,613	7.72	1.26	16.66	56,032
1967— 1914 War	11,805	11,942	8,332	32,079	14.00	2.31	19.74	18,123‡
1939 War	64,796	102,890	12,383	180,069	6.66	1.16	14.76	37,215‡
Korea & Malaya	1,149	2,836	169	4,154	4.57	0.71	8.88	445‡
Far East Strategic Re- serve	150	375	30	555	3.54	0.59	8.28	51‡
Special Over- seas Serv- ices	169	223	51	443	4.25	0.84	8.34	68‡

* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

† For period before 1966-67 excludes miscellaneous war pensions payable under various Cabinet decisions and Acts other than the Repatriation Act.

‡ Estimated.

Service pensions (as distinct from war pensions) for certain classes of ex-service men and women were introduced in 1936. These pensions are subject to a means test, but are not conditional upon disabilities arising from war service. Those eligible are men who have served in a theatre of war, and women who have served abroad or embarked for service abroad, and who have reached age 60 years and 55 years, respectively,

or are permanently unemployable, and men and women, irrespective of age or sphere of service, who are suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. Pension is also payable for the wife of a permanently unemployable or tubercular service pensioner and (since October, 1965) for the wife of any service pensioner with one or more dependent children (as defined on page 265). Additional pension is payable to permanently unemployable, tubercular, and (since October, 1965) other service pensioners for each dependent child. Unless suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, no person may receive a service pension and an invalid or age pension at the same time.

Since October, 1968, the maximum weekly rate of pension has been \$14 for "single" pensioners (see page 265), \$12.50 for other pensioners, \$7 for the pensioner's wife, \$2.50 for the first dependent child, and 25 cents for each of up to three other dependent children. A pensioner with two or more dependent children is eligible for a further \$2.50 per week for each dependent child after the first. Supplementary assistance, guardian's allowance, and funeral benefit are payable to service pensioners under conditions similar to those applying to age and invalid pensioners.

Particulars of service pensions in New South Wales are given in the next table:—

Table 211. Service Pensions in New South Wales *

At 30th June	Number of Pensions					Average Pension per Week		Amount Paid during year ended 30th June
	Ex-service Personnel who are—			Dependants of Ex- service Personnel	Total	Ex-service Personnel †	Dependants	
	Aged	Perma- nently Unemploy- able	Suffering from Pulmonary Tuber- culosis					
1962	9,160	4,169	346	4,510	18,185	\$ 8.45	\$ 2.98	\$ thous. 6,313
1963	10,147	4,326	310	4,602	19,385	8.48	2.98	7,095
1964	10,872	4,429	316	4,743	20,360	8.82	3.17	7,981
1965	11,200	4,389	323	4,697	20,609	9.20	3.12	8,494
1966	11,364	4,495	355	4,821	21,035	9.36	3.11	9,499
1967	11,520	4,539	351	4,873	21,283	10.79	3.68	9,998

* Including Australian Capital Territory.

† Includes additional pension payable for children after the first; see text above table.

PENSIONS FOR COAL AND OIL-SHALE MINE WORKERS

A pension scheme for coal and oil-shale mine workers in New South Wales is administered by the Coal and Oil-Shale Mine Workers Superannuation Tribunal, which consists of representatives of mine owners and mine workers with the Minister for Mines as Chairman.

The scheme applies to various classes of persons (including engineers, clerks, etc.) employed in or about coal and shale mines in New South Wales, or so employed at any time since 1st January, 1928. Subject to certain qualifications as to residence in the State and period of employment, the workers are entitled to pension on compulsory retirement at the age of sixty-five years (and on optional retirement after sixty years) in the cases of managers, colliery engineers, and clerks, and at the age of sixty years in other cases. Others eligible include mine workers partially or wholly incapacitated in the course of their employment subsequent to 1st February, 1930, and those permanently incapacitated subsequent to 1st

January, 1920. On the death of a pensioner or mine worker, pension is payable to his widow or, under certain circumstances, to one female dependant.

The maximum weekly rate of pension has been \$15.25 for a retired mine worker and \$14.25 for a widow since October, 1966. Supplementary allowances are payable for dependants—\$13.25 for a wife or one female dependant over 16 years of age, and \$1.50 for one child only (or in some cases a dependent brother or sister). The maximum amount of pension and allowances is subject to deduction of any invalid, age, or widow's pension received. In addition, if a pensioner, or any dependant for whom he may receive allowance, engages in employment, his pension, including allowances, is reduced by any excess of average earnings of the pensioner and dependants over \$11 a week, except that where the income of the wife exceeds \$11 per week, no wife's allowance is payable.

The weekly rate of contribution by employees, which is subject to concessions on account of sickness, holidays, etc., has been \$1.16 since July, 1965. Mine owners contribute at the rate of four and a half times the amount payable by each employee.

Contributions are paid into, and pensions paid from, the Coal and Oil-Shale Mine Workers' Superannuation Fund. In addition to the contributions of mine owners and mine workers, the Fund receives an annual contribution from the State Government of \$160,000 (\$320,000 in 1965-66 only) or one-fourth of the total expenditure, whichever is the less.

Particulars of income and expenditure of the Fund in recent years are shown in the next table. The number of pensions in force in June, 1967, was 9,476.

Table 212. Coal and Oil-Shale Mine Workers' Pension Funds

Particulars	Year ended 30th June						
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	\$ thousand						
INCOME—							
Contributions—							
State Treasury	160.0	160.0	160.0	160.0	160.0	320.0	160.0
Mine Owners ..	2,805.9	2,480.7	2,482.7	2,581.2	2,952.0	3,230.1	3,328.0
Mine Workers	632.0	569.2	564.6	587.2	674.6	735.1	751.6
Interest	430.0	494.7	508.9	527.8	547.3	572.2	614.4
Other .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4,027.9	3,704.6	3,716.3	3,856.2	4,334.0	4,857.3	4,854.0
EXPENDITURE—							
Pensions	3,228.2	3,215.6	3,349.2	3,560.5	4,073.6	4,094.6	4,147.7
Administration, etc.	67.1	78.0	78.0	81.8	84.5	85.7	101.3
Provision for Reserve	336.0	345.0	280.0	200.0	160.0	670.0	600.0
Total	3,631.3	3,638.6	3,707.2	3,842.2	4,318.2	4,850.3	4,849.0
SURPLUS	396.6	66.0	9.1	14.0	15.8	7.0	5.0

Coal and oil-shale mine workers over 60 years of age and in receipt of weekly worker's compensation payments for dust inhalation, are also entitled to the equivalent of a mine worker's pension from the Coal and Oil-Shale Mine Workers' Compensation Subsidy Fund. Incapacitated mine workers of any age who are suffering from dust inhalation and are not in receipt of compensation, are entitled to receive from the Subsidy Fund either the equivalent of maximum weekly compensation allowed for total incapacity, or the amount of a miner's pension, whichever is the greater. Mine workers under 60 years of age and receiving compensation are entitled to the same benefit, subject to deduction of compensation payments.

The Subsidy Fund is administered by the Superannuation Tribunal, and it is financed by an annual levy on mine owners fixed by the Tribunal. In 1966-67 contributions by mine owners totalled \$659,000, and subsidy payments \$573,000. The number of workers receiving subsidy was 545 in June, 1967.

GOVERNMENT SERVICE PENSIONS

The Commonwealth and State Governments have established pension or superannuation schemes for their employees. These schemes are operated through funds to which both the Government and the employees make contributions.

Commonwealth Superannuation Fund

The Superannuation Fund for employees of the Commonwealth was commenced in November, 1922. Contributions by employees are deducted from their salaries, during service, and contributions by the Commonwealth as employer are paid when the officers retire on pension. There is provision for payment of Commonwealth subsidy to the Fund if the average interest yield on its investments falls below $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. in any year.

An employee contributes for a number of pension units in accordance with his salary (in general, at the rate of one unit for each \$129 of salary up to \$6 629 and one unit for each \$227 of salary in excess of \$6,630 per annum), at a rate appropriate to his age when commencing to contribute for various units. He may contribute for retirement at 60 or 65 years of age. The value of each pension unit contributed for is \$91 per annum. Married women have been eligible to contribute to the Fund since November, 1966. New contributors are subjected to a medical examination.

Pension is payable when the contributor retires on or after attaining retiring age or, in cases of invalidity or incapacity, at an earlier age. Benefit for the widow or dependent widower of a contributor or pensioner is five-eighths of the pension to which the contributor or pensioner was entitled, except in the case of a male contributor who elected in December, 1959 to contribute for his widow to receive only half the pension. Benefit for dependent children (children who are under the age of 16 years or are full-time students aged 16 and under 21 years attending a school, college, or university) is payable on the death of the contributor or pensioner, at the rate of \$208 per annum (a minimum of \$520 if both parents are deceased).

If retrenched after ten or more years as a contributor, a contributor is entitled to receive a lump sum or pension which is the actuarial equivalent of contributions paid by him and an appropriate amount to represent

employer contributions. Where service is terminated by resignation or dismissal, the contributor receives a refund of his contributions.

In 1937, a Provident Account was created as part of the Superannuation Fund for the benefit of employees who fail to pass the medical examination and therefore cannot contribute to the Fund. Other new employees who are 45 or more years of age, and whose contributions for the first two pension units, based on a retiring age of 65 years, would exceed 5 per cent. of their salary, may elect to contribute to either the Superannuation Fund or the Provident Account.

Benefit from the Provident Account on retirement at 60 or more years of age, on retrenchment after ten or more years' service, or on retirement owing to invalidity, is in the form of a lump sum equal to three times the sum of the contributions paid plus compound interest thereon. Where a contributor is retrenched or retired owing to invalidity, the minimum benefit payable is equal to half the contributor's annual salary. On the death before retirement of a contributor to the Account, benefit (or half his annual salary, whichever is greater) is paid to the widow or dependent widower or, if not survived by a widow or dependent widower, to the dependent children. On resignation or discharge, a contributor receives an amount equal to his contributions with compound interest; similar benefit is payable to personal representatives on the death of a contributor without dependents.

The next table shows the number of contributors and the contributions received and payments made by the Superannuation Fund and Provident Account in recent years:—

Table 213. Commonwealth Superannuation Fund and Provident Account

Year ended 30th June	Superannuation Fund				Provident Account			
	Contributors *	Contributions		Pension Payments	Contributors *	Contributions		Benefits Paid
		Employees	Government			Employees	Government	
		\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.		\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1962	106,577	17,627	12,480	16,307	12,443	1,517	1,417	2,252
1963	110,064	18,036	13,670	17,931	12,904	1,549	1,267	2,016
1964	113,433†	21,310	16,795	21,539	13,415	1,726	1,325	2,167
1965	115,567†	23,953	18,840	24,134	13,677	1,886	1,443	2,365
1966	128,900‡	24,501	20,157	25,957¶	14,255	2,005	1,919	2,505¶
1967	137,000‡	27,392	21,514	27,990¶	15,105	2,370	1,909	2,913¶

* At 30th June. † Revised. ‡ Estimated.

¶ Excludes special payments to contributors and former contributors arising out of the eighth quinquennial investigation of the Fund.

Defence Forces Retirement Benefits

A scheme of retirement benefits for members of the permanent Navy, Army, and Air Force follows, as nearly as practicable, the provisions of the Superannuation Act applicable to the Commonwealth Public Service. However, the scheme takes account of the earlier ages at which members of the armed services are retired, and bases pensions on a member's rate of pay and age on retirement. All contributors are covered for death or invalidity

during their service, with pensions for widows and dependent children if the member dies during service or after retirement as a pensioner. Special provisions are made for payment of gratuities to personnel whose service falls short of the qualifying period for pension, and the amount of gratuity is greater if the ex-member agrees to serve on the reserve.

Contributions are paid into and benefits are met from the Defence Forces Retirement Benefits Fund. The rates of contribution by members are related to the members' rate of pay, but because of the earlier ages of retirement from the forces, the Government contributes a greater proportion of the costs of benefits than under the Commonwealth Public Service superannuation scheme.

State Superannuation Fund

The State Superannuation Fund for employees of the Government of New South Wales and certain governmental bodies commenced on 1st July, 1919. Originally, the Fund was based on regular compulsory contributions in equal proportions by the employing authorities and the employees. The scheme was amended, as from 1st July, 1929, to provide that contributions to the Superannuation Fund by the Government and two of the corporate bodies (viz., the Sydney Harbour Trust and the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission) would be made in the form of pension subsidy as pensions became due, and not as regular contributions during the service of the employee concerned. It was subsequently prescribed that the contributions already paid by the Crown in respect of unmatured pensions would be repaid to the Treasury by the Superannuation Fund; the amount of \$7,664,000, with interest, was to be repaid in instalments over fifteen years from 1st July, 1933. By legislation in 1944, the period for repayment was extended to 1953, and the original principle of regular contributions by the Crown was restored in respect of pension units for which employees' contributions commenced on or after 1st July, 1944. The State Treasurer was also required by the legislation to pay \$7,664,000 to the Superannuation Fund in instalments of at least \$160,000 per annum, but the amounts paid (with interest thereon) might be used, under agreement with the Superannuation Board, to reduce the Government's liability for pension subsidy in respect of units for which employees' contributions commenced before 1st July, 1944; the final instalment (\$664,000) under this provision was paid by the Treasurer in 1958-59. The accumulated amounts paid (with interest thereon) were used to meet the whole of the Government's liability for pension subsidy in respect of these units in 1961-62 (\$1,164,000), in 1962-63 (\$1,194,000), in 1963-64 (\$1,234,000), and in 1964-65 (\$1,276,000), and part of the liability in 1965-66 (\$850,000) and 1966-67 (\$900,000).

Each employee contributes for a number of pension units, according to his salary, at a rate appropriate to his age when commencing to contribute for the units. Contribution by permanent employees is compulsory, but since 1944, a satisfactory medical report has been a condition of acceptance of new contributors. A limited benefits scheme was introduced in 1960 for employees who fail to pass the medical examination.

The value of a pension unit has been \$2.25 per week since February, 1966. The maximum number of pension units was increased in February, 1966, from 48 (pension of \$108) to 58 (pension of \$130.50 per week at current rates).

Unless an employee's service is terminated sooner, pension is payable and normal contributions cease at age 60 years, or at age 55 years in the case of a woman who has contributed for retirement at this age. The widow of a deceased contributor or pensioner is paid a pension at five-eighths of the rate for which her husband contributed. Pension is payable in respect of the children of a deceased contributor or pensioner until they reach 18 years of age (23 years if "students") at the rate of \$4 per week (\$10 if both parents are dead, or if the mother is not entitled to a pension).

On resignation, dismissal, or discharge, an employee receives a refund of his contributions to the Fund. On the death before retirement of an unmarried male, a widower, or a female contributor, the refund is payable to the personal representative of the deceased.

At 30th June, 1967, contributors to the State Superannuation Fund numbered approximately 60,000 and comprised 42,000 men and 18,000 women.

Table 214. State Superannuation Fund: Contributors and Pensions

At 30th June	Contributors	Pensions Current					
		Officers		Widows	Children	Total	
		Men	Women			Number	Amount per annum
							\$ thous.
1962	47,669	4,420	2,275	3,536	455	10,686	10,470
1963	51,586	4,579	2,359	3,615	469	11,022	11,990
1964	53,328	4,764	2,443	3,701	520	11,428	13,308
1965	55,073	4,988	2,553	3,756	519	11,816	14,829
1966	57,505	5,166	2,641	3,848	531	12,186	18,281
1967	60,000*	5,386	2,743	3,863	538	12,530	20,058

* Estimated.

Particulars of the receipts and expenditure of the State Superannuation Fund in recent years are given in the next table. The balance in the Fund at 30th June, 1967, was \$353,447,000.

Table 215. State Superannuation Fund: Receipts and Expenditure

Year ended 30th June	Receipts					Expenditure			
	Contributions by Employees	Payments by Employers *	Investment Income †	Other	Total Receipts	Pensions	Refunds	Administration, etc.	Total Expenditure
	\$ thousand								
1962	9,349	13,707‡	10,841	4	33,902‡	9,511	921	181	10,613
1963	9,365	14,152‡	12,368	4	35,888‡	11,170	1,095	204	12,469
1964	10,548	15,629‡	13,909‡	11	40,097‡	12,602	1,327	228	14,157
1965	12,602	17,780‡	15,439‡	12	45,832‡	13,948	1,525	284	15,756
1966	12,807	18,480	17,151	10	48,449	16,248	1,934	312	18,493
1967	14,176	19,961	19,395	10	53,542	19,109	1,803	388	21,299

* Includes annual contributions, pension subsidies, and Government's liability for pension subsidy met in current year from State Treasurer's repayments in previous years. See text, page 276.

† Before deducting amount transferred to the Investment Fluctuation Reserve (\$120,000 in each year since 1963-64).

‡ Revised.

The pensions of New South Wales judges and certain other State officers are paid from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Police Superannuation and Reward Fund

Pensions for the police are paid from the Police Superannuation and Reward Fund, to which the police contribute at the rate of 4 per cent. of salary while in the service and 3 per cent. of pension when superannuated. The proceeds of the sale of unclaimed goods are paid to the Fund. The balance required to meet claims is appropriated annually from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Police pensions are graduated according to length of service and the rate of salary at date of retirement. The pension for police (and police-women since March, 1965) who have served for 20 years or longer is one-fortieth of salary at retirement for every year of service, up to a maximum of three-quarters of such salary. The pensions being paid to existing pensioners were increased on four occasions in the years from 1952 to 1966, to take account of the difference between the existing pension and that which would be payable to a member of the Police Force of equivalent rank and service retiring in that year. Normal retiring age is 60 years, but members may be retained in the force until age 65 years. Widows of pensioners who have died since April, 1966 are entitled to pension at half-rate. Gratuities may be paid to or on behalf of dependants of police who die while in the service.

Particulars of the receipts and expenditure of the Police Superannuation and Reward Fund are given in the next table. Contributors numbered 6,607 in June, 1967, and comprised 6,537 men and 70 women.

Table 216. Police Superannuation and Reward Fund

Year ended 30th June	Receipts				Expenditure			Pensions Current
	Contributions by Employees	Consolidated Revenue	Other	Total	Pensions and Gratuities	Other	Total	No.
	\$ thousand							
1962	616.4	1,957.4	16.8	2,590.6	2,529.0	61.9	2,590.9	1,535
1963	651.9	2,062.0	5.8	2,719.7	2,675.1	44.9	2,720.0	1,539
1964	716.4	2,219.0	8.3	2,943.7	2,883.6	61.0	2,944.6	1,572
1165	743.5	2,435.8	8.2	3,187.5	3,110.3	76.3	3,186.6	1,614
1966	787.9	2,587.0	11.8	3,386.7	3,292.2	95.2	3,387.4	1,612
1967	935.1	2,782.0	5.8	3,722.9	3,589.3	135.0	3,722.3	1,674

Government Railways Retirement Benefits

Retirement benefits for employees of the N.S.W. Government Railways Department are provided from the Railways Superannuation Account (established in 1910) and the Railways Retirement Fund (established on 1st June, 1964). The Retirement Fund embraces employees appointed on or after 1st June, 1964 and former contributors to the Superannuation Account who elected to transfer to the new Fund before 31st December, 1965. The Superannuation Account covers those employees (and ex-employees of the Department who had transferred, with continuation of superannuation rights, to certain other governmental authorities) who did not elect to transfer to the new Fund.

Employees covered by the Superannuation Account contribute at the rate of 1.65 per cent. of their wages or salary, and the employing authorities provide all that is necessary beyond these contributions. The amount of pension payable is one-fortieth of the average annual salary during the term of service, multiplied by the number of years of service. Where an employee has 40 or more years of service, the average annual salary during the last 40 years before retirement constitutes the pension, subject to a maximum of \$1,600 per annum. Particulars of the receipts and payments of the Account and of the number of pensions current in the last six years are summarised in the next table:—

Table 217. Government Railways Superannuation Account

Year ended 30th June	Receipts					Payments			Pensions Current
	Contributions by Employees *	Contributions by-		Other	Total	Pensions, Gratuities and Refunds	Other	Total	
		Railways Department	Other Employing Authorities						
\$ thousand									No.
1962	1,232.9	6,563.9	1,745.0	11.1	9,553.0	9,660.2	1.1	9,661.3	14,894
1963	1,215.2	7,183.1	1,691.5	15.6	10,105.4	10,127.6	1.3	10,128.9	14,838
1964	1,209.0	7,805.5	1,704.2	12.9	10,731.6	10,594.8	1.7	10,596.4	14,780
1965	1,039.0	8,438.2	1,711.4	14.1	11,202.7	11,320.0	1.0	11,321.0	14,728
1966	751.0	8,922.4	1,677.8	14.5	11,365.7	11,330.4	1.0	11,331.5	14,649
1967	800.7	9,064.7	1,792.2	12.2	11,669.9	11,595.6	1.0	11,596.6	14,446

* Contributors numbered 26,576 at 30th June, 1967.

Under the Retirement Fund scheme, employees contribute for a lump-sum retirement benefit at rates based on the amount of benefit sought and the age at which contributions for that benefit began. Employees who are not over 40 years of age must contribute for a benefit equal to at least twice their annual salary; special provisions have been made for employees who reach age 40 years after becoming contributors or who are over 40 years of age on becoming contributors. The maximum benefit for which an employee may contribute is equal to four times his annual salary, subject to a maximum of \$20,000 and subject to his total annual contributions not exceeding 5 per cent. of his annual salary.

Contributions to the Fund by the employing authorities fall into two categories—those to establish initial credits in respect of employees who transferred from the Superannuation Account, and those paid as actual retirement benefits fall due. Payments totalling \$11,000,000 (\$9,500,000 from the Railways Department and \$1,500,000 from the State Treasury) were made to the Fund during 1963-64 and 1964-65 to meet the employers' liability for initial credits, but (because of the limited number of employees who transferred to the Fund) this liability was estimated to be only \$2,409,532 at 30th June, 1967. The contributions of employing authorities as retirement benefits become due cover 60 per cent. of the benefit paid to a contributor on retirement or retrenchment after at least 10 years' service and, where a contributor dies, 50 per cent. of the benefit paid to his widow or other dependants. There is provision for a State Government subsidy to the Fund if the average interest yield on its investments falls below 3½ per cent in any year.

Retirement benefit at the full rate is payable when a contributor retires at age 65 years after at least 10 years' service, and at a reduced rate when a contributor with at least 10 years' service retires between 60 and 65 years of age, retires earlier because of invalidity, or is retrenched. The benefit payable comprises the employee's contributions (including any initial credits) with compound interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, plus an employer contribution of $1\frac{1}{2}$ times that amount. The benefit payable to a widow or other dependants on the death (before retirement) of a contributor is equal to twice the sum of the employee's contributions (including initial credits) plus interest. Where a contributor resigns or is dismissed, or retires or is retrenched after less than 10 years' service, he receives a refund of his contributions (including initial credits). Provided he was contributing for benefit of not less than twice his annual wages, the minimum benefit payable to a contributor retired because of invalidity, or to the widow or dependants of a contributor who dies before retirement, is \$1,000.

At 30th June, 1967, 8,354 former contributors to the Superannuation Account had transferred to the Retirement Fund, and the total number of contributors to the fund was 12,873. During 1966-67, benefits paid from the Fund amounted to \$94,741, and refunds of contributions \$113,067.

Government and Motor Transport Departments—Gratuity Scheme

Under a gratuity scheme which commenced in 1948, employees of the Departments of Government Transport and Motor Transport who do not contribute to other government superannuation funds are entitled, after ten years' service, to the payment of a lump sum on retirement. If retirement is before the age of 60 and for reasons other than incapacity, the gratuity is equal to a week's salary for each year of service, with a limit of 13 weeks; in other cases, it is equal to two weeks' salary for each year of service, without limit. The scheme is non-contributory.

Local Government Superannuation Board

A scheme of superannuation for the employees of local government authorities and certain other undertakings is administered by the Local Government Superannuation Board.

Under the scheme, employees are required to effect with approved life offices, through the Board, endowment assurance policies maturing at age 65 or previous death. A provident fund is available for those employees who are debarred from assurance on account of age or other circumstances. Liability for the assurance premiums and provident fund contributions is shared by employers and employees, for the most part in equal proportions.

The scale of compulsory assurance cover ranges from \$400 to \$2,000 according to age and salary, but since September, 1959, new employees with an annual salary exceeding \$1,300 have been required to effect cover of at least \$2,000. There is provision for optional cover up to a maximum (compulsory and optional cover combined) of \$12,000 (\$4,000 before September, 1959).

For employees contributing to the provident fund, the minimum contribution is 7 per cent. of their salary. Since September, 1959, there has been provision for optional contributions up to a maximum (compulsory and optional contributions combined) of 15 per cent. of salary.

The following statement shows the number of employees covered by the assurance and the provident fund provisions, with particulars of the assurance cover (including premiums) intact and the accumulated funds of the provident fund, in each of the last six years.

Table 218. Local Government Superannuation Scheme

At 31st March	Assurance Provisions			Provident Fund		
	Employees Covered	Assurances (including Premiums) Intact	Average Assurance Cover per Employee	Contributors	Accumulated Funds	Average Funds per Contributor
	No.	\$ thousand	\$	No.	\$ thousand	\$
1962	27,606	99,461	3,602	28,602	15,696	548
1963	29,344	119,798	4,082	30,232	19,230	630
1964	30,731	127,090	4,128	30,579	22,863	752
1965	31,944	132,596	4,152	31,017	26,017	838
1966	32,811	153,581	4,681	32,444	29,205	900
1967	34,593	163,962	4,740	34,261	32,666	953

Particulars of death and retirement benefit payments under the scheme are shown in the following table:—

Table 219. Local Government Superannuation Scheme: Death and Retirement Benefits

Year ended 31st March	Death Benefits		Retirement Benefits		Total Benefits	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
		\$ thousand		\$ thousand		\$ thousand
ASSURANCE PROVISIONS						
1962	117	302.1	942	346.3	1,059	648.4
1963	95	260.8	1,155	416.1	1,250	676.9
1964	114	330.2	1,334	546.7	1,448	876.9
1965	130	414.4	1,786	732.0	1,916	1,146.4
1966	140	428.4	1,909	912.3	2,049	1,340.7
1967	154	621.9	1,510	901.5	1,664	1,523.4
PROVIDENT FUND						
1962	137	101.1	6,424	2,457.9	6,561	2,559.0
1963	125	122.0	7,238	3,139.3	7,363	3,261.3
1964	138	144.3	7,599	3,824.2	7,737	3,968.5
1965	156	183.3	8,263	4,798.7	8,419	4,982.1
1966	139	188.2	8,405	5,508.9	8,544	5,697.1
1967	154	241.9	9,092	6,063.4	9,246	6,305.3

PUBLIC HEALTH

Health services in New South Wales are administered by Commonwealth, State, and local government authorities.

There are State Government institutions and public and private hospitals for the treatment of sickness, State and private institutions for those suffering from mental disorders, and repatriation hospitals for ex-service personnel suffering from war-caused injuries or illness. In recent years, the Commonwealth Government has provided general hospital and medical benefits, has given financial assistance to State Governments to improve the control and treatment of tuberculosis and to assist in the development of mental health institutions, and has instituted, in conjunction with the State Governments, an anti-poliomyelitis campaign. In local areas, municipal and shire councils administer ordinances under the Local Government Act as to hygiene and sanitation.

The notification of infectious diseases is compulsory. The Commonwealth maintains a strict system of quarantine to prevent the introduction of diseases from abroad and prohibits the importation of food and drugs likely to be harmful. The Pure Food Act prescribes standards of quality and purity for food products, and the manufacture and supply of poisons and drugs is regulated under a licensing system. Medical practitioners, pharmacists, etc. must be registered before engaging in their profession.

Medical research in Australia is conducted in association with international research organisations. The Medical Research Endowment Fund was established by the Commonwealth in 1937 to promote medical research. It is administered by the National Health and Medical Research Council, which also advises the Commonwealth and State Governments on health questions generally.

Commonwealth and State Health Authorities

The Commonwealth Department of Health administers the Commonwealth schemes relating to hospital, medical, pharmaceutical, and tuberculosis benefits and the health benefits for age and other types of pensioners, and maintains the quarantine services, the National Biological Standards Laboratory, the Commonwealth X-ray and Radium Laboratory, the Commonwealth Acoustic Laboratories, the Australian Institute of Anatomy, a Bureau of Dental Standards, and various health laboratories throughout Australia. The Department also conducts (in association with the University of Sydney) a School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine and an Institute of Child Health, administers the Medical Research Endowment Fund, supervises the activities of the National Fitness Council, and has promoted national campaigns against tuberculosis and poliomyelitis and for free milk for school children.

The Commonwealth Serum Laboratories Commission controls laboratories established to ensure the supply of essential biological products in accordance with national health needs. The laboratories, which are self-supporting, produce a wide range of vaccines, sera, and other products for use in the diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of human and animal diseases.

The New South Wales Ministry of Health, which is under the control of the Minister for Health, embraces the Department of Public Health, the Hospitals Commission, and a variety of boards, committees, and other authorities concerned with health, hospitals, and associated services.

The State Department of Public Health includes a bureau of maternal and child health (which embraces maternal and baby welfare and school medical services), divisions of tuberculosis, occupational health, epidemiology, and dental services, and maintains laboratories which provide diagnostic and analytical services for governmental authorities and private bodies. The Department also controls the State hospitals and homes and the State psychiatric hospitals, supervises the operations of private hospitals and rest homes, conducts the anti-poliomyelitis campaign in New South Wales, administers the Pure Food Act and laws relating to sanitation, and supervises the work of local government authorities relating to public health matters. The principal officers of the Department are the Under-Secretary, the Director-General of Public Health (who is ex-officio President of the Board of Health and chief medical adviser to the State Government, and who directs the personal preventive and environmental health service activities of the Department), and the Director of Establishments (who is responsible for psychiatric and geriatric institutions). Many of the Department's functions are administered by Medical Officers of Health in the eight health districts into which the State is divided.

The Hospitals Commission of New South Wales supervises the public hospital services and determines the amount of State Government subsidy to be paid to each public hospital.

Other authorities concerned with health, hospital, and associated services in New South Wales include the Master in the Protective Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court (who controls and administers the estates of certain categories of patients in psychiatric hospitals), the Ambulance Transport Service Board (which supervises district ambulance services throughout the State), boards established for the registration of practitioners in certain professions (chiropractic, dental, medical, nursing, optometry, optical dispensing, pharmacy, and physiotherapy), the Institute of Psychiatry, the State Cancer Council (for cancer education and research), and various boards and committees (e.g. the Board of Health, the Poisons Advisory Committee, and the Air Pollution Advisory Committee).

Local Government Health Services

Certain public health services are administered by local government authorities. In the County of Cumberland, which includes the Sydney metropolitan area, sewerage and stormwater drainage services are provided by the Metropolitan, Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board; similar services are provided in the Newcastle district by the Hunter District Water Board, at Broken Hill by the Broken Hill Water Board, and in other districts by municipal, shire, or county councils.

Municipal and shire councils are responsible for the collection and disposal of garbage, and for the provision of sanitary services in unsewered built-up areas. Miscellaneous health services administered by local authorities include street cleaning and drainage, supervision of the sanitation and drainage of buildings, the prevention of nuisances, and the control of dairies and the sale of milk. The councils also assist the State Department of Public Health in such matters as the control of infectious diseases, the administration of the Pure Food Act, and the medical examination of school children in country areas.

Further particulars of the activities of local authorities are given in the chapter "Local Government".

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC HEALTH

The expenditure (from revenue) by Commonwealth and State Governments on health and related services in New South Wales is shown in Table 220. The table does not include expenditure by the Commonwealth in the administration of its health services, upon the medical treatment of ex-service personnel in repatriation hospitals, etc., and on certain health services (e.g. the production of polio vaccine) for which expenditure cannot be allocated between the States. It also excludes expenditure from loans (e.g., on works such as hospital buildings) and capital charges on loans.

Table 220. Government Expenditure (from Revenue) on Public Health in New South Wales

Item	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	\$ thousand				
Commonwealth—					
Hospital Benefits*	19,146	22,959	24,252	25,686	27,801
Medical Benefits*	9,729	10,219	14,237	16,477	17,520
Pharmaceutical Benefits	23,146	22,025	22,492	27,611	27,759
Tuberculosis Campaign	4,024	4,304	4,175	7,023	4,328
Benefits to Pensioners: Medical	3,848	3,967	3,771	5,389	5,667
Pharmaceutical	8,552	8,830	9,094	10,034	12,306
Nutrition of Children	2,631	2,658	2,876	2,910	3,067
Blood Transfusion Service	96	101	110	117	231
Other.. .. .	70	106	148	185	558
Total, Commonwealth	71,242	75,168	81,155	94,831	99,236
State—					
Subsidies to Hospitals, etc.††	43,679	44,891	49,874	51,700¶	59,541
Mental Hospitals and Institutions‡	15,595	17,640	19,330	20,230	22,754
Institutions for Backward and Mentally Deficient Children	268	311	209	280	365
Baby Health Centres and Maternity Homes	795	837	896	893	967
Inspection of Food, Dairies, etc.	825	919	1,025	1,121	787
Medical Examination and Health of School Children	1,082	1,174	1,293	1,432	1,621
Administration, Medical Services, etc. of Health and Child Welfare Departments	3,993	4,459	4,993	5,444	5,973
Encouragement of National Fitness	359	620	618	683	789
Total, State††	66,596	70,851	78,238	81,782	92,799
Total in New South Wales	137,838	146,019	159,393	176,613	192,035

* Includes benefits paid to non-residents of New South Wales, through benefit organisations registered in the State.

† From Consolidated Revenue Fund and Poker Machine Taxes.

‡ Excludes Commonwealth health benefits disbursed by the State. In 1966-67, these benefits comprised hospital benefits \$1,064,000, pharmaceutical benefits \$5,147,000, Tuberculosis Campaign \$4,012,000, and distribution of milk to school children \$3,073,000.

¶ Includes \$764,000 from profits of Government Insurance Office.

HEALTH BENEFITS

MEDICAL BENEFITS SCHEME

Under the medical benefits scheme, which was introduced in 1953, the Commonwealth Government subsidises the medical expenses of persons (and their eligible dependants) who have insured with a registered medical benefits organisation. The amount of Commonwealth benefit varies according to the nature of the medical service rendered, and ranges from 80 cents for a consultation with a general practitioner to \$60 for a major operation. Commonwealth benefits are paid through the registered organisations.

The benefits provided by registered benefits organisations themselves are generally in the form of cash payments, and vary according to the contribution paid by the member and the nature of the service rendered. Weekly contributions to the organisations range from 12 to 30 cents for a single person, and from 25 to 60 cents for a person with dependants, according to the amount of benefit for which insurance is required. The benefits provided by registered benefits organisations range from 80 to 150 per cent. of the Commonwealth benefit.

Under a "Special Account" system introduced in 1959, registered organisations are authorised to provide benefit to contributors whose claim for organisation benefit would otherwise be disallowed under an organisation's rules relating to pre-existing ailments or maximum benefits. Deficits incurred in the Special Accounts from which organisations pay these benefits are met by the Commonwealth.

The development of the medical benefits scheme in New South Wales is illustrated in Table 222.

PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS SCHEME

Under the Commonwealth pharmaceutical benefits scheme, which was introduced in 1950, a comprehensive range of life-saving and disease-preventing drugs and medicines is made available to persons receiving treatment from a medical practitioner. The drugs and medicines are supplied by an approved chemist, upon presentation of a prescription from the patient's medical practitioner, or by an approved hospital to patients receiving treatment at the hospital. The benefits were originally supplied free of charge, but since March, 1960, patients (other than those treated under the Pensioner Medical Scheme) have been required to pay the first 50 cents of the cost of a prescription. The cost of the scheme is borne by the Commonwealth Government.

In 1966-67, expenditure by the Commonwealth on pharmaceutical benefits in New South Wales amount to \$27,759,000 (including \$5,233,000 in respect of drugs issued to patients in approved hospitals). The number of benefit prescriptions (excluding drugs in approved hospitals) was approximately 14,700,000.

MEDICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS FOR PENSIONERS

A Pensioner Medical Service for pensioners and their dependants was introduced by the Commonwealth Government in 1951. Persons eligible to enrol in the Service are those who receive an age, invalid, widow's, or service pension, those who receive a tuberculosis allowance, and their dependent wives and children. The special means test, which had been applied to new enrolments since November, 1955, was removed from January, 1966.

Pensioners and their dependants enrolled in the Service receive free medical attention by a general practitioner either in his surgery or at the patient's home, and are entitled to the free supply of a comprehensive range of drugs and medicines on prescription by a practitioner. Specialist medical services are not provided by the Service. Medical practitioners participating in the scheme are paid by the Commonwealth on a fee-for-service basis.

At 30th June, 1967, the number of pensioners and dependants enrolled in the Service in New South Wales was 404,000. In 1966-67, expenditure by the Commonwealth on the free medical services in New South Wales amounted to \$5,667,000, and on the free pharmaceutical benefits to \$12,306,000. The number of benefit prescriptions exceeded 7,100,000.

HOSPITAL BENEFITS SCHEME

Under the hospital benefits scheme, which was inaugurated in 1946, the Commonwealth Government provides financial assistance towards the cost of in-patient treatment in public and private hospitals. The Commonwealth benefits are available to persons ordinarily resident in Australia at the time of admission to hospital and to Australian residents who receive hospital treatment while temporarily living overseas.

Before 1st January, 1963, Commonwealth hospital benefits were of two types—"ordinary" benefit and "additional" benefit.

The ordinary hospital benefit in respect of patients in public hospitals was provided in terms of agreements between the Commonwealth and the States. Under these agreements, the Commonwealth paid benefit to the States for each day a patient was in a public hospital, at the rate of \$1.20 per day in respect of pensioners (and their dependants) who were enrolled in the Pensioner Medical Service and who were not insured with a registered hospital benefits organisation and were not patients in a State benevolent home, and 80 cents per day in respect of other patients. Ordinary hospital benefit provided in respect of patients in approved private hospitals was payable, to the proprietor of the hospital, at the rate of 80 cents for each day a patient was in the hospital. The hospital accounts of all patients in respect of whom benefit was paid at the rate of 80 cents per day were reduced by the amount of the Commonwealth ordinary benefit.

The additional hospital benefit was payable only to persons (and their eligible dependants) who were insured with a registered hospital benefits organisation. In general, the benefit was payable for each day a contributor or an eligible dependant of the contributor was a patient in a public or an approved private hospital. The rates of additional benefit were 40 cents per day to contributors who were insured for an organisation benefit of at least 60 cents but less than \$1.60 per day, and (from February, 1958) \$1.20 per day to contributors who were insured for organisation benefit of \$1.60 or more per day. Commonwealth additional benefit was paid to the contributor through his benefit organisation.

Since 1st January, 1963, a single Commonwealth hospital benefit has been paid. The benefit is paid for each day a patient is in an approved public or private hospital, at the rate of—

\$2 per day for persons (and their eligible dependants) who are insured with a registered hospital benefits organisation for an organisation benefit of at least \$1.60 per day (or who were contributing at 31st December, 1962, for a benefit of at least 60 cents but less than \$1.60 per day, and have continued to contribute for that benefit);

\$5.00 per day (\$3.60 until January, 1967) in respect of pensioners (and their eligible dependants) who are enrolled in the Pensioner Medical Service, are not insured with a registered hospital benefits organisation, and are public ward patients in public hospitals (provided that no charge is made for the hospital or medical treatment); and

80 cents per day in respect of other patients.

Commonwealth benefit at the rate of \$2 per day (\$5 if the patient is receiving intensive nursing) is payable in respect of insured and uninsured patients in approved nursing homes.

In the case of insured patients in public or private hospitals, the Commonwealth benefit is paid to the contributor through his benefit organisation. In other cases, the benefit is paid direct to the hospital or home, and the patient's account (if any) is reduced by the amount of the benefit.

The benefits provided by registered benefits organisations themselves vary according to the contribution paid by the member. Weekly contributions usually range from 15 cents for a single person and 30 cents for a person with dependants (for an organisation benefit of \$3.60 per day) to 60 cents for a single person and \$1.20 for a person with dependants (for an organisation benefit of \$14.40 per day).

Under a "Special Account" system introduced in 1959, registered benefit organisations are authorised to provide benefit for an unlimited period of hospitalisation; to contributors whose claim for organisation benefit would otherwise be disallowed under an organisation's rules relating to the maximum period of benefit or chronic or pre-existing ailments. From January, 1969, the benefit payable is equal to the amount for which the contributor is insured (up to the amount of the hospital charge); previously, it was limited to \$5 per day (including \$2 per day Commonwealth benefit). The benefit is usually paid only in respect of patients treated in a hospital approved for Special Account purposes, but it may be paid under certain circumstances in respect of treatment given in approved nursing homes. Deficits incurred in the Special Accounts from which registered organisations pay these benefits are met by the Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth hospital benefits paid in New South Wales in recent years are summarised in the next table. Payments through benefit organisations include payments to contributors who are not residents of New South Wales.

Table 221. Commonwealth Hospital Benefits Paid in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	To Approved Public and Private Hospitals*	Through Benefit Organisations†	Total‡	Year ended 30th June	To Approved Public and Private Hospitals*	Through Benefit Organisations†	Total‡
	\$ thousand				\$ thousand		
1960	7,576	8,725	16,301	1964	12,937	10,022	22,959
1961	7,421	10,036	17,458	1965	13,977	10,275	24,252
1962	7,323	10,754	18,076	1966	14,964	10,122	25,086
1963‡	8,794	10,351	19,146	1967	17,162	10,639	27,801

* Including approved nursing homes.

† Includes payments to benefit organisations towards Special Account deficits.

‡ From 1st January, 1963, a single Commonwealth benefit replaced the system of dual payment of Commonwealth ordinary and additional benefit (see text above table).

The development of the Commonwealth hospital and medical benefits schemes in New South Wales is illustrated in the following table:—

Table 222. Commonwealth Hospital and Medical Benefits Scheme in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Benefit Organisations Registered at 30th June		Contributors at 30th June*		Benefit Organisation Benefits Paid†		Commonwealth Benefits Paid‡	
	Medical Benefit Organisations	Hospital Benefit Organisations	Medical Benefits	Hospital Benefits	Medical Benefits	Hospital Benefits	Medical Benefits	Hospital Benefits¶
					\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1958	25	28	1,087,939	1,064,925	8,450	9,018	6,234	8,625
1959	26	29	1,230,496	1,152,832	9,294	10,708	6,768	12,700
1960	26	30	1,341,861	1,161,017	10,704	12,390	7,900	16,301
1961	26	30	1,210,614	1,189,756	12,480	13,270	8,456	17,458
1962	26	30	1,157,535	1,225,338	13,858	14,816	9,069	18,076
1963	25	30	1,184,282	1,232,467	15,240	15,960	9,729	19,146
1964	28	33	1,239,443	1,281,126	16,267	21,983	10,219	22,959
1965	28	32	1,280,329	1,327,196	17,130	24,778	14,237	24,252
1966	28	32	1,330,384	1,366,209	19,474	27,027	16,477	25,086
1967	28	32	1,363,431	1,467,065	21,207	31,799	17,520	27,801

* Many persons contribute on behalf of both themselves and their dependants, and the total number of persons covered by the medical and hospital benefits schemes is considerably higher than the number of contributors.

† Includes payments to contributors who are non-residents of New South Wales.

‡ Includes payments to benefit organisations towards Special Accounts deficits (in 1966-67, \$697,000 to medical funds and \$2,317,000 to hospital funds), and payments to non-residents of New South Wales through benefit organisations registered in the State.

¶ Particulars of Commonwealth benefits paid through benefit organisations are given in the previous table.

HOSPITAL SERVICES

Institutions for the treatment of sickness and disease comprise private hospitals and rest homes, which do not receive a subsidy from the State Government and are usually conducted as business enterprises; public hospitals, etc., which are maintained (with the assistance of a State subsidy) by charitable organisations or by people resident in the district in which the hospital is situated; repatriation hospitals, maintained by the Commonwealth for the treatment of ex-service personnel in certain circumstances; and State hospitals and homes (mainly for the care of the aged) and State psychiatric centres, which are fully maintained by the State.

PRIVATE HOSPITALS AND REST HOMES

In New South Wales, a private hospital or rest home may be conducted only under licence issued annually in accordance with the Private Hospitals Act, 1908-1964, which prescribes that every private hospital and rest home must be under the direct control of a person approved by the Board of Health. Licensees are required to comply with regulations as to structure, management, and inspection of premises.

Particulars of the private hospitals conducted in New South Wales in recent years are shown in the following table.

Table 223. Private Hospitals in N.S.W.

At 31st December	Medical and Post- operative	Medical and Surgical	Medical, Surgical, and Lying-in	Other	Total		
					Metropolis	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, N.S.W.
HOSPITALS							
1962	98	44	36	32	149	61	210
1963	100	44	33	28	150	55	205
1964	85	42	29	22	123	55	178
1965	87	41	28	19	120	55	175
1966	72	41	22	18	111	42	153
1967	64	41	22	18	106	39	145
NUMBER OF BEDS*							
1962	1,910	1,199	813	373	3,617	678	4,295
1963	2,113	1,294	914	298	3,960	659	4,619
1964	2,035	1,244	873	325	3,708	769	4,477
1965	2,019	1,177	934	303	3,654	779	4,433
1966	1,807	1,342	909	331	3,716	673	4,389
1967	1,742	1,403	829	297	3,671	600	4,271

* Excludes cots (412 in 1967).

Most private hospitals are small. At 31st December, 1967, there were 77 private hospitals with more than 20 beds each, 48 with 11 to 20 beds, and 20 with 10 or fewer beds. Of those in the metropolis, the numbers were 68, 27, and 11, respectively.

Rest homes provide nursing care for convalescents, the aged, and those chronically ill but needing little medical care. The next table shows the number of licensed rest homes in New South Wales and their accommodation in recent years:—

Table 224. Private Rest Homes in N.S.W.

At 31st December	Rest Homes			Number of Beds*		
	Metropolis	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, N.S.W.	Metropolis	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, N.S.W.
1962	249	29	278	5,732	676	6,408
1963	278	44	322	6,600	891	7,491
1964	289	49	338	7,531	1,029	8,560
1965	292	44	336	8,123	1,235	9,358
1966	317	57	374	9,332	1,426	10,758
1967	322	62	384	10,045	1,588	11,633

* Excludes cots (113 in 1967).

At 31st December, 1967, there were 244 licensed rest homes with more than 20 beds each, 119 with 11 to 20 beds, and 21 with 10 or fewer beds. Of those in the metropolis, the numbers were 213, 92, and 17, respectively.

PUBLIC HOSPITAL SERVICES

The Public Hospitals Act, 1929-1965, provides for the systematic organisation of the public hospital services—hospitals, convalescent, nursing, founding, etc., homes, and organisations which provide district nursing services, aerial medical services, blood transfusion services, etc. The Act is administered by the Hospitals Commission, which consists of three salaried full-time members, including the chairman, appointed by the Governor for a term of seven years.

The public hospitals (and other organisations which provide public hospital services) are classified by the Public Hospitals Act into two main groups. One group, termed the "incorporated hospitals", consists entirely of hospitals, etc., incorporated under the Act. The second group, known as "separate institutions", includes hospitals established under special Acts of Parliament, hospitals conducted under the aegis of religious organisations, and hospitals registered under the Companies Act as non-profit organisations.

Each "incorporated hospital" is managed by a board of between nine and twelve directors. All directors may be appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Hospitals Commission—but at some of these hospitals, between five and seven of the directors are elected triennially by "subscribers".

The Hospitals Commission determines which hospitals, etc., are to be subsidised, and the amount of subsidy to be paid to each institution. It also has power to establish new hospitals and to close down or amalgamate existing "incorporated hospitals". If authorised by the Commission, portion of a public hospital may be set aside for patients who desire private or intermediate accommodation.

Out-patient treatment is provided at most public hospitals to persons who satisfy a means test and to all persons in areas where a particular medical service is available only at the hospital. Out-patients are required to pay a basic consultation fee of \$1 per visit, plus other fees on a pre-determined scale for such special services as X-ray, physiotherapy, pharmaceuticals, etc.; these fees may, however, be reduced according to the patient's ability to pay.

Special facilities for dental treatment are provided at the Dental Hospital, Sydney, at other public hospitals in Sydney and Newcastle, and by dental clinics which are transported by train through country districts.

The statistics of "public hospitals" shown in the next four tables relate only to those institutions which have received a subsidy from the State in the year. The figures in Tables 225 to 227 relate only to hospitals and homes, but the particulars of income and expenditure in Table 228 relate to all public hospital services.

Table 225. Public Hospitals and Homes: Number and Accommodation

At 30th June	Hospitals			Beds					
	Metro- polis	Rest of N.S.W.	Total	Private	Inter- mediate	Public	Private, Intermediate, and Public		
							Metro- polis	Rest of N.S.W.	Total
1962	62	207	269	1,262	5,020	16,911	10,520	12,673	23,193
1963	62	207	269	1,276	5,258	16,881	10,530	12,885	23,415
1964	63	203	266	1,278	5,553	17,018	10,863	12,986	23,849
1965	64	203	267	1,274	5,713	17,379	11,368	12,998	24,366
1966	62	201	263	1,213	5,864	17,510	11,428	13,159	24,587
1967	63	200	263	1,215	6,228	17,584	11,676	13,351	25,027

The number of beds available in public hospitals and homes increased by 19 per cent. between 1957 and 1967, with hospitals and homes in Sydney (25 per cent. more beds) expanding more rapidly than those in other districts (15 per cent. more beds). Accommodation in intermediate wards rose during this period by 63 per cent., in private wards by 5 per cent., and in public wards by 10 per cent. In 1967, the average accommodation in public hospitals and homes was 95 beds (185 of those in Sydney, and 67 of those in other districts).

The following table shows particulars of patients and bed-days in the hospitals and homes which received a subsidy from the Hospitals Commission:—

Table 226. Public Hospitals and Homes: Patients and Bed-days

Year ended 30th June	In-patients*			Out-patients		Average Total Cost per Occupied Bed per Day†	Babies born in Hospital	
	Treated	No. of Bed-days	Average Daily No. of Occupied Beds	Treated	Attendances		No.	Bed-days
						\$		
1957	424,618	5,320,062	14,576	1,073,044	2,762,791	8.21‡	66,411	590,862
1958	450,030	5,472,519	14,993	1,107,073	2,806,753	8.50‡	69,343	600,316
1959	468,836	5,768,765	15,806	1,132,024	2,909,829	8.83‡	71,728	614,149
1960	480,482	5,850,748	15,992	1,155,822	3,017,883	9.82‡	73,164	621,761
1961	494,109	5,919,520	16,218	1,168,067	3,052,393	10.71‡	76,358	641,853
1962	511,784	6,090,590	16,695	1,233,225	3,182,899	11.11‡	77,694	650,394
1963	521,033	6,135,944	16,825	1,274,666	3,255,684	11.74‡	76,822	629,844
1964	536,458	6,246,473	17,181	1,394,645	3,577,180	12.74‡	78,546	614,917
1965	553,060	6,382,301	17,575	1,502,499	3,738,991	13.67	73,042	596,082
1966	555,843	6,448,058	17,711	1,584,377	3,949,612	14.44	72,646	584,548
1967	574,623	6,654,108	18,230	1,652,656	4,084,079	15.73	74,580	594,074

* Excluding newly-born babies.

† See text following table.

‡ Revised.

In calculating the average cost per occupied bed per day, each 700 out-patients treated during the year is taken as equivalent to 365 bed-days; the "total cost" is the total expenditure on maintenance of the hospitals and homes. The average cost per occupied bed per day in 1966-67 was nearly twice the average cost in 1956-57.

Further particulars of in-patients in hospitals and homes are shown below:—

Table 227. Public Hospitals and Homes: In-patients

Year ended 30th June	Patients treated during Year	Discharges and Deaths during Year			In Hospital at 30th June		
		Deaths	Discharges	Total	Males	Females	Persons
1962	511,784	14,706	480,059	494,765	7,281	9,738	17,019
1963	521,033	15,112	488,909	504,021	7,271	9,741	17,012
1964	536,458	15,577	502,467	518,044	7,833	10,581	18,414
1965	553,060	16,296	518,259	534,555	7,866	10,639	18,505
1966	555,843	16,253	520,671	536,924	8,015	10,904	18,919
1967	574,623	17,068	538,533	555,601	7,783	11,239	19,022

The next table shows the income and expenditure for maintenance of the public hospital services in New South Wales in each of the last eleven years.

Table 228. Public Hospital Services: Income and Expenditure

Year ended 30th June	Income for Maintenance							Expenditure for Maintenance
	Government Aid				Patients' Fees	Other	Total Income for Maintenance	
	State Government Subsidies		Commonwealth Hospital Benefits†	Total				
	Poker Machine Tax Proceeds*	Other						
	\$ thousand							
1957	1,527	31,069		32,596	15,531	974	49,102	49,372
1958	1,669	34,650		36,319	16,468	1,048	53,834	52,587
1959	1,811	36,398		38,208	18,159	1,225	57,593	57,437
1960	2,279	41,908		44,187	19,710	1,274	65,171	64,736
1961	2,854	43,866		46,720	23,628	1,358	71,706	71,481
1962	3,044	45,272		48,316	25,967	1,498	75,781	76,529
1963	5,808	42,332	5,158	53,299	28,144	1,549	82,991	81,696
1964	10,268	40,213	6,176	56,657	34,806	1,665	93,129	90,719
1965	12,666	42,014	6,357	61,037	36,685	1,788	99,509	100,042
1966	14,761	48,300	6,735	69,796	37,574	1,839	109,209	107,232
1967	18,650	46,885	8,431	73,966	44,860	2,212	121,039	120,744

* Until 1958-59, the whole of the proceeds of Poker Machine Tax was allocated to public hospitals. From 1959-60, part of the proceeds (rising from \$250,000 in 1959-60 to \$1,000,000 in 1963-64 and later years) was allocated to the Housing Account and the balance allocated to public hospitals. See also page 251.

† Excludes Commonwealth hospital benefits paid (to insured contributors) through benefit organisations.

The principal source of the income of public hospitals is government aid, which accounted for 61 per cent. of total income for maintenance in 1966-67. Patients' fees accounted for 37 per cent. of the total. Of the total expenditure for maintenance in 1966-67, salaries and wages accounted for \$81,502,000 (or 67 per cent.).

The amounts shown in Table 228 are exclusive of loan receipts and loan expenditure. State loan expenditure on public hospitals amounted to \$12,640,000 in 1965-66 and \$13,000,000 in 1966-67.

The paid staff of the public hospitals at 30th June, 1967, totalled 38,095, and included 1,201 medical officers and 17,711 nurses. In addition, honorary appointments numbered 5,871, including 5,090 appointments as medical officers. Of the salaries and wages staff, 22,277 were attached to metropolitan hospitals and 15,818 to hospitals in other districts.

STATE HOSPITALS AND HOMES

The hospitals and homes maintained wholly by the State are controlled by the Department of Public Health, and are not covered by the foregoing statistics relating to public hospitals under the supervision of the Hospitals Commission. At 30th June, 1967, the number of beds in the State hospitals (including hospitals attached to State homes) was 1,883, and the number in the State homes for the infirm was 660.

REPATRIATION HOSPITALS

In accordance with provisions of the Repatriation Act, the Commonwealth Repatriation Department provides free medical treatment to ex-service personnel for disabilities accepted as attributable to or aggravated by war service and, in certain circumstances, for disabilities not due to war service. Any ex-serviceman suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, irrespective of whether or not he served in a theatre of war and irrespective of the origin of the disease, is entitled to free medical treatment. Free treatment is also provided for certain dependants of deceased ex-service personnel whose death was caused by war service.

At 30th June, 1967, the number of beds in the repatriation hospitals in New South Wales (the Repatriation General Hospital and the Lady Davidson Hospital) was 1,528. There is also a repatriation block at Callan Park Psychiatric Hospital, as well as an out-patients clinic and an Artificial Limb Appliance Centre in Sydney.

The Department's Local Medical Officer Scheme, operated with the co-operation of the Australian Medical Association, enables eligible patients to be treated by the private medical practitioner chosen by them from an area panel.

PSYCHIATRIC CENTRES

In New South Wales, the care, treatment, and control of persons suffering from mental disorders are undertaken in terms of the Mental Health Act, 1958-1965.

A person appearing to suffer from a mental disorder may be admitted to an admission centre for examination by two medical practitioners. If the practitioners recommend that the person be detained for further observation and treatment, a magistrate may, after hearing evidence, direct his admission to a psychiatric centre, as a "temporary" patient, for a period not exceeding six months. At the end of the six months, a "temporary" patient who has not already been discharged is examined by a Mental Health Tribunal, which comprises a psychiatrist, a medical practitioner, and a barrister or solicitor. The Tribunal determines whether the patient should be discharged, detained for a further three months as a "temporary" patient, or reclassified as a "continued treatment" patient. "Continued treatment" patients are examined periodically to determine whether continued hospitalisation is necessary.

In terms of the Mental Health Act, "voluntary" patients may be admitted to a psychiatric centre on their own application or, if under 18 years of age, on the application of a parent or guardian; a voluntary patient may discharge himself or, if under age 18 years, may be discharged on application by a parent or guardian. Patients may be admitted to psychiatric centres as "informal" patients, who are not subject to the provisions of the provisions of the Mental Health Act. Patients may also be admitted to the centres under the provisions of the Inebriates Act.

The estates of persons (other than "informal" patients) admitted to a psychiatric centre or proved to be incapable, through mental illness, of managing their affairs are controlled and administered by the Master in the Protective Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. Estates of voluntary patients are, in general, controlled by the Master only on the written request of the patient.

The State Government maintains fourteen psychiatric centres for the treatment of persons suffering from mental disorders, including a diagnostic centre for mentally retarded children. Admission centres have been established at nine of the State psychiatric centres, and psychiatric units have been established at certain public hospitals. There are also two private hospitals authorised under the Mental Health Act for the reception and treatment of psychiatric patients.

Most of the State psychiatric centres have been proclaimed as inebriate institutions, but in practice, inebriates are treated in the centres at Kenmore, Morisset, and Orange.

By arrangement with the Government of South Australia, patients from Broken Hill are accommodated in hospitals in that State, the cost of their maintenance being paid by the New South Wales Government.

Under the States Grants (Mental Health Institutions) Act, 1967, the Commonwealth Government provides grants, on the basis of \$1 for each \$2 provided by the State, towards capital expenditure on the building and equipping of mental institutions during the three years 1967-68 to 1969-70. The Act imposes no limit on the size of the grant. Schemes of a similar nature operated in earlier years.

Particulars of the in-patients receiving treatment at the psychiatric centres in New South Wales in recent years are given in the next table:—

Table 229. Psychiatric Centres: Number of In-patients

Year ended 30th June	First Admissions and Re-admissions	Discharges (including deaths)	Distinct Persons under Care during Year	Resident at end of Year					
				Males	Females	Persons			Total
						Voluntary Patients *	Formally Recommended Patients †	Forensic Patients ‡	
1962	¶	¶	¶	6,727	6,202	1,750	11,099	80	12,929
1963	¶	¶	¶	6,647	6,126	2,072	10,613	88	12,773
1964	¶	¶	¶	6,539	5,943	2,296	10,092	94	12,482
1965	15,689	15,987	25,236	6,562	5,859	2,783	9,541	97	12,421
1966	16,619	17,302	25,951	6,180	5,618	3,112	8,597	89	11,798
1967	17,319	17,864	25,245	5,920	5,135	3,497	7,478§	80	11,055

* Includes informal patients.

† Comprises patients admitted under the standard provisions of the Mental Health Act (see previous page) and those admitted under the provisions of the Inebriates Act.

‡ Patients who are under detention for an offence, and whose detention cannot be terminated solely by the centre or other mental health authority.

¶ Not available on the current basis.

§ Includes 214 "temporary" patients, 6,531 "continued treatment" patients, and 238 "Inebriate" patients.

The number of patients first admitted or re-admitted for psychiatric treatment has increased markedly in recent years—but with higher numbers being discharged, the number of patients resident in psychiatric centres at the end of the year has contracted.

The age distribution of patients who were admitted to or discharged from psychiatric centres in 1966-67, and of patients resident in the centres at 30th June, 1967, is given in the next table:—

Table 230. Admissions and Discharges at Psychiatric Centres, 1966-67: Ages of Patients

Age (years)	First Admissions and Re-admissions		Discharges (excl. Deaths)		Deaths		Resident Patients at 30th June, 1967		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
0-9	219	146	178	125	9	7	130	109	239
10-19	571	639	510	587	8	7	453	336	789
20-29	1,514	1,432	1,466	1,453	14	11	685	430	1,115
30-39	1,792	1,692	1,746	1,720	20	16	785	555	1,340
40-49	2,011	1,777	2,026	1,787	49	25	1,118	746	1,864
50-59	1,252	1,248	1,232	1,281	73	45	1,200	929	2,129
60-69	693	954	627	953	149	108	901	873	1,774
70 or more	561	818	381	644	257	350	648	1,157	1,805
Total	8,613	8,706	8,166	8,550	579	569	5,920	5,135	11,055

Amongst resident patients there is a preponderance of males in each of the age groups under 70 years, and a preponderance of females in the age group 70 or more years.

The following table shows particulars of the psychiatric diagnoses of patients admitted to psychiatric centres during 1966-67:—

Table 231. Admissions to Psychiatric Centres, 1966-67: Diagnosis of Patient

Psychiatric Diagnosis	First Admissions	Re-admissions	Total Admissions		
			Males	Females	Persons
Senile and pre-senile dementia	331	145	192	284	476
Alcoholic psychosis	447	545	682	310	992
Other organic psychoses	766	489	592	663	1,255
Schizophrenia and paranoid states	1,151	2,532	1,748	1,935	3,683
Depressive psychosis	553	729	346	936	1,282
Other functional psychoses	118	272	148	242	390
Depressive neurosis	1,062	865	512	1,415	1,927
Other neuroses and psychosomatic disorders	405	280	254	431	685
Alcoholism	926	1,839	2,276	489	2,765
Other personality disorders	822	1,022	871	973	1,844
Transient situational disturbances and behaviour disorders of children	861	217	432	646	1,078
Non-psychotic mental disorder associated with physical condition	43	32	43	32	75
Mental retardation	330	343	404	269	673
No psychiatric diagnosis (includes observation, etc.)	130	64	113	81	194
Total, All Diagnoses	7,945	9,374	8,613	8,706	17,319

At 30th June, 1967, there were 10,734 patients in the State psychiatric centres, 108 patients in psychiatric units of public hospitals, and 213 patients in the authorised private hospitals in New South Wales. The resident medical staff in the State psychiatric centres totalled 171, and the nursing staff 3,267 (1,551 males and 1,716 females).

Particulars of the receipts and expenditure of the State psychiatric centres are shown below:—

Table 232. State Psychiatric Centres and Institutions: Receipts and Expenditure

Year ended 30th June	Receipts					Expenditure from Revenue	Loan Expenditure (gross) †
	Maintenance Collections from Estates and Relatives of Patients	Sales of Farm Produce, Old Stores, etc.	Commonwealth Government		Total*		
			Hospital Benefits	Pharma- ceutical Benefits			
1957	647	124	54	‡	825¶	9,134	2,205
1958	784	106	52	‡	941¶	9,502	2,098
1959	852	111	50	‡	1,012¶	10 324	1,430
1960	900	139	49	43	1,131	11,598	2,349
1961	1,048	120	55	57	1,281	12,819	2,840
1962	1,138	117	65	161	1,481	14,410	4,161
1963	1,388	107	61	327	1,883	15,616	4,309
1964	1,764	113	132	372	2,381	17,755	3,758
1965	2,120	148	197	401	2,866	19,527	4,695
1966	2,205	84	223	529	3,042	20,453	5,365
1967	2,042	107	73	583	2,804	22,827	6,407

* Excludes Commonwealth grants towards capital expenditure (see page 294).

† Includes expenditure from Commonwealth grants towards capital expenditure — \$866,000, \$1,251,000, \$1,214,000, \$935,000, \$258,000, \$1,656,000, and \$2,039,000 in the years from 1960-61 to 1966-67.

‡ Not available.

¶ Excludes pharmaceutical benefits.

TREATMENT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Within the State, the Board of Health is vested with authority to make provision for the treatment and prevention of infectious diseases. The Commonwealth Government is responsible for the administration of the quarantine laws in respect of vessels, aircraft, persons, and goods arriving from overseas ports.

The following diseases are notifiable under the Public Health Act—anthrax, arbovirus diseases (including dengue fever), brucellosis, cholera, diphtheria, virus encephalitis, hydatid disease, infantile diarrhoea (of more than 48 hours duration in an infant under two years of age), infectious hepatitis, leprosy, leptospirosis, malaria, ornithosis, plague, poliomyelitis (acute anterior), Q fever, smallpox, tetanus, tuberculosis, typhoid and paratyphoid fever, typhus fever, and yellow fever. Particulars of notifications, deaths, and death rates for certain of these diseases are given in the chapter "Vital Statistics".

Hospital isolation of persons suffering from infectious diseases is effected principally at Prince Henry Hospital in Sydney, but there are isolation facilities at many other hospitals throughout the State.

Tuberculosis

There is a special Division of Tuberculosis in the State Department of Health to co-ordinate measures for the detection, cure, and prevention of the disease, to regulate the admission of patients to institutions, to investigate conditions of homes and places of employment of tuberculosis persons, to arrange for the treatment of patients not in institutions and for the examination of contacts, and to undertake publicity in regard to tuberculosis. Detection of the disease is based on mass chest X-ray surveys and tuberculin testing of school children. In certain cases, tuberculosis sufferers may be compelled to enter hospital.

Under the Tuberculosis Act, 1948, the Commonwealth pays a single comprehensive allowance to tuberculous persons, who are required to refrain from working and to undergo treatment. Since October, 1968, the maximum weekly rates of allowance have been \$28.25 for a man with a dependent wife, \$18 for a person whose only dependants are children, \$2.50 (in addition to child endowment) for each dependent child, and \$17.25 for a person without dependants if living at home and \$14.00 if maintained in an institution. The allowance is subject to a means test on income, but not on property; it is reduced by the amount of income in excess of \$17 in the case of a married couple and \$10 in the case of a person without dependants. The number of persons receiving the allowance in New South Wales (including the Australian Capital Territory) was 298 at 31st December, 1967, and the amount of allowances paid in 1967-68 was \$366,000.

The general administration of the tuberculosis allowance scheme is the responsibility of the Commonwealth Department of Health. The medical eligibility of applicants is assessed by the Tuberculosis Division of the State Department of Public Health, and benefit is assessed and paid by the Commonwealth Department of Social Services.

Persons suffering from tuberculosis may receive treatment at certain hospitals maintained wholly by the State Government (e.g. Randwick Chest Hospital and North Ryde Psychiatric Centre), at clinics attached to certain public hospitals in metropolitan and country areas, and at out-patient clinics throughout the State. Members and ex-members of the defence forces are treated at Commonwealth institutions (the Repatriation Hospital, Concord, and the Lady Davidson Home, Turramurra).

Mass X-ray surveys are conducted by the Tuberculosis Division and by the Anti-Tuberculosis Association of New South Wales. An amendment of the Public Health Act in 1952 made it compulsory for all persons over the age of 14 years in proclaimed districts to submit themselves for X-ray examination of the lungs, but a further amendment in 1965 limited the compulsory provisions of the Act to persons aged 21 years or more.

Anti-poliomyelitis Campaign

An anti-poliomyelitis campaign has been conducted in Australia by the Commonwealth and State Governments. Anti-polio vaccine for use in the campaign is supplied free by the Commonwealth, the States accepting responsibility for the other costs of the campaign.

The Department of Public Health, which has directed the campaign in New South Wales, arranged for local government authorities to set up vaccination centres in their areas and to provide medical and other staff for the centres. The authorities were permitted to make a small charge for the vaccination (except where hardship would be caused), and the State undertook to meet the net costs incurred in vaccinating children under 15 years of age. Since 1960, anti-polio vaccine has also been made available to medical practitioners for use in their private practice.

The vaccine used in the campaign between 1956 and 1967 was "Salk" vaccine, for which the prescribed course of vaccination was four injections over a period of at least a year. The campaign using Salk vaccine was at first confined to children under 15 years of age and persons subject to special risk, but was subsequently extended in stages to cover all persons aged six months or more. From the beginning of the campaign to the end of 1966, 9,354,000 doses of Salk vaccine had been issued in New South Wales.

The "Sabin" oral vaccine was introduced in New South Wales in May, 1967. This vaccine is administered in three feedings, at intervals of at least eight weeks, and is given irrespective of previous Salk vaccination. The plans of the Department of Public Health are to vaccinate persons aged from 3 months to 20 years initially, and then to undertake the vaccination of persons in the age group 20 to 40 years.

Venereal Diseases

The Venereal Diseases Act, 1918-1963, prescribes that all persons suffering from such diseases must place themselves under treatment by a qualified medical practitioner and must remain under treatment until cured. Treatment by unqualified persons is prohibited, and certain drugs used in connection with these diseases may not be sold unless prescribed by a qualified medical practitioner. The Department of Public Health conducts a clinic for men in Sydney, and all public hospitals provide examination and treatment free of charge. Medical practitioners are required to notify the Department of all cases of the disease, and the likely source of infection. Persons suspected of suffering from the disease may be required to submit to examination.

Leprosy

Persons suffering from leprosy are segregated in the Institute of Tropical Medicine at Little Bay, Sydney. The number of patients at the end of 1967 was 7 (4 males and 3 females), and a further 11 patients were being kept under surveillance on an out-patient basis.

HEALTH OF CHILDREN AND MOTHERS

Preventive health services for expectant and nursing mothers and for children of all ages are the responsibility of the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health, a division of the Department of Public Health. The work of the Bureau is complementary to the work of hospitals and general medical practitioners—and in all cases where an abnormality requiring treatment (apart from child guidance or speech therapy) is discovered by the staff of the Bureau, the mother or child concerned is referred to a general medical practitioner or a hospital out-patients' department. Dental services for schools are provided by the Division of Dental Services of the Department of Public Health.

MATERNAL AND BABY WELFARE

The care of mothers and babies is an important part of the activities of public hospitals. In 1966-67, for instance, 74,580 or 95 per cent. of all live births in New South Wales occurred in public hospitals. In the same year, baby bed-days in public hospitals numbered 594,074, as compared with 6,654,108 bed-days for all other in-patients. Particulars of babies born in private hospitals are not available.

The Maternal and Infant Care Section of the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health conducts ten pre-natal clinics (seven in the Sydney area and three in Newcastle) to enable expectant mothers living long distances from obstetric hospitals to obtain regular pre-natal care. The clinics are conducted in suitably located baby health centres (see below) by medical officers of the Bureau and consultant obstetricians from the major teaching hospitals.

Assistance with the control of staphylococcal infection is given to obstetric hospitals, and a free consultant service is available to medical practitioners who want specialist advice in difficult obstetric cases. Free booklets dealing with obstetrics have been distributed to hospitals and to medical practitioners, and booklets dealing with the health of mothers and babies are available for the general public.

Mobile transfusion units, organised by the Health Department with the co-operation of the Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service and the major obstetric hospitals in Sydney and Newcastle, are available when required for maternity cases.

A special medical committee investigates every maternal death occurring in the State, and another medical committee investigates infant mortality. The work of these committees has led to the establishment of obstetric and paediatric consultant panels, which ensure that a consultant is always available where specialist advice is likely to be required but the family concerned is not able to afford the extra fees.

Two voluntary organisations (the Royal Society for the Welfare of Mothers and Babies and the Australian Mothercraft Society) conduct homes in Sydney where nurses may obtain training in mothercraft, where mothers and babies are admitted for investigation of feeding problems, and where premature babies, who have been born at home or at a hospital without the necessary facilities, may receive proper care.

Baby Health Centres, etc.

The baby health centres established by the State Government are specially concerned with the health of children below school age. The nurses (who are in general, both qualified general nurses and specially qualified in mothercraft) instruct the mothers in all aspects of child growth and rearing. Mothers of premature babies and mothers who fail to attend with their babies at a baby health centre are, where possible, visited in their own homes. Special attention is given in cases of complications either to mother or infant.

Service and sustenance expenses of the nursing staff are provided by the State, and the costs of maintaining premises and equipment are in most cases borne by local bodies. A subsidy of 75 per cent. of the cost of building and equipping new centres is available when a new centre is considered to be warranted.

Statistics of baby health centres and their activities are given in the following table:—

Table 233. Baby Health Centres: Staff, Expenditure, etc.

Year	Centres			Nursing Staff*	Attendances at Centres	Expenditure (Year ended 30th June following)
	Metropolis	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, N.S.W.			
						\$ thous.
1962	139	254	393	251	1,151,766	760.6
1963	141	261	402	245	1,136,655	798.3
1964	147	268	415	257	1,152,106†	853.6
1965	153	271	424	256	1,079,594	844.9
1966	156	274	430	252	1,058,638	914.7
1967	156	278	434	264	1,041,047	1,036.5

* Includes part-time staff converted to a full-time equivalent.

† Revised.

Routine medical examination of babies and infants is made by medical officers in well baby clinics (babies referred by baby health centres) and paediatric referral clinics (infants with certain specific disorders, referred by baby health centres or by medical practitioners), located in certain baby health centres. In cases where an infant is suffering from behaviour problems, counselling is given to the parents—but where any other type of abnormality is discovered, the child is referred to a private medical practitioner or to a hospital for treatment. A free consultant service is available to medical practitioners who want specialist advice in difficult paediatric cases.

There is a close liaison between the Health Department and the voluntary organisations which make provision for the day care of young children, i.e., the Sydney Day Nursery and Nursery Schools Association, and the Kindergarten Union of New South Wales (see page 334). Mothers who work outside their homes may leave their children at the nurseries or nursery schools during the daytime. Food, clothing, and medical and dental care are provided. A small daily fee is charged.

In the outlying country districts, nurses engaged by the Bush Nursing Association at various centres give assistance to mothers and advise them as to the feeding and treatment of children, and the Far West Children's Health Scheme conducts travelling health clinics. The Bush Nursing Association and the Far West Children's Health Scheme receive annual grants of \$18,000 and \$2,000, respectively, from the State Government.

CHILD HEALTH

Preventive health services for pre-school children and school children, and diagnostic and supervisory services for atypical children in these age groups, are provided by the Child Health and Special Services Sections of the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health, through a network of child health centres in the Sydney area. In May, 1967, there were seven such centres operating in Sydney and one at Newcastle. Staff engaged in this work included 66 medical officers, 13 psychiatrists, 10 part-time ear, nose, and throat surgeons, an ophthalmologist, 20 clinical psychologists, 80 child health nurses, 17 social workers, and 23 speech therapists.

School Health Services

The aim of the Child Health Section is to examine all school children in the State, in order to discover any departure from normal health, physical or mental, and to notify the parent or guardian of any need for further investigation or treatment. Annual visits are made to public schools (and to a number of private schools which have applied for inclusion in the scheme) in the Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong areas and in some of the larger country towns. Full medical examinations are conducted on a child's entry into kindergarten or primary school, and review examinations of vision, hearing, hair, and skin are conducted on pupils in fourth class in primary school and the second, fourth, and sixth forms in secondary school. A full medical examination may be made of any pupil appearing to need attention, on request by a general practitioner, teacher, school counsellor, parent, or social worker. For pupils in country areas not covered by this service, there is a scheme for examination of school children by local medical practitioners, under the aegis of local government authorities.

The Special Services Section conducts ten child guidance clinics (nine in the Sydney area and one at Newcastle), and ten hearing clinics (eight in the Sydney area, one at Newcastle, and one at Wollongong). Speech therapy facilities are provided at all child health centres and also at Beauty Point (Sydney). The clinics do not provide any treatment facilities other than speech therapy and child guidance. Children in need of other forms of medical care are referred to their general practitioner or to a hospital out-patients' department.

School Dental Services

A dental service to schools is provided by the Division of Dental Services of the Health Department. At June, 1967, there was a staff of 34 dental officers and/or dental nurses and 30 dental assistants engaged in this work. The service is provided by dental clinics established in the grounds of three

Sydney and two country public schools, eighteen mobile clinics in country areas, and a dental team with the Royal Flying Doctor Service (with headquarters at Broken Hill). In 1967, 91,434 children were examined, 32,809 were notified of dental defects, and 20,240 were treated.

Free Milk for Schoolchildren

Free milk is distributed daily to all children under 13 years of age attending public and private schools, kindergarten and day nurseries, etc. Under an arrangement introduced in April, 1951, the Commonwealth pays the State the whole cost of the milk supplied and half the capital and incidental expenses. The amount paid by the Commonwealth to the State in 1966-67 was \$3,067,000.

SOCIETIES FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN

The New South Wales Society for Crippled Children cares for physically-handicapped children and young people up to the age of 30 years. The Society maintains three hospitals for crippled children, and four special schools for physically handicapped children in Sydney, holds clinics at regular intervals in country centres, and also maintains two sheltered workshops in Sydney. It is supported principally by public donations, by payments under the Commonwealth hospital benefits scheme, and by assistance from the Hospitals Commission towards the cost of maintaining its hospitals. The Department of Education provides the teachers in the schools and subsidises the transport costs of children attending the schools.

The care of crippled children in the Newcastle and north coast districts is undertaken by the Newcastle Association for Crippled Children, and there are similar societies in Lithgow and Wollongong. In the western districts of the State, crippled children are cared for under the Far West Children's Health Scheme.

The Spastic Centre at Mosman (Sydney) and the Spastic Centre's Hostel for Country Children (French's Forest) undertake the care and training of children suffering from infantile cerebral palsy.

NATIONAL FITNESS

A movement for the advancement of national fitness, physical education, community health and recreation, and youth service, is fostered in New South Wales by the National Fitness Council under the presidency of the Minister for Education. Similar bodies have been formed in the other Australian States, and there is a Commonwealth body which co-ordinates activities and allocates Commonwealth grants for the encouragement of the movement.

Expenditure by the State on national fitness in 1966-67 was \$789,000. In addition, the State received an amount of \$55,990 from the Commonwealth for national fitness purposes.

The activities of the State Council include the maintenance of nine residential camps throughout the State.

MISCELLANEOUS HEALTH SERVICES

Medical practitioners practising in outlying bush settlements are subsidised by the State Government. The maximum subsidy payable is \$4,500 per annum, and total subsidies paid in 1966-67 amounted to \$73,000. Subsidies, based on the number of miles travelled, are also payable to a medical practitioner who provides a visiting medical service to districts located at some distance from towns where there is a hospital or medical practitioner.

Aerial medical services, subsidised by the Commonwealth and State, are provided at a number of inland centres in Australia including Broken Hill (see chapter "Civil Aviation"); and two organisations, the Bush Nursing Association and the Country Women's Association, make provision for nurses in country districts and maintain cottage homes in a number of remote localities. The District Nursing Association engages nurses to visit the sick, gratuitously if necessary, in the metropolitan district; there were 212,000 such visits to patients' homes during 1966-67, the majority of these being visits to elderly people. Several other similar voluntary organisations are based on particular local government areas.

The Australian Red Cross Society conducts a blood transfusion service to hospitals and medical practitioners; blood is obtained from voluntary donors, and no charge is made for blood supplied by the service. The Society also conducts a geriatric hospital at Wentworth Falls, two homes for ex-service personnel, and two homes for children.

The St. John Ambulance Brigade (New South Wales District) was established in 1903. It is a voluntary and unpaid organisation which provides first aid services on sports grounds, at pleasure resorts, places of entertainment, public gatherings, and in emergencies generally. The Brigade treated about 90,000 persons for accidents, etc., in 1967, and had 2,250 members at the end of the year.

The State Government assists a number of these organisations financially; grants provided in 1966-67 included \$18,000 to the Bush Nursing Association.

Ambulance transport services for sick and injured persons are controlled by a Board incorporated in 1919. The Board delimits certain districts for administrative purposes, and in each district a committee is elected triennially by the contributors to its funds. The Board receives an annual grant from the State for the services; in 1966-67 the amount was \$610,000. The number of cases transported and treated at casualty rooms in 1966-67 was 478,247, and the mileage travelled was 6,241,691.

REGISTRATION OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS, NURSES, ETC.

The State exercises a measure of supervision over the practice of professional persons engaged in the treatment of sickness and disease. Medical practitioners, dentists, optometrists, optical dispensers, physiotherapists, chiropodists, and pharmacists are required to register with a board established for each profession under statutory authority, and are required to renew their registration annually.

The number of medical practitioners, dentists, optometrists, pharmacists, etc. on the register in recent years is shown below:—

Table 234. Medical Practitioners, Dentists, Pharmacists, etc. on Register

Particulars	At 31st December					
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Medical Practitioners	6,291	6,523	6,697	6,945	7,242	7,584
Dentists	1,871	1,887	1,884	1,848	1,851	1,902
Optometrists	497	484	472	454	451	435
Optical Dispensers			359	364	367	375
Physiotherapists	1,039	1,080	1,130	1,185	1,222	1,292
Chiropodists		378	448	468	472	467
Pharmacists	4,302	4,431	4,465	4,607	4,799	4,926
Dealers in Poison (not Pharmacists)	224	221	209	198	204	208
Drug Dealers—						
Manufacturers	43	41	39	40	39	39
Distributors	156	152	149	157	159	156

In localities in which there is no pharmacist, persons may be licensed by the Pharmacy Board to sell poisons. Persons engaged in the manufacture or wholesale distribution of dangerous drugs (such as opium) are licensed by the Chief Secretary's Department.

Nurses are required to register in terms of the Nurses Registration Act, 1953-1967. Five classes of nurses are registered (general, psychiatric, midwifery, infants', and, since November, 1965, mothercraft), but nurses may register under more than one classification. All nurses are required to renew their registration annually.

The number of new registrations of the various classes of nurses in recent years is shown in the next table. New registrations in any year include some nurses who were already registered under another classification.

Table 235. Nurses: New Registrations during Year

Year	General	Mid-wifery	Psychi- atric	Infants'	Year	General	Mid-wifery	Psychi- atric	Infants'	Mother- craft
1958	1,849	820	70	10	1963	2,494	1,104	176	17	..
1959	1,890	866	107	9	1964	2,549	1,030	154	23	..
1960	1,945	854	134	21	1965	2,520	984	237	14	..
1961	1,982	811	133	24	1966	2,454	965	237	22	448
1962	2,125	784	154	20	1967	2,769	899	278	9	412

DEAF-MUTISM AND BLINDNESS

The care and education of the deaf and dumb and the blind are undertaken at the Royal New South Wales Institution for Deaf and Blind Children (maintained partly by a State Government subsidy and partly by public subscriptions) and the Royal Blind Society of New South Wales (which provides training to enable blind persons to earn a livelihood, and conducts homes for them). Institutions for deaf mutes are conducted by Roman Catholic religious societies, at Waratah for girls and at Castle Hill for boys; there are also Roman Catholic schools for blind boys and girls at Wahroonga.

Under the Commonwealth invalid pension system, provision is made for the payment of pensions to permanently blind persons above the age of 16 years, as described on page 263. Provision for the education of deaf, dumb and blind children in public and private schools is outlined in the chapter "Education".

CREMATION

The provisions of the law dealing with cremation are contained in the Public Health Act. There are eight crematoria in New South Wales—four in the Sydney area, one at Lismore, one at Newcastle, one at Orange, and one at Wollongong. The proportion of cremations to deaths has increased steadily since the first crematorium (at Rookwood, in Sydney), was opened in 1925.

Table 236. Cremations and Deaths

Year ended 31st December	Deaths			Cremations			Proportion of Cremations to Deaths		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1939	15,116	11,699	26,815	2,304	1,825	4,129	15.2	15.6	15.4
1962	20,633	16,228	36,861	8,473	6,725	15,198	41.1	41.4	41.2
1963	20,594	16,632	37,226	8,784	6,880	15,664	42.7	41.4	42.1
1964	21,899	17,588	39,487	9,083	7,238	16,321	41.5	41.2	41.3
1965	21,553	17,396	38,949	9,275	7,376	16,651	43.0	42.4	42.8
1966	22,454	18,092	40,546	9,688	8,045	17,733	43.2	44.5	43.8
1967	21,947	17,666	39,613	9,707	7,779	17,486	44.2	44.0	44.1

EDUCATION

In New South Wales, primary and secondary education are provided in public schools conducted by the State Department of Education and in private institutions conducted in most cases under the auspices of religious denominations. Post-school technical education is under the control of the State Department of Technical Education. The five universities in the State (Sydney, New South Wales, New England, Newcastle, and Macquarie) receive substantial financial assistance from both the State and Commonwealth Governments, only part of their income being derived from students' fees and private donations and bequests.

Attendance at school is compulsory for children between the ages of 6 and 15 years. Children may, however, be exempted from the requirement of compulsory attendance under the conditions explained on page 315.

The basis of the State system of education is the Public Instruction Act, 1880 (as amended). This system aims at making education secular, free, and compulsory, these principles being enjoined by statute. Religious instruction is given for limited periods, and with the consent of parents, by visiting religious teachers. Education in public primary and secondary schools is free.

Private schools must be certified as efficient for the education of children of statutory school age, and are subject to inspection by the Department of Education.

The course of education in primary schools is designed to provide instruction of a general character in English, mathematics, natural science, social studies, music, art and handicrafts, health, and physical education.

A new system of secondary education was introduced in 1962 in terms of the Education Act, 1961 (which amended the Public Instruction Act). The full secondary course under the new system comprises a four-year course leading to a School Certificate examination and a further two-year course leading to a Higher School Certificate examination. During the four-year course, a core of basic subjects (English, mathematics, science, social studies, art and craft, music, health, and physical education) is taken by all pupils; pupils of high ability or marked talent may elect, as they progress through their course, to take "core" subjects or other subjects (foreign languages, etc.) at an advanced level. During the further two-year course, pupils study English and an appropriate combination of other subjects, each of which may be taken at one of three levels.

For pupils who commenced their secondary education before 1962 (i.e. before the introduction of the new system), the full secondary course extended over five years, with an Intermediate Certificate examination at the end of the third year, and a Leaving Certificate examination at the end of the fifth year. The last complete Leaving Certificate examination was held in 1965, and the last Intermediate Certificate examination in 1966.

On leaving school, pupils may continue their training at the technical institutions conducted by the Department of Technical Education, or at private institutions such as business colleges. Those who have completed the full secondary course may matriculate at the universities mentioned above—or may follow a course of study at institutions such as the N.S.W. Institute of Technology or the N.S.W. Institute of Business Studies (both conducted by the Department of Technical Education).

Courses in agricultural science and practice and allied subjects are given at district rural schools, agricultural high schools, and certain other schools. Advanced training in agriculture, dairying, etc. is provided for farmers and students at the Hawkesbury and Wagga Agricultural Colleges and the Yanco Agricultural Research Station, which are administered by the Department of Agriculture. A school of Rural Studies is conducted by the Department of Technical Education, and degree courses are available at the Universities of Sydney and New England.

Educational and vocational guidance services are provided in public schools. In this work, school counsellors in various districts and careers advisers in secondary schools co-operate with the Commonwealth employment offices and the Vocational Guidance Bureau of the State Department of Labour and Industry.

A school medical service (described in the chapter "Public Health") is maintained by the State for the benefit of children attending public and private schools.

AUSTRALIAN EDUCATION COUNCIL

The Australian Education Council is composed of the Ministers of Education of the various Australian States and has power to co-opt the services of other Ministers if necessary. The Council is concerned with such matters as the development of education in Australia in co-ordination with employment and social welfare, and the organisation of technical education with due regard to the requirements of industry.

COMMONWEALTH DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE

The Commonwealth Department of Education and Science, which was established in 1966, and which absorbed the existing Education Division of the Prime Minister's Department (including the Commonwealth Office of Education), administers Commonwealth policies relating to education and assistance for scientific research.

The Department serves as a channel of liaison between Commonwealth and State educational authorities, and is concerned with the administration of Commonwealth grants for scientific research and for secondary schools (for science teaching facilities), technical colleges, teachers' colleges, colleges of advanced education, and universities. The Department also gives advice on educational matters to other Commonwealth authorities, and provides the secretariat for the Commonwealth Scholarships Board (which administers the Commonwealth Scholarships Schemes and Commonwealth re-establishment and similar schemes), and for the Commonwealth Advisory Committee on Advanced Education. The Department's International Education Branch is responsible for Australia's international relations in education (including the association of Australia with the aims and activities of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization), the education of migrants, and training arrangements for certain government-sponsored overseas students, and acts as the national co-ordinating body for the British Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan.

The number of sponsored overseas students in New South Wales at 30th June, 1966, was 757, comprising 171 at the University of Sydney, 186 at the University of New South Wales, 84 at the University of New England, 13 at the University of Newcastle, and 303 at other institutions.

COMMITTEES OF ENQUIRY INTO EDUCATION

Wyndham Committee on Secondary Education in New South Wales

In 1953, the State Government appointed a Committee under the chairmanship of Dr H. S. Wyndham, Director-General of Education, to survey and report upon the provision of full-time day education for secondary school pupils in New South Wales. The Committee was requested to examine the objectives, organisation, and content of the secondary courses provided in the public schools of the State, taking into account both the requirements for a good general education and the need to provide a variety of curricula to meet the varying aptitudes and abilities of pupils.

In its report, presented in 1957, the Committee recommended that the full secondary course should be extended by one year (to six years), and that all pupils should receive secondary schooling for at least four years. The Committee also recommended that the curriculum (in particular that part relating to the earlier years of secondary schooling) should be revised so as to cater more effectively for the diversity of abilities, talents, and special interests amongst pupils, and to provide education of a broad general character for those pupils unlikely to proceed to higher education.

The Education Act, passed in November, 1961, adopted these recommendations of the Wyndham Committee, and authorised the introduction of a new system of secondary education (see pages 306 and 321).

Murray Committee on Australian Universities

In 1957, the Commonwealth Government appointed a Committee under the chairmanship of Sir Keith Murray, Chairman of the University Grants Committee in Great Britain, to investigate the problems of Australian universities. The Committee was asked to consider the role of the university in the Australian community, the extension and co-ordination of university facilities, technological education at university level, the financial needs of universities, and appropriate means of providing for those needs. The Committee's principal recommendations were that a permanent Australian Universities Committee should be established, and that an interim financial programme should meanwhile be adopted for the years 1958 to 1960 to meet the immediate financial needs of the universities.

The Committee's proposed financial programme was implemented in terms of the States Grants (Universities) Act, 1958, and in 1959 the Commonwealth Government established the Australian Universities Commission. The principal functions of the Commission, which comprises a full-time chairman and from three to eight part-time members appointed by the Governor-General, are to advise the Prime Minister on financial assistance to universities and on the balanced development of universities in Australia.

Martin Committee on Tertiary Education in Australia

A committee of the Australian Universities Commission, under the chairmanship of the Chairman of the Commission, Sir Leslie Martin, was appointed in 1961 to enquire into the future of tertiary education in Australia. The Committee was asked to consider the pattern of tertiary education in relation to the needs and resources of Australia and to make recommendations to the Commission on future development.

In its report, presented in 1965, the Committee recommended that a comprehensive system of tertiary education—complementary to the university system, but with emphasis on technological aspects—should be developed from and around the tertiary-type courses currently conducted by technical colleges, and that the necessary funds for this development should be provided, on a shared basis, by the Commonwealth and State Governments. The Committee also recommended that additional funds be made available for capital purposes to universities during the 1964-1966 triennium, that Commonwealth scholarships be awarded for non-university tertiary study and the number of Commonwealth university scholarships be increased, and that the Commonwealth provide financial assistance to the States for the training of teachers for secondary schools.

The Commonwealth Government accepted the Committee's principal recommendations, other than those relating to teacher-training, and in principle the proposed financial programme for non-university tertiary institutions for the 1967-1969 triennium. See also page 348.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION, LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, ETC.

Government expenditure on education in New South Wales is, for the most part, financed from State revenue and loan raisings—but in recent years, the Commonwealth has made substantial expenditures on education in the State by way of grants to the State towards specified expenditures and by the award of scholarships to students. The particulars of expenditure by the State on education, as shown in the next table, exclude expenditure from Commonwealth grants and interest on loan moneys expended by the State on buildings, equipment etc. Particulars of expenditure in New South Wales by the Commonwealth on the encouragement of science, art, and research are not available.

Table 237. Government Expenditure in N.S.W. on Education and Encouragement of Science, Art, and Research

Year ended 30th June	Education						State Expenditure on Encouragement of Science, Art, and Research §	
	New South Wales Government			Commonwealth Government				Total State and C'wealth Governments
	From Revenue *	From Loans †	Total, N.S.W. Govt.	Grants to State ‡	Scholarships ¶	Total, C'wealth Govt.		
	\$ thousand							
1958	80,763	18,381	99,144	2,391	990	3,381	102,525	1,641
1959	90,109	23,128	113,237	5,855	1,150	7,005	120,242	2,023
1960	100,721	29,863	130,584	6,466	1,482	7,948	148,530	2,525
1961	115,077	30,904	145,980	8,281	1,675	9,956	155,936	2,748
1962	124,770	31,734	156,504	12,284	2,267	14,159	170,863	2,952
1963	133,283	31,631	164,914	12,331	2,675	14,598	179,512	3,106
1964	148,203	35,024	183,227	12,700	2,920	15,620	198,847	3,388
1965	175,175	39,916	215,090	23,623	3,491	27,114	242,204	3,411
1966	185,669	48,627	234,295	26,294	5,168	31,462	265,757	3,782
1967	205,618	50,132	255,750	28,579	7,668	36,247	291,997	4,078

* Expenditure from Consolidated Revenue Fund, less Commonwealth grants paid to that Fund.

† Gross Loan Expenditure, less Commonwealth Grants towards that expenditure.

‡ Grants towards State Expenditure on secondary and technical, etc. education, for universities, and for assistance to private schools.

¶ Figures relate to year ended previous 31st December, and exclude cost of administration.

§ From revenue and loans.

A classification of the expenditure by the State Government in each of the last five years on education, and on the encouragement of science, art, and research, is given in the next table:—

Table 238. Classification of Expenditure by the State Government on Education and Encouragement of Science, Art, and Research

Particulars	Year ended 30th June				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	\$ thousand				
EDUCATION					
Expenditure from Revenue*—					
Primary and Secondary Education—					
Public Schools and Head Office Services	96,341	106,167	126,128	128,839	142,957
Conveyance of Pupils to and from Public and Private Schools	5,444	5,724	6,004	7,475	8,926
Direct Assistance to Private Schools .. .. .	...	...	...	57	247
Assistance to Pupils of Public and Private Schools—					
Bursaries and Scholarships	259	389	378	910	580
Allowances for Secondary Pupils .. .. .	...	230	517	1,013	1,156
Textbook Allowances for Secondary Pupils .. .. .	...	...	...	1,628	1,903
Training of Teachers, including Allowances to Students	7,203	7,984	9,021	10,082	10,895
Total, Primary and Secondary Education	109,247	120,493	142,048	150,003	166,663
Technical Colleges and Colleges of Advanced Education—					
Technical Education (including Institute of Technology and Institute of Business Studies)	11,261	12,591	14,665	15,426	17,233
Agricultural Colleges	835	905	932	1,213	1,367
Conservatorium of Music	136	149	168	181	200
Total, Technical Education and Colleges of Advanced Education	12,232	13,645	15,766	16,820	18,800
Universities	10,992	13,208	16,287	17,817	19,319
Other	812	857	1,073	1,027	1,073
Total Expenditure from Revenue*	133,283	148,203	175,175	185,669	205,854
Loan Expenditure (Gross)†—					
Primary and Secondary Education—					
School Buildings, etc.	23,132	27,021	29,608	38,134	38,280
Teachers' Colleges	518	738	596	318	456
Total, Primary and Secondary Education	23,649	27,760	30,203	38,452	38,736
Technical Colleges and Colleges of Advanced Education—					
Technical Education (including Institute of Technology and Institute of Business Studies)	3,848	3,338	3,194	3,313	3,833
Agricultural Colleges	273	160	327	138	169
Conservatorium of Music	201	52	21	5	...
Total, Technical Colleges and Colleges of Advanced Education	4,322	3,550	3,542	3,456	4,002
Universities	3,660	3,714	6,170	6,718	7,394
Total Loan Expenditure†	31,631	35,024	39,916	48,627	50,132
Total, Education	164,914	183,227	215,090	234,295	255,986
ENCOURAGEMENT OF SCIENCE, ART, AND RESEARCH					
Expenditure from Revenue—					
Public Library and Library Board	1,932	2,085	2,420	2,594	2,735
Australian Museum	241	248	279	267	340
Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences	163	172	185	197	206
National Art Gallery	129	140	170	171	182
Observatory	44	37	39	41	77
Subsidies to Associations etc.	229	257	250	434	457
Total Expenditure from Revenue	2,739	2,939	3,342	3,704	3,998
Loan Expenditure (Gross)	367	449	69	78	80
Total, Encouragement of Science, Art, and Research	3,106	3,388	3,411	3,782	4,078

* See note *, Table 237.

† See note †, Table 237.

Particulars of expenditure by the Commonwealth Government on education in New South Wales in each of the last five years, are shown in the next table:—

Table 239. Expenditure by Commonwealth Government on Education in N.S.W.

Particulars	Year ended 30th June				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	\$ thousand				
Grants to State—					
Towards Recurrent Expenditure on—					
Colleges of Advanced Education	7,990	8,941	11,663	13,075	275
Universities					13,773
Towards Capital Expenditure on—					
Science Laboratories in—					
Public Schools .. .. .	...	...	2,710	2,710	2,710
Private Schools* .. .. .	...	...	999	999	999
Technical Education .. .. .	...	...	3,744	3,492	3,760
Colleges of Advanced Education .. .. .	...	...	...	750	560
Universities	4,341	3,759	4,507	5,267	6,502
Total Grants to State	12,331	12,700	23,623	26,294	28,579
Scholarshipst—					
Secondary Education .. .. .	...	...	51	1,252	1,569
Technical Education .. .. .	...	...	...	...	135
Advanced Education .. .. .	...	...	...	...	142
University	2,267	2,920	3,439	3,916	5,822
Total, Scholarships	2,267	2,920	3,491	5,168	7,668
Total, Commonwealth Expenditure on Education in N.S.W.	14,598	15,620	27,114	31,462	36,247

* Paid to State (as agent for Commonwealth Government) for distribution to private schools.

† Figures relate to year ended previous 31st December, and exclude cost of administration.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

The State system of education is administered by a Minister of the Crown, through a permanent Director-General of Education.

The public school teachers are for the most part full-time employees, and are classified in the Educational Division of the New South Wales Public Service.

The State is divided, for administrative purposes into ten directorates (four metropolitan and six country), each being administered by a Director of Education subject to the oversight of the Director-General. Each directorate is divided into inspectorial districts, and an inspector supervises the schools and teachers in each district; in 1967, there were 44 districts within the four Sydney directorates and 50 elsewhere.

Secondary Schools Board and Board of Senior School Studies

The Secondary Schools Board and the Board of Senior School Studies were established in terms of the Education Act, 1961, which introduced the new system of secondary education. The Secondary Schools Board advises the Minister for Education on courses of study leading to the School Certificate and regulates the conduct of examinations for the Certificate. The Board of Senior School Studies determines the courses of study

and regulates the conduct of examinations for the Higher School Certificate. Special committees are appointed by the Boards to recommend the content of the courses of study in individual subjects.

The Secondary Schools Board comprises 20 members—three representatives of the universities, six officers of the Department of Education (including the Director-General, as chairman, and the Director of Secondary Education), the Director of Technical Education, a person with special knowledge and experience in examination procedures, one principal of boys' and one of girls' secondary schools (other than Roman Catholic schools) registered under the Bursary Endowment Act, one representative of boys' and one of girls' Roman Catholic schools similarly registered, four representatives of the Secondary Teachers' Association of the N.S.W. Teachers' Federation, and a representative of parents and citizens' associations.

The Board of Senior School Studies comprises 19 members—seven representatives of the universities, four officers of the Department of Education (including the Director-General, as chairman), the Director of Technical Education, a person associated with the training of teachers, one principal of secondary schools (other than Roman Catholic schools) registered under the Bursary Endowment Act, a representative of Roman Catholic schools similarly registered, three representatives of the Secondary Teachers' Association of the N.S.W. Teachers' Federation, and one further member selected by the above members.

Parents and Citizens' Associations

Parents and citizens' associations and kindred bodies have been organized in connection with public schools, with the object of promoting the interest of local schools and the welfare of the pupils and providing school equipment. The associations do not exercise authority over the staff for the management of the school.

District councils, composed of two representatives of each association and kindred body within the district, may be formed in proclaimed areas; they advise the Minister on certain school matters, and assist in the arrangement of school bus transport, in the financing of scholarships for children in their district, and in the establishment and maintenance of central libraries.

Councils are also organized for groups of proclaimed areas, and there is a State-wide federation of associations.

SCHOOLS IN AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

By arrangement with the Commonwealth Government, the New South Wales Department of Education conducts the public schools in the Capital Territory. Expenditure on the schools is recouped by the Commonwealth.

In 1966, there were 32 public schools (including the Canberra High School, but excluding the Canberra Technical College and Canberra Evening College) with 695 teachers and an effective enrolment of 16,642 pupils. Expenditure by the Department on the public schools in the Territory amounted to \$2,536,000 during 1965-66.

There were also 18 private schools, with 261 full-time teachers and an effective enrolment of 7,259 pupils.

Except in regard to expenditure, the statistics relating to public and private schools, as given in this chapter, include the schools in the Australian Capital Territory.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS, PUPILS, AND TEACHERS

The following table shows the total number of public and private schools in operation in New South Wales at the end of 1966 and earlier years, the average weekly enrolment, and the number of teachers in each group of schools:—

Table 240. Public and Private Schools*: Pupils and Teachers

Year	Schools			Pupils— Average Weekly Enrolment †			Teaching Staffs		
	Public	Private	Total	Public Schools	Private Schools	Total	Public Schools	Private Schools	Total
1939	3,270	754	4,024	341,613	96,595	438,208	11,660	4,011	15,671
1949	2,603	716	3,319	362,258	118,560	480,818	12,563	4,343	16,906
1958	2,660	795	3,455	554,223	181,007	735,230	19,383	5,320	24,703
1959	2,706	810	3,516	571,875	186,682	758,557	20,275	5,606	25,881
1960	2,717	813	3,530	587,040	192,983	780,023	21,283	5,747	27,030
1961	2,742	814	3,556	603,841	200,337	804,178	22,472	5,918	28,390
1962	2,747	839	3,586	616,649	203,765	820,414	23,307	6,179	29,486
1963	2,747†	836	3,583†	630,572	209,659	840,231	24,577	6,398	30,975
1964	2,737†	832	3,569†	634,562	213,553	848,115	25,863	6,756	32,619
1965	2,720	823	3,543	653,894	217,805	871,699	27,442	7,082	34,524
1966	2,685	812	3,497	673,276	219,473	892,749	28,593	6,978	35,571

* Includes subsidised (public) schools, but excludes evening colleges, technical colleges, private kindergarten and nursery schools, business colleges, etc.

† The "average weekly enrolment" includes children temporarily absent through illness or other causes, but excludes those known to have left the school.

‡ Revised.

The number of teachers in public schools, as shown above, excludes students in training (who numbered 8,313, including 3,054 men, in 1966) and part-time casual teachers (who numbered 1,072). In the case of private schools, visiting or part-time teachers are excluded (except that some part-time teachers were included in years prior to 1965).

The next table shows the average weekly enrolment at public and private schools in New South Wales in 1966 and earlier years:—

Table 241. Public and Private Schools*: Average Weekly Enrolment†

Year	Public Schools			Private Schools			Public and Private Schools		
	Boys	Girls	Pupils	Boys	Girls	Pupils	Boys	Girls	Pupils
1939	178,884	162,729	341,613	46,598	49,997	96,595	225,482	212,726	438,208
1949	242,703	224,738	467,441	74,318	77,564	151,882	317,021	302,302	619,323
1955	254,885	235,710	490,595	78,350	81,679	160,029	333,235	317,389	650,624
1956	265,128	245,720	510,848	82,023	85,012	167,035	347,151	330,732	677,883
1957	277,147	255,666	532,813	84,249	88,471	172,720	361,396	344,137	705,533
1958	288,435	265,788	554,223	89,120	91,887	181,007	377,555	357,675	735,230
1959	298,276	273,599	571,875	91,888	94,794	186,682	390,164	368,393	758,557
1960	306,434	280,606	587,040	94,452	98,531	192,983	400,886	379,137	780,023
1961	315,391	288,450	603,841	98,638	101,699	200,337	414,029	390,149	804,178
1962	323,106	293,543	616,649	100,170	103,595	203,765	423,276	397,138	820,414
1963	330,080	300,492	630,572	103,792	105,867	209,659	433,872	406,359	840,231
1964	331,880	302,682	634,562	106,107	107,446	213,553	437,987	410,128	848,115
1965	341,001	312,893	653,894	107,695	110,110	217,805	448,696	423,003	871,699
1966	351,462	321,814	673,276	109,185	110,288	219,473	460,647	432,102	892,749

* See note *, Table 240.

† See note †, Table 240.

Enrolments at schools are affected by fluctuations in the number of children born and, at certain periods, by migration. The increase in total enrolments during the post-war years reflects the steady growth in the number of births since the mid-thirties and the influence of oversea immigration since 1948. Births increased steadily from an annual average of 44,967 during the period 1931 to 1935 to 68,857 in the period 1946

to 1950, 73,737 in the period 1951 to 1955, 79,613 in the period 1956 to 1960, and 82,040 in the period 1961 to 1966. The excess of oversea arrivals over departures in New South Wales aggregated 585,000 over the nineteen years 1948 to 1966. Even if immigration is curtailed and births decline, school enrolments will continue to increase for some years.

The total enrolment of pupils in public and private schools in 1966 was 104 per cent. greater than in 1939. Enrolments at public schools increased by 97 per cent., and at private schools by 127 per cent., during the period. The proportion of children enrolled in public schools has remained at 75 per cent. since 1945.

In the public schools, there are more boys than girls, the proportions in 1966 being 52 per cent. for boys, and 48 per cent. for girls. In the private schools, there are about the same numbers of boys and girls.

CHILDREN RECEIVING EDUCATION

There are few children of statutory school age in New South Wales who are not reached in some way by the education system. For children with a physical or intellectual handicap, and for those remote from centres of population, special schools have been established by the Department of Education and private organizations; these include a correspondence school, schools at hospitals and child welfare homes, subsidised schools in isolated rural areas, and schools for blind and deaf children. In general, children travel to school free of charge (see page 315).

Children of statutory school age who are not enrolled consist mainly of those receiving private tuition at home and those exempted from attendance at school for special reasons.

Attendance of Pupils at School

The following comparison indicates the degree of regularity of attendance among children enrolled at public and private schools:—

Table 242. Public and Private Schools: Attendance of Pupils

Year	Public School Pupils			Private School Pupils		
	Average Weekly Enrolment	Average Daily Attendance *	Ratio of Attendance to Enrolment	Average Weekly Enrolment	Average Daily Attendance *	Ratio of Attendance to Enrolment
			Per cent.			Per cent.
1936	353,870	310,450	87.7	94,609	84,674	89.5
1946	336,615	291,358	86.6	109,726	97,428	88.8
1959	571,875	514,375	89.9	186,682	176,774	94.7
1960	587,040	536,552	91.4	192,983	180,849	93.7
1961	603,841	553,068	91.6	200,337	186,842	93.3
1962	616,649	565,067	91.6	203,765	189,773	93.1
1963	630,572	578,365	91.7	209,659	195,783	93.4
1964	634,562	580,210	91.4	213,553	197,959	92.7
1965	653,894	601,958	92.1	217,805	202,635	93.0
1966	673,276	622,588	92.5	219,473	205,714	93.7

* Based on the actual attendance on each school-day in the year.

The proportion of attendance to enrolment indicates that, on the average, children attend on rather more than $4\frac{1}{2}$ days in a school week of 5 days.

Cases of unsatisfactory attendance at public and private schools are required to be reported to the Child Welfare Department. Particulars of such cases in 1938-39 and later years are given in the following table.

Table 243. Public and Private Schools: Cases of Unsatisfactory Attendance Reported

Year ended 30th June	Public Schools			Private Schools			Public and Private Schools		
	Boys	Girls	Pupils	Boys	Girls	Pupils	Boys	Girls	Pupils
1939	5,694	4,472	10,166	523	516	1,039	6,217	4,988	11,205
1961	6,329	4,628	10,957	727	644	1,371	7,056	5,272	12,328
1962	5,000	4,056	9,056	453	456	909	5,453	4,512	9,965
1963	4,497	3,839	8,336	437	370	807	4,934	4,209	9,143
1964	4,931	4,207	9,138	494	433	927	5,425	4,640	10,065
1965	4,753	3,850	8,603	514	425	939	5,267	4,275	9,542
1966	4,851	4,102	8,953	408	423	831	5,259	4,525	9,784

The Child Welfare Department conducts a special school for truant boys at Burradoo, but there is no similar institution for girls. The curriculum at this school is designed to meet the individual needs of the boys and to induce in them a satisfactory attitude towards school. During 1965-66, 81 boys (20 under 12 years of age, 6 aged 12, 19 aged 13, and 36 aged 14) were admitted to the school, and in June, 1966, the number of inmates was 81.

In certain circumstances, children of statutory school age may be exempted by the Child Welfare Department from attendance at school.

Table 244. Public and Private Schools: Children Exempted from Attendance

Year ended 30th June	Domestic Necessity	Health	Necessitous Circumstances	Other Reasons*	Total Exemptions Granted		
					Boys	Girls	Total
1961	718	379	1,297	2,581	2,257	2,718	4,975
1962	568	77	806	3,166	2,075	2,542	4,617
1963	387	55	668	2,600	1,729	1,981	3,710
1964	408	63	675	2,868	1,890	2,124	4,014
1965	278	56	632	2,513	1,775	1,704	3,479
1966	260	59	494	2,948	1,821	1,940	3,761

* Includes exemptions of pupils who had passed the Intermediate Certificate or were attending business college. In 1965-66, these numbered 732 and 366, respectively.

Transport to School

Free travel to and from school (whether public or private), is granted to pupils who travel by train to the nearest appropriate school and, since 1968, to pupils who travel by other means more than two miles to the nearest appropriate school. Pupils travelling to and from school by government bus had, for many years, paid concessional fares; this concession is still granted to pupils who are not eligible for free travel. Where pupils travel more than two miles to the nearest appropriate school by other than government transport services, the cost of their transport was at first subsidised by the Department of Education (until 1965 for country pupils and in 1967 for pupils in the Sydney area), and is now met in full (from 1966 for country pupils and from 1968 for pupils in the Sydney area).

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS: AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS

The ages between which school attendance was compulsory were 7 and 14 years from 1917 to 1939, 6 and 14 years in 1940, 6 and 14 years 4 months in 1941, 6 and 14 years 8 months in 1942, and 6 and 15 years from the beginning of 1943.

The following table shows the age distribution of the pupils enrolled at public and private schools in the last eleven years:—

Table 245. Public and Private Schools*: Age Distribution of Pupils

Effective Enrolment†

Year	Public School Pupils				Private School Pupils			
	Under 6 years	6 and under 15 years	15 years or more	Total	Under 6 years	6 and under 15 years	15 years or more	Total
1956	49,971	445,985	22,418	518,374	16,675	138,146	13,983	168,804
1957	51,216	463,007	25,758	539,981	16,688	143,061	15,272	175,021
1958	52,905	479,998	28,533	561,436	17,873	148,734	15,676	182,283
1959	52,241	494,447	33,340	580,028	17,250	153,507	17,636	188,393
1960	53,319	505,092	37,244	595,655	18,052	158,175	19,247	195,474
1961	54,964	514,694	41,225	610,883	18,479	162,052	20,616	201,147
1962	57,184	514,240	51,934	623,358	18,716	164,659	23,609	206,984
1963	60,778	521,159	56,643	638,580	19,009	166,440	25,206	210,655
1964	61,881	529,537	55,674	647,092	18,995	170,071	25,130	214,196
1965	63,677	539,860	65,093	668,630	19,981	173,203	28,143	221,327
1966	67,418	553,428	68,304	689,150	20,256	173,935	27,542	221,733
1966—								
Boys	34,786	286,132	39,170	360,088	10,123	85,769	14,702	110,594
Girls	32,632	267,296	29,134	329,062	10,133	88,166	12,840	111,139

* Excludes subsidised (public) schools, evening colleges, technical colleges, private kindergarten and nursery schools, business colleges, etc.

† Actual enrolment on a date in August in each year, excluding pupils believed to have left the school.

Further details of the age and sex distribution of school pupils in 1966 are given below:—

Table 246. Public and Private Schools*: Age and Sex Distribution of Pupils August, 1966

Effective Enrolment†

Age in Years	Public Schools			Private Schools			Public and Private Schools		
	Boys	Girls	Pupils	Boys	Girls	Pupils	Boys	Girls	Pupils
Under 6	34,786	32,632	67,418	10,123	10,133	20,256	44,909	42,765	87,674
6 and under 7	33,642	31,688	65,330	10,040	9,859	19,899	43,682	41,547	85,229
7 " 8	33,492	31,820	65,312	10,174	10,154	20,328	43,666	41,974	85,640
8 " 9	33,059	31,210	64,269	9,927	10,065	19,992	42,986	41,275	84,261
9 " 10	31,908	29,956	61,864	9,896	9,897	19,793	41,804	39,853	81,657
10 " 11	31,503	29,000	60,503	9,569	9,731	19,300	41,072	38,731	79,803
11 " 12	30,910	29,253	60,163	9,292	9,428	18,720	40,202	38,681	78,883
12 " 13	30,760	28,523	59,283	9,513	9,666	19,179	40,273	38,189	78,462
13 " 14	30,852	28,388	59,240	8,962	10,183	19,145	39,814	38,571	78,385
14 " 15	30,006	27,458	57,464	8,396	9,183	17,579	38,402	36,641	75,043
15 or more	39,170	29,134	68,304	14,702	12,840	27,542	53,872	41,974	95,846
Total	360,088	329,062	689,150	110,594	111,139	221,733	470,682	440,201	910,882

* See note *, Table 245.

† See note †, Table 245.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS: RELIGIONS OF PUPILS

Particulars of the religion of each child attending a public school are obtained on enrolment, but such information is not available regarding pupils of private schools. Any analysis of the religions of school pupils is restricted, therefore, to a comparison of the number of children of each denomination enrolled at public schools, and the number of children (irrespective of religion) attending schools conducted under the auspices of the various religious denominations. The following table contains a classification, according to the principal religious denominations, of the enrolment in public and private schools in 1939 and recent years:—

Table 247. Public and Private Schools*: Religions of Pupils †

Year	Public Schools— Denomination of pupils Enrolled					Pupils in Private Schools— Denomination of Schools			
	Church of England	Roman Catholic	Presby- terian	Methodist	Other Denomi- nations	Church of England	Roman Catholic	Other Denomi- nations	Unde- nominational
1939†	205,633	40,288	44,872	46,895	25,446	5,430	85,792	4,042	6,124
1961	342,860	70,706	75,641	69,961	51,715	12,707	173,014	9,725	5,701
1962	346,036	74,522	77,967	70,599	54,234	12,803	178,665	9,763	5,753
1963	351,544	79,954	78,977	71,487	56,618	12,861	181,544	9,859	6,391
1964	352,558	84,470	79,728	71,387	58,949	13,034	184,774	9,959	6,429
1965	360,595	90,917	82,115	72,950	62,053	13,490	191,255	10,002	6,580
1966¶	361,487	100,210	82,600	70,426	71,967	13,253	192,293	9,858	6,329

* See note *, Table 245.

† Effective enrolment (see note †, Table 245).

‡ "Gross enrolment" in December term, which includes all pupils on the roll during the term, including those who left school or were transferred to another school.

¶ Excludes 2,460 pupils repeating fifth year.

Of the total enrolment in public schools, children of the Church of England represented 56.6 per cent. in 1939 and 52.6 per cent. in 1966, while children of the Roman Catholic faith represented 11.1 per cent. in 1939 and 14.6 per cent. in 1966. Children attending Roman Catholic schools account for approximately 87 per cent. of the total enrolment at private schools.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS: SAVINGS BANKS

A system of school savings banks in connection with public schools was commenced in 1887, and was later extended to private schools. Deposits are received by the teachers, and an account for each depositor is opened at the local branch or agency of the savings bank concerned.

At 30th June, 1967, there were 3,491 school savings bank agencies (3,410 at 30th June, 1966), the number of operative accounts was 423,000 (405,000), the balance to credit of the accounts was \$6,101,000 (\$5,687,000), and the average balance per account was \$14.41 (\$14.04).

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The types and size of public schools open in New South Wales in recent years are shown in the next table. Schools in the Primary-Secondary group (central schools and the correspondence school) provide both primary and secondary instruction.

Table 248. Public Schools: Type and Size of Schools

Type of School	Number in August		Number of Schools with Effective Enrolment† in 1966 of—							
	1965	1966	Under 36	36-100	101-200	201-400	401-600	601-800	801-1,000	1,001 or more‡
Primary Schools—										
Primary*	2,191	2,133	920	398	154	188	193	156	89	35
Separate Infants, etc. ..	50	50	7	21	22	...	...	...	...	...
Subsidised	19	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Primary	2,260	2,200	944	419	176	188	193	156	89	35
Primary-Secondary Schools—										
Central	115	119	...	4	24	53	25	9	4	...
Correspondence	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total Primary-Secondary ..	116	120	...	4	24	53	25	9	4	1
Secondary Schools†—										
High	203	211	...	...	1	18	35	59	80	18
"Secondary"	34	36	...	...	1	7	9	7	8	4
Other	29	28	...	...	4	10	10	4	...	...
Total Secondary	266	275	...	...	6	35	54	70	88	22
Special Schools—										
Hospital	15	18	17	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Mentally Handicapped Children	30	34	21	9	4	...	...	...	...	...
Child Welfare	18	19	6	12	1	...	...	...	...	...
Other	15	19	8	5	6	...	...	...	...	...
Total Special	78	90	52	26	12	...	...	...	...	...
Total Public Schools	2,720	2,685	996	449	218	276	272	235	181	58

* Composite courses in secondary education are provided at primary schools in country districts where secondary schools are not readily accessible. In 1966, this type of instruction was provided for 717 pupils.

† High schools are separate units providing the full secondary course of six years. "Secondary" schools are separate units providing secondary instruction for three or more years. Other secondary schools are separate secondary units being developed into high schools or "secondary" schools.

‡ Effective enrolment is the actual enrolment on a date in August, excluding pupils believed to have left the school.

§ The Correspondence School had an enrolment of more than 2,000, but all other schools in this size group had an enrolment of 1,001 to 2,000.

Ages of Pupils

The following table shows the age distribution of the pupils enrolled in public schools in the last nine years:—

Table 249. Public Schools*: Age Distribution of Pupils

Age in Years	Effective Enrolment†								
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Under 6	52,905	52,241	53,319	54,964	57,184	60,778	61,881	63,677	67,418
6 and under	56,659	58,176	57,641	58,020	58,943	60,758	62,724	64,249	65,330
7	56,315	57,164	58,698	58,051	58,397	59,374	61,301	63,701	65,312
8	55,997	56,905	57,047	58,305	58,049	58,860	59,405	61,070	64,269
9	54,606	56,485	56,774	57,409	58,587	57,934	58,617	59,751	61,864
10	54,958	54,831	56,968	57,258	57,739	59,070	58,271	59,031	60,503
11	60,034	55,372	55,461	57,234	57,531	58,103	59,364	59,168	60,163
12	49,285	59,456	55,757	55,069	57,094	57,137	57,888	59,589	59,283
13	47,706	49,217	59,130	55,124	53,771	56,813	56,156	57,549	59,240
14	44,438	46,841	47,616	58,224	54,129	53,110	55,811	55,752	57,464
15	18,752	22,117	23,947	26,159	33,971	33,352	31,928	37,278	39,709
16	7,269	8,104	9,807	10,977	12,935	17,147	15,912	19,229	20,911
17 or more	2,512	3,119	3,490	4,089	5,028	6,144	7,834	8,586	7,684
Total	561,436	580,028	595,655	610,883	623,358	638,580	647,092	668,630	689,150

* Excludes subsidised schools, evening colleges, and technical colleges.

† Actual enrolment on 1st Friday of August in each year, excluding pupils believed to have left the school.

Further particulars of public school pupils in age groups are given on pages 321 and 323.

Types of Public Primary Schools

The public schools in which primary work in its various stages is undertaken may be classified broadly into three groups:—

- (a) primary schools in more or less populous centres;
- (b) schools in isolated and sparsely-settled districts (one-teacher small schools); and
- (c) a correspondence school instructing children so isolated as to be unable to attend a school.

A public school may be established in any locality where the attendance of at least nine children is assured. Where the enrolment is large, a separate department is established for infants (children in kindergarten and first and second grades). There are four classes of primary schools—(1) schools where the average daily attendance in primary and secondary classes is more than 320 pupils and a separate infants' department has been established; (2) schools where the average daily attendance is more than 180 pupils, and either the attendance is less than 320 pupils or else no infants' department has been established; (3) schools with an average daily attendance of more than 35 but not more than 180 pupils; and (4) schools with an average daily attendance of 35 or fewer pupils.

In sparsely populated districts where attendance at a public school is impracticable, a single family with at least three children of school age may establish a subsidised school by engaging a teacher with the approval of the Department of Education, or two or more families may combine to do so. In addition to the remuneration paid by the parents, the teacher receives a subsidy from the Department of Education, based on the average attendance of children. Since January, 1965, the subsidy in the eastern portion of the State has been at a minimum rate of \$1.10 per day, increasing according to the average monthly attendance to a maximum of \$3.20 per day; elsewhere the minimum is \$1.40 and the maximum \$3.65 per day.

The course in subsidised schools is, as far as practicable, the same as in primary schools. The schools are subject to inspection by the public school inspectors. The number of subsidised schools has declined from 771 (with 6,413 pupils) in 1935 to 17 (with an average weekly enrolment of 108 pupils) in 1966.

Primary Education: Courses and Pupils

Where facilities are available, primary education in public schools may include nursery training for children aged two to five years and kindergarten training for 5-year-old children. Formal education begins at the age of six years, when school attendance becomes compulsory. It is given in six grades and is normally completed when the pupil is about 12½ years of age; the first two grades (together with kindergarten classes where established) comprise the infants' course.

At the public nursery schools, children attend from 9 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. with an interval of two hours for rest. Milk and hot midday meals are provided. Activities include drawing, painting, handiwork, and dramatization. In 1966 there were three separate public nursery schools in New South Wales with a total enrolment of 98. In addition, nursery classes were attached to five infants' departments of primary schools.

Kindergarten classes, providing substantially the same training as nursery schools, are incorporated in schools having sufficient five-year-old pupils to form a class. Infants receive two or more years' instruction in reading, writing, composition, and arithmetic, but a part of each day is reserved for activities such as occupy children in the nursery schools and kindergartens. Primary classes—third to sixth grade inclusive—provide instruction in English (with emphasis on speaking, reading, composition, and spelling), social studies (history, civics, and geography), mathematics, natural science, music, art, crafts (including woodwork and needlework, etc.), health, and physical education.

The following table shows the number of primary school pupils enrolled in classes in each of the last eleven years:—

Table 250. Public Schools: Primary Pupils* according to Sex and Class
Effective Enrolment †

Year	Kindergarten ‡	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6	Special Schools and Classes ¶	Total Primary Pupils
Boys									
1956	28,706	35,920	30,565	30,418	29,667	26,506	24,783	1,731	208,296
1957	29,705	36,271	30,737	29,564	30,518	29,288	26,770	2,547	215,400
1958	31,221	36,114	31,710	30,127	29,689	30,236	29,442	2,590	221,129
1959	31,362	37,394	31,896	30,898	29,944	29,570	30,473	2,606	224,143
1960	31,747	37,116	32,250	31,091	31,036	29,824	29,890	2,815	225,769
1961	32,899	37,351	32,497	31,390	30,958	30,672	30,109	3,042	228,918
1962	31,920	38,936	32,979	31,767	31,413	30,732	30,290	2,947	230,984
1963	32,630	38,416	34,379	32,706	31,760	31,155	30,166	2,981	234,193
1964	33,525	38,839	34,417	33,084	32,396	31,312	30,710	3,168	237,451
1965	34,569	39,067	35,230	33,754	32,818	31,899	31,026	3,560	241,923
1966	36,480	40,063	35,528	34,358	33,826	32,454	31,692	4,163	248,564
GIRLS									
1956	26,529	32,825	28,173	28,081	27,978	24,426	23,700	1,155	192,867
1957	28,014	32,881	28,817	27,588	28,139	27,668	24,612	1,573	199,292
1958	28,950	33,173	29,138	28,554	27,606	28,184	27,645	1,553	204,803
1959	29,193	33,925	29,648	28,695	28,427	27,795	28,297	1,653	207,633
1960	30,054	33,636	30,085	29,382	28,705	28,468	27,833	1,754	209,917
1961	30,015	34,504	30,157	29,443	29,169	28,707	28,556	1,897	212,448
1962	29,503	35,293	31,100	29,703	29,288	28,994	28,305	1,984	214,170
1963	30,930	34,668	31,766	30,665	29,752	29,172	28,572	2,028	217,553
1964	31,239	35,712	31,820	30,770	30,323	29,451	29,003	2,162	220,480
1965	32,141	35,985	32,909	31,252	30,689	30,017	29,507	2,407	224,907
1966	33,637	36,672	33,519	32,182	31,291	30,650	30,076	2,791	230,818
ALL PUPILS									
1956	55,235	68,745	58,738	58,499	57,645	50,932	48,483	2,886	401,163
1957	57,719	69,152	59,554	57,152	58,657	56,956	51,382	4,120	414,692
1958	60,171	69,287	60,848	58,681	57,295	58,420	57,087	4,143	425,932
1959	60,555	71,319	61,544	59,593	58,371	57,365	58,770	4,259	431,776
1960	61,801	70,752	62,335	60,473	59,741	58,292	57,723	4,569	435,686
1961	62,914	71,855	62,654	60,833	60,127	59,379	58,665	4,939	441,366
1962	61,423	74,229	64,079	61,470	60,701	59,726	58,595	4,931	445,154
1963	63,560	73,084	66,145	63,371	61,512	60,327	58,738	5,009	451,746
1964	64,764	74,551	66,237	63,854	62,719	60,763	59,713	5,330	457,931
1965	66,710	75,052	68,139	65,006	63,507	61,916	60,533	5,967	466,830
1966	70,117	76,735	69,047	66,540	65,117	63,104	61,768	6,954	479,382

* Excludes pupils in subsidised schools.

† Actual enrolment on 1st Friday of August in each year, excluding pupils believed to have left the school.

‡ Includes pupils in nursery schools.

¶ Opportunity classes, hospital schools, classes for physically handicapped, etc. children.

The relatively high enrolment in first class is due to the fact that children under six years of age are enrolled in first class for two years in succession at schools where there is no provision for kindergarten classes.

The following table shows the primary pupils in public schools in 1966 according to their age and class:—

Table 251. Public Schools: Primary Pupils * according to Age and Class, 1966
Effective Enrolment †

Age in Years	Kinder- garten	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6	Other‡	Total Primary
Under 5	3,277	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	3,398
5 and under 6	60,398	3,472	...	...	...	...	...	150	64,020
6 " " 7	6,290	57,516	1,326	...	...	...	...	198	65,330
7 " " 8	132	15,075	48,558	1,300	1	...	...	246	65,312
8 " " 9	17	591	18,241	43,833	1,139	4	...	444	64,269
9 " " 10	...	57	819	19,714	39,717	885	...	672	61,864
10 " " 11	1	13	80	1,469	21,954	34,908	589	1,489	60,503
11 " " 12	1	5	14	159	1,968	24,228	31,690	1,548	59,613
12 or more	1	6	9	65	338	3,079	29,489	2,086	35,073
Total	70,117	76,735	69,047	66,540	65,117	63,104	61,768	6,954	479,382

* Excludes pupils in subsidised schools.

† See note †, Table 250.

‡ Opportunity classes, hospital schools, classes for physically handicapped, etc. children.

Secondary Education in Public Schools

The principal public schools providing secondary education are classified as high, "secondary", central, or other secondary schools. *High* schools are separate units providing the full secondary course. "*Secondary*" schools are separate units providing secondary instruction for three or more years. *Central* schools provide both secondary and primary instruction and have an average daily attendance of at least 20 pupils in secondary classes (including at least 8 in classes above first form); they may have separate secondary and/or infants' departments if enrolment is large, and are classified in the same way as primary schools (see page 319). *Other* secondary schools are separate secondary units being developed into high schools or "secondary" schools. Composite classes in secondary education are provided at primary schools in country districts where a secondary school is not readily accessible.

Pupils completing their primary school course proceed, as a general rule, to the secondary school in their town or neighbourhood, and their abilities and talents are assessed within the secondary school in the light of their progress and achievement during the first secondary school year. During the first four years of the secondary course, a core of basic subjects (English, mathematics, science, social studies, arts and crafts, music, health, and physical education) is taken by all pupils; pupils of high ability or marked talent may elect, as they progress through their course, to take "core" subjects or other subjects (foreign languages, etc.) at an advanced level. During this part of the course, pupils prepare for the School Certificate examination, at which they must present themselves in English, mathematics, science, social studies, and at least one other subject. During the fifth and sixth years of secondary education, pupils study English and an appropriate combination of other subjects, and prepare for the Higher School Certificate examination. Pupils who commenced their secondary education before 1962 (i.e., before the introduction of the new system) completed their course under the former system of secondary education, which was described in Year Book No. 58.

Hostels for high school students required to live away from home are conducted by the Department of Education at East and West Maitland and at Albury. Hostels at other places are conducted by local committees and are subsidised by the Department. Students living at the hostels are required to pay board.

The following table shows the number of secondary pupils enrolled in classes in each of the last eleven years:—

Table 252. Public Schools: Secondary Pupils* according to Sex and Class†

Effective Enrolment‡							
Year	First Form	Second Form	Third Form	Fourth Form	Fifth Form	Special Schools and Classes¶	Total
Boys							
1956	20,113	17,019	11,670	3,794	2,517	6,358	61,471
1957	20,624	17,803	12,911	4,373	2,910	7,001	65,622
1958	22,128	18,995	14,409	4,854	3,316	7,646	71,348
1959	25,014	20,274	15,644	5,772	3,805	8,127	78,636
1960	25,769	23,137	16,911	6,380	4,553	8,349	85,099
1961	25,613	24,515	19,729	7,277	5,199	8,352	90,665
1962	28,451	24,915	21,482	9,360	5,983	5,515	95,706
1963	30,859	28,841	22,611	9,873	7,618	701	100,503
1964	30,428	28,972	22,102	10,789	8,234	631	101,156
1965	31,540	29,037	22,579	13,403	9,936	712	107,207
1966	32,131	30,375	23,518	15,227	9,531§	742	111,524
Girls							
1956	19,513	16,048	11,229	2,579	1,827	4,544	55,740
1957	20,079	17,575	12,141	2,970	2,068	4,834	59,667
1958	21,161	18,429	13,886	3,286	2,341	5,063	64,166
1959	23,787	19,344	14,719	3,840	2,640	5,286	69,616
1960	24,229	22,030	15,545	4,257	3,128	5,681	74,870
1961	23,975	22,918	18,334	4,491	3,424	5,710	78,852
1962	26,762	22,813	19,179	6,178	3,815	3,751	82,498
1963	28,094	26,482	19,787	6,651	5,188	129	86,331
1964	28,171	26,496	20,313	7,123	5,699	203	88,005
1965	28,776	27,218	20,848	11,117	6,376	258	94,593
1966	29,627	28,035	21,927	12,507	5,875§	273	98,244
ALL PUPILS							
1956	39,626	33,067	22,899	6,373	4,344	10,902	117,211
1957	40,703	35,378	25,052	7,343	4,978	11,835	125,289
1958	43,289	37,424	28,295	8,140	5,657	12,709	135,514
1959	48,801	39,618	30,363	9,612	6,445	13,413	148,252
1960	49,998	45,167	32,456	10,637	7,681	14,030	159,969
1961	49,588	47,433	38,063	11,768	8,623	14,042	169,517
1962	55,213	47,728	40,661	15,538	9,798	9,266	178,204
1963	58,953	55,323	42,398	16,524	12,806	830	186,834
1964	58,599	55,468	42,415	17,912	13,933	834	189,161
1965	60,316	56,255	43,427	24,520	16,312	970	201,800
1966	61,758	58,410	45,445	27,734	15,406§	1,015	209,768

* Excludes pupils in evening colleges and technical colleges.

† Under the former system of secondary education, grades were described as "First Year" "Second Year", etc. (instead of "First Form", etc.).

‡ Actual enrolment on 1st Friday of August in each year, excluding pupils believed to have left the school.

¶ Hospital schools, classes for physically handicapped, etc. children, and (before 1964) opportunity classes.

§ Includes pupils (1,713 boys and 747 girls) repeating Fifth Year under the former system of secondary education.

As attendance at school is not compulsory after reaching 15 years of age, and as the Intermediate Certificate was (until 1966) held at the end of the third year of the course and the School Certificate is held (since 1965)

at the end of fourth year, a high proportion of pupils do not complete the full secondary course. In 1963 there were 58,953 first form pupils, but in 1966 only 27,734 pupils in fourth form, indicating that rather more than half of the pupils left between first and fourth form. Considerably less than half of those completing fourth form in 1965 completed fifth form in the following year.

At public schools, slightly more than half the pupils in the first three years of secondary education are boys, and in the fourth and fifth years the proportion has usually been about 60 per cent. of the total. In 1966, boys comprised 52 per cent. of the first-year, 52 per cent. of third-year, and 60 per cent. of fifth-year pupils.

The fluctuations in the number of secondary pupils are largely the result of variations in the number of births. The steady growth in the number of births since the mid-'thirties and the influence of immigration since 1948 are reflected in the increase in secondary enrolments since the early post-war years. In 1966, the pupils receiving secondary education represented 30 per cent. of all the pupils enrolled in public schools.

The next table shows the secondary pupils in public schools in 1966 according to their age and class:—

Table 253. Public Schools: Secondary Pupils* according to Age and Class†, 1966

Effective Enrolment ‡								
Age in Years	First Form	Second Form	Third Form	Fourth Form	Fifth Form	Repeat Fifth Year	Other¶	Total
Under 12	546	2	...	...	...	...	2	550
12 and under 13	27,260	470	...	...	...	...	57	27,787
13 „ „ 14	29,833	25,990	419	2	...	...	232	56,476
14 „ „ 15	3,948	28,582	23,798	346	...	...	353	57,027
15 „ „ 16	157	3,214	19,583	16,176	185	1	174	39,490
16 „ „ 17	10	144	1,590	10,566	8,386	57	98	20,851
17 „ „ 18	2	8	52	607	4,150	1,532	80	6,431
18 or more	2	...	3	37	225	870	19	1,156
Total	61,758	58,410	45,445	27,734	12,946	2,460	1,015	209,768

* Excludes pupils in evening colleges and technical colleges.

† See note †, Table 252.

‡ See note ‡, Table 252.

¶ Hospital schools, classes for physically handicapped, etc. children.

Correspondence School

The Correspondence School, which is located in Sydney, teaches children who reside in various parts of the State and are unable to attend school. The School provides instruction in the full primary course and in a range of subjects for the full secondary course. Educational talks are broadcast by the School each week.

In addition to teaching these children, the Correspondence School issues leaflets for primary education in subsidised schools and provides assistance in a range of subjects for secondary pupils in small country

schools. The assistance given to secondary pupils ranges from the provision of leaflets (without formal enrolment in the School) to full enrolment with instruction and correction in all subjects. Full enrolment is compulsory for those secondary pupils who wish to sit for the School Certificate or other public examinations.

There is reciprocity between the Correspondence School and the Sydney Technical College in regard to teaching certain secondary and technical subjects by correspondence.

In 1966, there were 2,274 primary and 4,435 secondary pupils enrolled in the Correspondence School. The secondary enrolment was made up of 1,585 full-time pupils (617 of whom were not enrolled in any other school), 1,784 part-time pupils, 903 technical college students, and 163 others.

Evening Colleges

Evening colleges, maintained by the Department of Education, are designed to meet the needs of adults, as well as younger people who have left school, in respect of general education and cultural and leisure activities.

An evening college may be established where a regular attendance of thirty students per evening can be maintained for three evenings per week. In general, the courses of instruction provided at each college are those requested by the students enrolled. Apart from general subjects, such as English, mathematics, and science, instruction is given in commercial subjects, physical education, and a wide variety of arts, crafts, and hobbies (e.g., dramatic art, dressmaking, weaving, and woodwork). Courses of study may be provided for school and Public Service examinations. A joining fee of \$4 per term, covering all subjects, is charged. School buildings and equipment are made available, but students provide their own materials.

In 1966, there were 44 evening colleges with an enrolment of about 35,000.

Agricultural Education

The Department of Education maintains four agricultural high schools—the Yanco Agricultural High School (in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area), the Hurlstone Agricultural High School (at Glenfield, 23 miles from Sydney), the Farrer Memorial High School (at Nemingha, 7 miles from Tamworth), and the James Ruse Agricultural High School (at Carlingford, 17 miles from Sydney). The schools at Yanco and Nemingha are mainly for resident pupils, the Glenfield school is for day and resident pupils, and the Carlingford school is for day pupils.

The schools provide courses leading to the School Certificate and the Higher School Certificate examinations. Successful candidates at the School Certificate examination may gain entrance to the Hawkesbury and Wagga Agricultural Colleges; those successful at the examinations for the Higher School Certificate may qualify for matriculation at one of the universities or for scholarships at the State teachers' colleges. The enrolment at the Agricultural High Schools in 1966 was 1,606 (537 at Hurlstone, 259 at Yanco, 290 at Farrer, and 520 at James Ruse).

Courses in agriculture are also given in other public secondary schools.

In co-operation with the Department of Agriculture, a system of rural youth clubs operates in country centres. The majority of members are school pupils and their activities are supervised by full-time district supervisors. Advisory committees and regional councils assist in organising competitions and demonstrations and in preparing exhibits for agricultural shows.

In 1966, there were 285 clubs with about 6,400 members. Girls, as well as boys, belong to the clubs, and the ages of members range from 10 to 25 years.

School Forestry

Portions of State forests or Crown lands may be set apart for the purpose of enabling pupils of public schools to acquire some knowledge of scientific forestry and silviculture. The control and management of each school forest area is vested in a trust consisting of the inspector of public schools for the district as chairman, the teacher of the school as deputy-chairman, and two members nominated by the Parents and Citizens' Association. The trust may sell the products of the area, and any surplus over expenses may be used for educational purposes as determined by the Minister for Education.

Provision for Atypical Children

The Department of Education provides special facilities for children who, because of ability below or above average or because of some physical disability or other special circumstances, would be handicapped in a normal class.

Opportunity "C" classes are for primary school children of outstanding ability. The pupils are selected by means of scholastic and intelligence tests from the pupils between $9\frac{1}{2}$ and $10\frac{3}{4}$ years of age in 4th and 5th classes. They are enrolled for two years and grouped in classes limited to 35 pupils under special teachers. The subjects of study are those of the normal 5th or 6th class, but treatment is more advanced and there is opportunity for a variety of related activities.

Mildly intellectually-handicapped children who are educable are placed in Opportunity "A" classes or in special schools of the same type. Over 115 classes have been established in normal schools, and there are four special schools in or near the metropolitan area.

Opportunity "F" classes and schools are designed for children who are rather more severely handicapped intellectually. Specially trained departmental teachers take these classes, most of which are in private institutions controlled by organizations such as the Sub-normal Children's Welfare Association. Three special schools are maintained by the Department.

Primary school children who are educationally retarded (not necessarily because of lack of general ability) may be given remedial instruction. Special teachers are attached to certain inspectorates to provide an intensive remedial service (mainly in the teaching of reading).

Children who are partially blind, or partially deaf, are enrolled in special classes in normal primary and secondary schools. Blind children are educated at the School for the Blind, established at North Rocks in 1962, and education for deaf children is provided at two schools, one of which was established in 1962 in conjunction with the School for the Blind.

Activity courses, in which emphasis is placed on handwork and activities of a practical nature, are provided in most secondary schools to meet the needs and interests of those considered unlikely to benefit from the ordinary secondary course. Transfer to "ordinary" level work in any subject may be made where a pupil has made good progress.

The Department of Education maintains schools in hospitals, convalescent homes, the Spastic Centre, and similar institutions, conducts schools for emotionally disturbed children, and provides teachers for schools at child welfare homes. The Correspondence School enrolls sick or physically handicapped children receiving medical treatment and unable to attend a normal or special school.

The following table shows particulars of the effective enrolment in special schools and classes in the last two years:—

Table 254. Public Schools: Pupils Enrolled in Special Schools and Classes

Type	1965			1966		
	Boys	Girls	Pupils	Boys	Girls	Pupils
Opportunity Classes—						
Opportunity A	1,399	818	2,217	1,759	1,076	2,835
Opportunity C5	344	335	679	326	330	656
Opportunity C6	268	296	564	322	306	628
Opportunity F	470	292	762	548	371	919
Total, Opportunity Classes ..	2,481	1,741	4,222	2,955	2,083	5,038
Child Welfare	894	248	1,142	946	229	1,175
Physically Handicapped and Debilitated	401	327	728	397	317	714
Emotionally Disturbed	23	13	36	26	8	34
Hospital Schools	262	190	452	291	194	485
Total, Special Schools and Classes ..	4,061	2,519	6,580	4,615	2,831	7,446

Particulars of private schools for blind and deaf mutes are given on page 334.

Physical Education

Physical education is compulsory for all pupils in public schools. There is a Director of Physical Education under the Director-General of Education, and courses of training for teachers are provided at the Sydney and Wollongong Teachers' Colleges and at the University of Sydney.

Time is allocated each week for physical education and sport, in both primary and secondary schools. School camps for pupils over 11 years of age are held throughout the year at National Fitness centres at Broken Bay, Lake Macquarie, and elsewhere. Each summer, many schools conduct weekly swimming classes, and intensive swimming instruction is provided at vacation swimming schools and at some primary schools; in 1966, some 49,000 children participated in weekly swimming classes, over 54,000 attended vacation swimming schools, and about 32,000 enrolled in the special swimming scheme. The Public Schools' Amateur Athletic Association, which has a large number of affiliated associations throughout the State, organizes inter-school sport and athletic competitions.

Educational and Vocational Guidance

In the public school system, there is a staff of School Counsellors, consisting of teachers trained in psychology, to assist teachers and parents in the selection of suitable school courses for both primary and secondary school children and to help children with special difficulties. Systematic psychological tests are applied to the fourth and higher grades, and a record is kept in respect of each child for guidance purposes.

Attached to each public secondary school is a Careers Adviser to assist parents and pupils in the selection of the pupil's future vocation. Vocational guidance is given to pupils of both public and private schools by the Vocational Guidance Bureau in the Department of Labour and Industry.

In 1967, there were 148 school counsellors (93 in the metropolitan area and 55 in the country) and 17 district guidance officers (10 metropolitan and 7 country).

Educational Aids

Educational aids employed in schools include school radio and television broadcasts, still and motion films, film strips, and school libraries. In the case of public schools, equipment is provided mainly by the Parents and Citizens' Associations, with the assistance of a 20 per cent. subsidy from the Department of Education in respect of the purchase price of film projectors. The purchase of books for school libraries is subsidised by the Department at rates of up to 50 per cent.

The State Advisory Committee on School Broadcasts, which arranges school broadcasts, consists of representatives of the Australian Broadcasting Commission, the Department of Education, and the teachers of public and private schools. In 1966, more than 2,200 public schools (mostly primary schools) were using radio broadcasts, and over 300 schools (the majority primary schools) were viewing telecasts regularly.

The Department of Education assumes responsibility for the maintenance of film projectors in public schools, the purchase and loan of films, and the production of 35 mm. film strips. In 1967, there were approximately 1,600 motion picture projectors and 4,200 film strip projectors in public schools. The film library at the Burwood Visual Education Centre contains 29,500 motion films. The amount spent on visual education in 1966-67 was \$139,000.

There is a library at most public schools in the metropolitan area and larger towns, and for the smaller schools there is a central library from which boxes of books may be lent to the schools in the district. Expenditure by the Department on school libraries during the year ended 30th June, 1967 was \$258,000.

Religious Instruction in Public Schools

The Public Instruction Act, 1880, provides that the teaching in public schools must be strictly non-sectarian. Religious instruction is given for a period of up to an hour each school-week, with the consent of parents, by authorised religious teachers who visit the schools to instruct children of their particular religious denomination. The following table indicates the number of lessons in special religious instruction given in public schools during the past six years:—

Table 255. Public Schools: Lessons in Special Religious Instruction

Year	Church of England	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian	Methodist	Other Denominations	Total
1961	171,539	88,200	57,222	66,306	59,144	442,411
1962	178,038	95,271	57,407	65,039	59,680	455,435
1963	192,628	102,834	62,988	68,892	63,364	490,706
1964	214,614	118,571	69,625	77,061	71,269	551,140
1965	217,773	123,752	67,214	74,745	72,652	556,136
1966	216,571	126,575	68,071	76,330	74,311	561,858

Education of Migrants

Evening classes, with a minimum enrolment of nine students in the metropolitan area and five in most other areas of the State, have been established for adult migrants by the Department of Education. Where practicable, they are held in schools. Instruction is given in Elementary English and Civics, and usually continues for each migrant for approximately one year or until the migrant has acquired sufficient knowledge of English for general purposes. In 1966, there was an average monthly enrolment of 4,677 migrants in 307 classes.

For those migrants who find it impossible to attend evening classes, a correspondence course of thirty leaflets has been arranged. This material covers essentially the same course as the evening classes. In 1966, there was an average of 3,071 migrants enrolled as correspondence students.

Migrant children are normally enrolled in public schools nearest to their homes or the Commonwealth hostels where they are residing.

Expenditure by the State on the special classes, etc. for migrants is reimbursed by the Commonwealth.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS

The position of private schools in the education system of the State is indicated at the beginning of this chapter.

Children of statutory school age must be provided with efficient education, and a school is not recognized as efficient unless it is certified by the Minister for Education, who takes into account the standard of instruction, the qualifications of the teachers, the suitability of the school premises, and the general conduct of the school. This provision applies to both primary and secondary schools where children of statutory ages are educated. The conditions upon which benefits under the Bursary Endowment Act are extended to private secondary schools involve similar inspection and certification, and nearly all of them have been registered by the Department of Education. The standards of instruction required of private schools are the same as those of public schools of similar grade.

Fees are usually charged at private schools, but they vary considerably in amount. In some denominational schools, the payment of fees is to some extent voluntary, and a number of scholarships and bursaries have been provided by private subscription for the assistance of deserving students. Some of the private schools are residential.

Private schools may receive State subsidies for interest on loans for essential building work and Commonwealth grants for the construction of science blocks—and (from 1968) they receive an allowance from the State at the rate of \$24 per annum (\$12 until 30th June, 1968) for each primary pupil.

The total number of private schools certified by the Minister for Education in 1966, was 812. Of these, 256 were registered as qualified to provide education up to the School Certificate examination level, and 179 were registered under the Bursary Endowment Act as qualified to provide the full secondary course.

Roman Catholic School System

The Roman Catholic schools comprise the largest group of private schools in New South Wales. They are organized to provide a complete school system of religious and secular education, comprising kindergarten, primary, and secondary schools; and there are two Roman Catholic colleges within the University of Sydney. Special schools are maintained for the training of deaf mutes and the blind (see page 334) and the mentally retarded, as well as orphanages and refuge schools. There are also the training centres of the religious communities and seminaries for the education of the clergy, but particulars of these are not included in the statistics of schools.

The Roman Catholic school system is organized on a diocesan basis in nine dioceses in New South Wales. In each diocese, the system of education is controlled by the bishop, and a director of Catholic education (appointed by the bishop) is charged with general supervision.

The majority of the schools are parochial property, and the parochial authorities are responsible for the construction of the buildings, repairs and maintenance, and the provision of equipment; the cost of the parochial

schools is met only to a small extent by school fees, which are supplemented by parochial collections and voluntary contributions. The other Roman Catholic schools are the property of the religious orders which conduct them, and are supported by the fees charged.

The curricula of the Department of Education are followed in secular subjects, and the schools are subject to inspection by departmental inspectors. In general, those schools which provide a full range of secondary courses are registered under the Bursary Endowment Act.

Commercial and technical training is provided at some of the secondary schools, and at four of them, the theoretical and practical study of agriculture is combined with the regular secondary course. Tuition is given in some of the girls' secondary schools in vocal and instrumental music. In all the orphanages, special attention is given to training for some trade or occupation as a means of future livelihood. Special schools are maintained for training deaf mutes, the blind, and the mentally retarded.

The pupils of the Roman Catholic schools attend the public examinations described on page 335, as well as examinations conducted by the diocesan inspectors at the end of the primary course. On the results of these examinations, scholarships and bursaries are awarded.

Most of the teaching staff at the schools are members of religious communities, but an increasingly large number of lay teachers has been employed in recent years. Information relating to their training for teaching is shown on page 337.

Private Schools: Pupils and Teachers

The following table shows the religious denomination of the private schools in operation in recent years, and the number of full-time teachers in the schools:—

Table 256. Private Schools and Teachers

Classification	Number of Schools			Full-time Teachers*					
	1964	1965	1966	1963	1964	1965	1966		
							Males	Females	Persons
Udenominational	51	61	57	410	479	519	106	379	485
Roman Catholic	697	682	677	4,682	4,900	5,168	1,225	3,953	5,178
Church of England	41	38	36	753	815	826	319	457	776
Presbyterian	13	13	13	302	296	310	129	175	304
Methodist	7	6	6	156	171	165	63	84	147
Seventh Day Adventist	18	18	17	60	61	58	29	25	54
Lutheran	3	3	3	14	14	14	10	3	13
Hebrew	2	2	3	21	20	22	12	9	21
Total	832	823	812	6,398	6,756	7,082	1,893	5,085	6,978

* Excludes visiting or part-time teachers (except that some part-time teachers are included in 1963 and 1964).

The number of teachers shown in the table does not include visiting or part-time teachers (1,862 in 1966), who visit schools to give tuition in special subjects only and may attend more than one school.

Of the total number of full-time teachers at private schools in 1966, 27 per cent. were males and 73 per cent. were females. (In public schools male teachers accounted for 46 per cent. of the total.)

The next table shows the average weekly enrolment at private schools in 1966 and earlier years, according to the religious denominations of the schools:—

Table 257. Private Schools: Average Weekly Enrolment

Year	Un-denomi-national	Roman Catholic	Church of England	Presby-terian	Methodist	Seventh Day Adventist	Lutheran	Hebrew	Total Pupils in Private Schools
1938	6,114	80,553	5,252	1,945	980	626	80	...	95,665*
1956	5,745	142,741	10,523	4,378	2,494	810	175	169	167,035
1957	5,589	147,702	11,157	4,557	2,593	825	168	129	172,720
1958	5,410	154,932	11,870	4,888	2,640	895	221	151	181,007
1959	5,341	160,292	12,103	5,012	2,648	915	209	162	186,682
1960	5,428	165,453	12,844	5,277	2,670	916	199	196	192,983
1961	5,710	171,928	13,147	5,252	2,775	1,052	215	258	200,337
1962	5,742	175,549	12,745	5,274	2,837	1,105	214	299	203,765
1963	6,347	180,719	12,869	5,253	2,881	1,039	222	329	209,659
1964	6,466	184,087	13,102	5,340	2,947	1,078	227	306	213,553
1965	6,477	187,914	13,443	5,464	2,838	1,078	241	350	217,805
1966	6,323	190,184	13,155	5,299	2,855	1,105	232	320	219,473
1966—Boys	2,865	94,798	6,765	2,686	1,227	572	114	158	109,185
Girls	3,458	95,386	6,390	2,613	1,628	533	118	162	110,288

* Includes 115 pupils not classified to one of the denominations shown.

In 1966, Roman Catholic schools accounted for 87 per cent., Church of England schools for 6 per cent., and undenominational schools for 3 per cent. of the total enrolment at private schools.

The ages of pupils enrolled in private schools in recent years are shown in the next table:—

Table 258. Private Schools: Age Distribution of Pupils

Effective Enrolment *

Age in Years	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966		
					Boys	Girls	Pupils
Under 6	18,716	19,009	18,995	19,981	10,123	10,133	20,256
6 and under 7	18,659	19,506	19,925	19,923	10,040	9,859	19,899
7 " " 8	18,841	19,042	19,822	20,186	10,174	10,154	20,328
8 " " 9	18,135	18,231	19,002	19,678	9,927	10,065	19,992
9 " " 10	18,425	18,525	18,863	19,321	9,896	9,897	19,793
10 " " 11	18,219	18,573	18,928	19,102	9,569	9,731	19,300
11 " " 12	18,411	18,307	18,720	18,844	9,292	9,428	18,720
12 " " 13	18,423	18,612	18,806	19,616	9,513	9,666	19,179
13 " " 14	18,167	18,460	18,472	18,845	8,962	10,183	19,145
14 " " 15	17,379	17,184	17,533	17,688	8,396	9,183	17,579
15 or more	23,609	25,206	25,130	28,143	14,702	12,840	27,542
Total	206,984	210,655	214,196	221,327	110,594	111,139	221,733

* Actual enrolment on a date in August in each year, excluding pupils believed to have left the school.

Secondary instruction is given in a high proportion of private schools, and in June, 1966, 179 were registered under the Bursary Endowment Act (see page 371).

The following table shows the number of primary and secondary pupils and the number of boarding and day pupils enrolled in private schools in each of the last eleven years:—

Table 259. Private Schools: Primary and Secondary Pupils

Effective Enrolment *

Year	Primary Pupils			Secondary Pupils			All Pupils		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boarders	Day Pupils	Total
1956	58,724	61,611	120,335	24,353	24,116	48,469	16,257	152,547	168,804
1957	60,398	62,891	123,289	25,867	25,865	51,732	16,250	158,771	175,021
1958	63,949	65,843	129,792	26,034	26,457	52,491	15,554	166,729	182,283
1959	64,850	66,951	131,801	27,899	28,693	56,592	16,020	172,373	188,393
1960	66,363	68,964	135,327	29,768	30,379	60,147	16,115	179,359	195,474
1961	67,639	69,629	137,268	31,718	32,161	63,879	16,599	184,548	201,147
1962	69,161	70,746	139,907	33,079	33,998	67,077	15,818	191,166	206,984
1963	70,167	71,085	141,252	34,211	35,192	69,403	16,129	194,526	210,655
1964	71,293	72,394	143,687	35,090	35,419	70,509	16,711	197,485	214,196
1965	72,990	73,230	146,220	37,143	37,964	75,107	16,063	205,264	221,327
1966	73,452	73,349	146,801	37,142	37,790	74,932	14,823	206,910	221,733

* See note *, Table 258.

The number of primary pupils in private schools at each stage of the primary course is shown for the last five years in the next table:—

Table 260. Private Schools: Primary Pupils according to Class

Effective Enrolment *

Year	Kinder- garten	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	4th Class	5th Class	6th Class	Other Pupils†	Total Primary
1962	21,790	19,919	19,674	19,345	19,433	19,225	19,603	918	139,907
1963	21,654	20,517	20,063	19,546	19,153	19,550	19,555	1,214	141,252
1964	21,646	21,275	20,588	19,889	19,555	19,530	19,767	1,437	143,687
1965	22,368	21,182	21,111	20,447	19,891	19,707	19,862	1,652	146,220
1966	22,156	21,387	20,899	20,712	20,042	19,701	19,887	2,017	146,801

* See note *, Table 258.

† Pupils who, because of physical disability or other special circumstances, would be handicapped in a normal class.

The next table shows, for the last five years, the number of secondary pupils in private schools at each stage of the secondary course:—

Table 261. Private Schools: Secondary Pupils according to Class *

Effective Enrolment†

Year	1st Form	2nd Form	3rd Form	4th Form	5th Form	Total Secondary
1961	18,871	17,183	15,176	7,045	5,604	63,879
1962	19,181	17,595	15,810	8,125	6,366	67,077
1963	19,056	17,553	16,610	8,512	7,672	69,403
1964	19,081	17,912	15,835	9,545	7,843	70,509†
1965	19,839	18,126	16,350	11,932	8,860	75,107
1966	19,399	18,700	16,459	13,099	7,275‡	74,932

* See note †, Table 252.

† See note *, Table 258.

‡ Includes 293 pupils attending special classes with an emphasis on commercial subjects.

¶ Includes 900 pupils repeating Fifth Year under the former system of secondary education.

In 1963, there were 19,056 first-form pupils, but in 1966, only 13,099 pupils in fourth form, indicating that rather less than a third of the pupils left between first and fourth form. Slightly more than half of those completing fourth form in 1965 completed fifth form in the following year. The proportions of pupils at public schools leaving school before the completion of full secondary course were rather higher (see page 323).

A classification of the primary pupils in private schools in 1966 according to their age and class is given in the following table:—

Table 262. Private Schools: Primary Pupils according to Age and Class, 1966

Effective Enrolment*

Age in Years	Kinder-garten	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	4th Class	5th Class	6th Class	Other Pupils†	Total Primary
Under 5	1,074	9	...	...	...	...	...	133	1,216
5 and under 6	18,209	707	2	...	...	...	...	122	19,040
6 " " 7	2,810	16,550	387	2	...	...	...	150	19,899
7 " " 8	59	3,977	15,559	585	4	...	...	144	20,328
8 " " 9	3	139	4,629	14,461	576	5	...	179	19,992
9 " " 10	1	4	294	5,157	13,506	683	9	139	19,793
10 " " 11	...	1	24	464	5,295	12,673	710	132	19,299
11 " " 12	...	...	2	41	605	5,539	11,962	141	18,290
12 or more	...	...	2	2	56	801	7,206	877	8,944
Total	22,156	21,387	20,899	20,712	20,042	19,701	19,887	2,017	146,801

* See note *, Table 258.

† See note †, Table 260.

The next table contains a classification of the secondary pupils in 1966 according to their age and class:—

Table 263. Private Schools: Secondary Pupils according to Age and Class*, 1966

Effective Enrolment†

Age in Years	1st Form	2nd Form	3rd Form	4th Form	5th Form	5th Year Repeat	Total Secondary
Under 12	427	4	...	...	...	...	431
12 and under 13	11,617	549	5	...	...	...	12,171
13 " " 14	6,398	11,128	441	1	...	...	17,968
14 " " 15	873	6,228	9,906	302	1	...	17,310
15 " " 16	80	741	5,520	7,995	223	...	14,559
16 " " 17	4	38	538	4,306	4,200	80	9,166
17 " " 18	...	10	22	437	1,785	514	2,768
18 or more	...	2	27	58	166	306	559
Total	19,399	18,700	16,459	13,099	6,375	900	74,932

* See note †, Table 252.

† See note *, Table 258.

Private Schools for Deaf, Dumb, and Blind

Deaf mutes are trained at two Roman Catholic institutions, one at Waratah for girls (with 81 inmates in August, 1966) and the other at Castle Hill (where 68 boys were enrolled). Two Roman Catholic Schools for blind children are conducted at Wahroonga; in 1966 there were 35 boys and 33 girls enrolled at the schools.

Private Schools: Kindergartens and Nurseries

The Kindergarten Union maintains free kindergartens, nursery schools, and playgrounds in Sydney and Newcastle for children under statutory school age. In August, 1966, there were 47 schools and two Mobile Units with 104 full-time teachers and an effective enrolment of 2,473 pupils. The organization received a State subsidy of \$116,000 in 1965-66.

The Sydney Day Nursery and Nursery Schools Association conducts 23 nursery schools for children between the ages of two and six years; in 1966 the effective enrolment was 1,524 and the number of full-time teachers was 122. Attached to these schools are six day nurseries for children between one month and two years of age. In 1965-66 the Association received as subsidy \$89,000 from the State and \$22,000 from municipal councils; donations amounted to \$5,500.

Particulars of the enrolments at the kindergartens and nursery schools conducted by these organisations are given in the following table for the last six years. Children at these schools are not included in the statistics of private schools shown elsewhere in this chapter.

Table 264. Private Kindergartens and Nursery Schools: Ages of Children Enrolled

August	Under 3 years		3 to 4 years		4 to 5 years		5 years and over		Total		
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Children

KINDERGARTEN UNION OF NEW SOUTH WALES

1961	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,098	967	2,065
1962	11	6	453	393	675	625	45	50	1,184	1,074	2,258
1963	...	...	450	357	719	604	30	24	1,199	985	2,184
1964	...	...	431	404	789	665	23	26	1,243	1,095	2,338
1965	6	4	438	452	841	810	33	32	1,318	1,298	2,616
1966	...	...	369	375	848	807	40	34	1,257	1,216	2,473

SYDNEY DAY NURSERY AND NURSERY SCHOOLS ASSOCIATION

1961	137	126	204	192	249	248	20	16	610	582	1,192
1962	171	139	237	220	259	251	25	25	692	635	1,327
1963	185	135	217	190	287	263	21	31	710	619	1,329
1964	176	159	200	190	282	229	9	8	667	586	1,253
1965	136	119	234	183	284	255	4	2	658	559	1,217
1966	187	137	217	177	423	354	17	12	844	680	1,524

* Not Available

For children of pre-school age, there are also numerous small kindergartens and nursery schools not attached to public or private schools or to the associations described above. Statistics of these small kindergartens and nurseries are not collected.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS

A system of public examinations to test the proficiency of students in secondary schools has been in operation in New South Wales for many years.

The present system embraces a School Certificate examination at the end of the fourth year of the secondary course and a Higher School Certificate examination at the end of the sixth year. The conduct of the School Certificate examination is regulated by the Secondary Schools Board, and of the Higher School Certificate examination by the Board of Senior School Studies. Both Boards contain representatives of the Department of Education, the universities, the private schools, and other interested bodies (as described on page 312).

Candidates at the School Certificate examination must present a minimum of five subjects, including English, mathematics, science, and at least one social science. Subjects may be presented at an "advanced" or "ordinary" level, and must have been studied for (in general) at least two years; passes are awarded at "advanced", "ordinary (credit)", or "ordinary (pass)" level. Other subjects which a candidate must have included in his course, but which he need not present for examination, include physical education, art, craft, and music. A pass in four subjects at one examination is necessary for the award of a School Certificate. The first examination of this Certificate was held in 1965.

At the Higher School Certificate examination, candidates must present English and a minimum of four other subjects, at "first", "second", or "third" level. The "full" mathematics and science courses, taken at the "first" or "second" level, may be counted as three subjects. A pass in English and four other subjects from selected groups, at an appropriate standard, qualifies a student for university matriculation.

Under the former system of secondary education (followed by students who commenced their secondary education before 1962), the secondary course extended over five years, with an Intermediate Certificate examination at the end of the third year and a Leaving Certificate examination at the end of the fifth year. The requirements of these examinations, which were conducted by the former Board of Secondary School Studies, are outlined in Year Book No. 58. The last Leaving Certificate examination was held in 1965 (although a special supplementary examination was held in 1966 for those who failed to qualify at the 1965 examination); the Intermediate Certificate examination was retained until 1966 for those wishing to leave school at the end of the third year. The number of candidates for the Intermediate Certificate, Leaving Certificate, and School Certificate examinations and the proportion of passes in 1966 and earlier years are shown in the next table.

Table 265. Public Examinations

Year	Candidates	Passes		Candidates	Passes	
		No.	Proportion		No.	Proportion
	INTERMEDIATE CERTIFICATE			LEAVING CERTIFICATE		
			Per cent.			Per cent.
1961	52,364	45,252	86.4	16,172	12,474	77.1
1962	55,706	48,120	86.4	17,915	14,138	78.9
1963	57,985	51,050	88.0	21,832	17,477	80.1
1964	24,039*	20,803*	86.5*	24,728	18,842	76.2
1965	21,194*	17,885*	84.4*	29,297	21,966	75.0
1966	19,995*	17,276*	86.4*	7,429*	4,803*	64.7*
	SCHOOL CERTIFICATE			HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE		
1965	35,512	31,990	90.1	...	...	...
1966	40,423	36,037	89.1	...	...	...

* See text above table.

TRAINING OF TEACHERS

State Teachers' Colleges

Eight colleges (at Sydney, Balmain, Paddington, Armidale, Wagga, Newcastle, Bathurst, and Wollongong) are maintained by the State for the training of teachers for public schools.

Scholarships are awarded by the Department of Education, on the results of the Higher School Certificate examination, for a period of training which is usually two years for primary school teachers and from three to five years for secondary school teachers. University graduates may be awarded a scholarship for a year's course of professional training. Each scholarship holder must guarantee to serve the Department for three years where the period of training is two years, or for five years in the case of longer periods of training.

The scholarship allowance for unmarried students under 21 years of age ranges from \$650 per annum in the first year of training to \$980 in the fifth year if the student lives at home, and from \$1,110 to \$1,475, respectively, if the student lives away from home; for unmarried adult students, the rate is \$980 if living at home and \$1,350 to \$1,475 if living away from home. Students who live in College Halls of Residence receive the same allowance as a student living at home, less \$160 per annum deducted for board and lodging. Married male students receive \$1,550 per annum during their course, plus \$120 a year for a dependent wife and \$90 a year for each dependent child.

Private students may be admitted to the colleges and are required to pay fees.

Courses of training for infants' and primary school teachers are provided at all the colleges, and are usually of two years' duration. Teaching methods are demonstrated at special schools associated with the colleges, and practical training is given at other selected schools.

Scholarship-holders selected for training as secondary school teachers are normally required to complete a university degree course (generally in arts,

science, or economics) and a one-year course in professional training (leading to a post-graduate Diploma in Education) at a teachers' college. Most of the colleges also provide two-year courses to train teachers for the lower secondary classes.

Special courses (of two to four years' duration) are provided for specialist teachers of physical education, art, music, and manual arts.

Particulars of scholarship students enrolled at the teachers' colleges in 1939 and recent years are given in the following table:—

Table 266. State Teachers' Colleges: Scholarship Students Enrolled *

Year	Two-year Courses			University and Special Courses			Total Scholarship Students		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1939	529	677	1,206	68	101	169	597	778	1,375
1961	1,169	2,151	3,320	824	1,135	1,959	1,993	3,286	5,279
1962	1,287	2,605	3,892	1,039	1,459	2,498	2,326	4,064	6,390
1963	1,336	2,465	3,801	1,235	1,704	2,939	2,571	4,169	6,740
1964	1,160	2,398	3,558	1,553	2,131	3,684	2,713	4,529	7,242
1965	1,076	2,577	3,653	1,864	2,451	4,315	2,940	5,028	7,968
1966	1,113	2,493	3,606	1,941	2,766	4,707	3,054	5,259	8,313

* Excludes private students.

Students enrolled at the teachers' colleges during 1966 are classified in the next table according to college and course:—

Table 267. State Teachers' Colleges: Students Enrolled, 1966

College	Two-year Courses			Special Courses	University Courses*	Total Scholarship Students*	Private Students
	1st Year	2nd Year	Total				
Sydney	315	455	770	172	2,537	3,479	76
Balmain	178	159	337	...	...	337	...
Paddington	157	167	324	329	274	927	3
Armidale	238	209	447	...	464	911	2
Bathurst	185	170	355	...	...	355	...
Newcastle	271	336	607	104	430	1,141	13
Wagga	203	166	369	...	...	369	2
Wollongong	189	208	397	81	77	555	...
Males	598	515	1,113	171	1,675	2,959	36
Females	1,138	1,355	2,493	515	2,107	5,115	60
Total Students	1,736	1,870	3,606	686	3,782	8,074	96

* Excludes 239 students at the Australian National University not attached to a particular teachers' college.

The libraries at the teachers' colleges contained 295,000 volumes in December, 1966.

Training of Teachers for Private Schools

Teachers who are members of religious communities are trained for Roman Catholic schools at twenty-three centres, located in different parts of the State. These centres are registered after inspection by a Board of Registration—a central body appointed by the Roman Catholic Hierarchy of New South Wales. The course of training lasts for at least three years. The first two years are novitiate years devoted largely to the testing and formation of character. The third, and sometimes a fourth, year are devoted to professional training, which consists of a course of study in pedagogy,

combined with practical exercises and opportunities for observing experienced teachers, and is terminated by an examination in theory and practical work. The entrance qualification is the Higher School Certificate or its equivalent. Certificates of competence are issued to those who are successful in the examinations at the end of the course. Those who show special aptitude are enrolled for a degree course in Arts or Science and the Diploma of Education at one of the universities in the State. Lay teachers for the schools are trained at the Catholic Training Colleges at North Sydney and Canberra.

The Kindergarten Union of New South Wales conducts the Sydney Kindergarten Training College at Waverley. In 1966, there were 173 girls in training at the College, and 62 students graduated.

The Sydney Day Nursery and Nursery Schools Association provides a three-year course of training for nursery school teachers at Newtown. In 1966 there were 105 students. Donations to the Training College amounted to \$10,000 in 1965-66.

Commonwealth Grants for Teachers' Colleges

In terms of the States Grants (Teachers Colleges) Act, 1967, the Commonwealth Government is making grants to the States, on an unmatched basis, for the construction and equipping of colleges for the training of teachers. The maximum grants payable for the three years 1967-68 to 1969-70 have been fixed at \$24,000,000. The amount paid to New South Wales in respect of these grants in 1967-68 was \$253,000 (compared with \$4,518,000 for Australia as a whole).

CLASSIFICATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS

Particulars of teachers in public and subsidised schools in 1939 and each of the last eleven years are shown in the following table:—

Table 268. Teachers in Public and Subsidised Schools

Year	Public Schools*				Subsidised Schools		
	Males	Females	All Teachers		Males	Females	Total Teachers
			Graduates †	Total			
1939	5,832	5,254	1,967	11,086	90	484	574
1958	9,543	9,804	3,343	19,347	4	32	36
1959	9,925	10,316	3,528	20,241	3	31	34
1960	10,321	10,929	3,717	21,250	4	29	33
1961	10,780	11,668	4,031	22,448	2	22	24
1962	11,199	12,085	4,114	23,284	2	21	23
1963	12,046	12,510	4,757	24,556	2	19	21
1964	12,166	13,675	5,016	25,841	2	20	22
1965	12,670	14,753	5,437	27,423	2	17	19
1966	13,039	15,537	6,185	28,576	1	16	17

* Excludes teachers in subsidised schools and technical colleges and part-time casual teachers.
In 1966 there were 1,072 part-time casual teachers.

† In years before 1966, excludes full-time casual teachers who were graduates.

In 1966, 16,533 of the teachers in public schools were primary teachers and 12,048 were secondary teachers. Of the primary teachers, 10,234 or 62 per cent. were women. Slightly less than half of the secondary teachers were university graduates, and 5,308 or 44 per cent. of them were women. Graduates comprised 22 per cent. of the teachers in public schools in 1966.

The salaries of public school teachers reflect the length of their period of training, the length of their service after training, and their promotion to such positions as subject master, deputy principal, or principal. Since 1st January, 1963, the salary rates for female teachers have been equal to the salary rates for males.

Under the Crown Employees (Teachers) Award operative from October, 1964, the salary of teachers who have completed two years' study in a teachers' college rises from \$2,635 in the first year of service to \$4,385 in the twelfth, and the salary of those with three years' training rises from \$2,885 in the first year of service to \$4,605 in the eleventh. The salary of teachers with four years' training (usually university graduates) rises from \$3,555 in the first year of service to \$5,290 in the tenth. The salary of teachers in promotion positions ranges from \$4,385 for a senior assistant in his first year of service in that position, and \$5,800 for a subject master in a high school, to \$7,850 for the principal of a high school in his fourth year of service in that position.

COMMONWEALTH GRANTS FOR SCIENCE LABORATORIES IN SCHOOLS

In each year since 1964-65, the Commonwealth Government has made grants to the States to be used in the provision of laboratories and equipment for the teaching of science in public and private schools providing secondary education. These grants, which do not have to be matched by the States, have been made in terms of the States Grants (Science Laboratories and Technical Training) Act, 1964, and (since 1965-66) the States Grants (Science Laboratories) Acts.

The maximum Commonwealth grants payable were fixed at \$9,905,800 for 1964-65, \$32,385,400 for the three years 1965-66 to 1967-68, and \$37,721,400 for the three years 1968-69 to 1970-71—with the proviso that, in a three-year period, not more than one-third of the grant for the whole period would be made available before the end of the first year, and not more than two-thirds before the end of the second year. The aggregate grant is allocated between public schools and private schools on the basis of their enrolments in August, 1963; until 1966-67, equal weight was given to the enrolments in each type of school, but since 1967-68 the enrolments in private schools have been weighted twice as heavily as the enrolments in public schools. The allocation between States of the aggregate grants for public and private schools is related to the total populations of the States at the last population census.

The maximum Commonwealth grants payable to public and private schools in New South Wales and in Australia for each period from 1964-65 are shown below:—

	1964-65	Three-year Period	
		1965-66 to 1967-68	1968-69 to 1970-71
<i>New South Wales—</i>			
Public Schools	\$ thous. 2,710	\$ thous. 8,130	\$ thous. 8,052
Private Schools	999	3,995	5,936
<i>Australia—</i>			
Public Schools	7,238	21,713	21,713
Private Schools	2,668	10,672	16,008

EDUCATION IN TECHNICAL COLLEGES AND COLLEGES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION

The system of technical education in New South Wales is administered by a Department of Technical Education, established under the Minister for Education.

A Technical Education Advisory Council advises the Minister with respect to technical education in the State and the co-ordination of the functions of the Department of Technical Education with those of other educational bodies. The Council, which meets at least four times a year, comprises the Director of Technical Education (as chairman), the Director-General of Education, and representatives of industry, commerce, the professions, the trade union movement, and educational authorities. The Newcastle, Wollongong, Broken Hill, Lithgow, and Granville areas have been proclaimed technical education districts, and advisory Technical Education District Councils have been established in the areas. District committees have also been appointed for certain metropolitan and country technical colleges.

A system of advisory committees (one for each group of trades or skilled occupations) has been in operation in the State for many years. These committees, which consist of departmental officers and representatives of employers, employees, etc., give expert advice in the planning of courses of instruction, and facilitate the co-ordination of technical training courses with industrial developments.

Newly-appointed teachers in technical training institutions undergo in-service training during their first year of service. The basic course of training includes lectures in teaching methods, educational psychology, principles of technical education, English expression, and practice teaching.

TECHNICAL COLLEGES AND ASSOCIATED TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

There are 54 technical colleges and 136 associated training institutions operated by the Department throughout the State. The Sydney Technical College (at Ultimo), The East Sydney Technical College (at Darlinghurst), and ten other colleges are located in the metropolitan area, and a further 42 colleges have been established in country areas. Four mobile units (consisting of specially equipped railway carriages) are used for technical training in outlying areas of the State, and correspondence courses in technical subjects are provided for students unable to attend classes at a technical institution.

The courses provided at technical colleges and associated institutions may be classified broadly into four groups—diploma courses of professional standard in design, and the fine arts; certificate courses providing training at a semi-professional level; trade courses for apprentices and others engaged in skilled trades; and qualifying and special courses.

The diploma courses in design require full-time attendance for three years, followed by part-time attendance for two years, while the fine arts courses require full-time attendance for five years. Intending students must pass an art aptitude test, and most hold the School Certificate (with passes at an appropriate level in specified subjects) or its equivalent.

The certificate courses conducted in technical colleges provide three or four years' training in a variety of technical, commercial, and rural subjects, including commerce, management, applied science, engineering, and rural studies. There are no occupational qualifications, and the usual educational standard required is the School Certificate (with passes at an appropriate level in specified subjects). Certificate courses are mainly part-time, requiring attendance of six to nine hours per week.

The trade courses are designed to supplement work experience, and require attendance for an average of six hours per week over a period of three or four years. There are more than seventy different trade courses in the various branches of the engineering, building, printing, electrical, and other trades, and numerous post-trade courses are available for students who have completed a trade course and wish to specialise in a particular branch of the trade. The trade courses are designed primarily for apprentices engaged in the trades, but journeymen may also be admitted. In general, industrial awards provide for the release of apprentices by their employers, without loss of pay, for the time necessary to attend appropriate trade courses.

Students who do not have the educational qualifications required for technical college courses may undertake the certificate entrance course (School Certificate standard) or diploma entrance course (Higher School Certificate standard) conducted in the colleges.

Special courses of short duration are provided to meet particular needs. They include various engineering subjects, commercial and home science courses, women's handicrafts, fine and applied arts, etc. For most of these courses, there are no educational or occupational requirements.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION: TEACHERS AND STUDENTS

Particulars of teachers and students at technical training institutions in 1939 and later years are shown in the next table:—

Table 269. Technical Education: Teachers and Students

Year	Teaching Staff					Student Enrolments †		
	Full-time		Part-time*		Total	Males	Females	Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females				
1939	203	98	832	62	1,195	27,403	9,861	37,264
1958	884	375	1,140	197	2,596	61,003	30,132	91,135
1959	920	379		1,691	2,990	†	†	†
1960	941	345		1,682	2,968	72,286	36,261	108,547
1961	978	324		2,051	3,353	76,282	37,161	113,443
1962	1,029	319		2,390	3,738	82,769	38,884	121,653
1963	1,105	369		2,732	4,206	87,477	40,219	127,696
1964	1,145	390		3,099	4,634	94,663	41,022	135,685
1965	1,220	350		3,140	4,710	98,840	41,377	140,217
1966	1,273¶	352¶	2,990¶	576¶	5,191¶	104,246	44,733	148,979

* Part-time teachers who teach more than one subject are counted once for each subject taught.

† Represents the number of students enrolled in each course during the whole or any part of the year, students enrolled in more than one course being counted once for each course. The number of individual students enrolled in 1966 was 145,088.

‡ Not available.

¶ Includes lecturers at the N.S.W. Institute of Technology, particulars of whom are not available separately.

The student enrolments in 1966 included 30,578 at Sydney Technical College, 7,644 at the East Sydney College, 41,954 at other institutions in the metropolis, 9,893 at Newcastle, 5,973 at Wollongong, and 33,764 at other institutions outside the metropolis. There were also 19,173 correspondence students.

A classification of the student enrolments in 1966 by the field of instruction and type of course being followed is given in the next table:—

Table 270. Technical Education: Student Enrolments*, by Type of Course and Field of Instruction, 1966

Field of Instruction	Oral Students					Correspondence Students	Total Students
	Diploma	Certificate and Post-certificate	Trade and Post-trade	Other	Total		
Applied Science .. .. .	...	2,940	...	263	3,203	393	3,596
Engineering—							
Automotive .. .. .	...	...	6,026	1,163	7,189	647	7,836
Electrical .. .. .	...	2,927	5,878	471	9,276	1,026	10,302
Marine .. .. .	...	130	...	283	413	112	525
Mechanical and Civil .. .. .	...	5,629	9,519	4,410	19,558	1,000	20,558
Mining .. .. .	...	153	...	145	298	...	298
Building .. .. .	...	766	7,768	3,561	12,095	673	12,768
Plumbing and Sheet Metal .. .. .	...	75	2,876	440	3,391	239	3,630
Agriculture .. .. .	...	412	...	1,513	1,925	1,392	3,317
Sheep and Wool .. .. .	...	238	...	3,544	3,782	273	4,055
Management	315	4,310	...	521	5,146	...	5,146
Commerce .. .. .	...	10,805	...	16,194	26,999	7,422	34,421
General Studies .. .. .	...	749	...	7,068	7,817	4,006	11,823
Art	157	87	...	5,356	5,600	736	6,336
Graphic Arts .. .. .	...	...	2,025	730	2,755	293	3,048
Hairdressing .. .. .	...	...	1,699	...	1,699	202	1,901
Food .. .. .	...	104	841	1,527	2,472	483	2,955
Home Science .. .. .	...	75	...	2,987	3,062	...	3,062
Women's Handicrafts .. .. .	...	293	...	11,173	11,466	200	11,666
Other	91	65	448	1,056	1,660	76	1,736
Total	563	29,758	37,080	62,405	129,806	19,173	148,979

* See note †, Table 271.

In 1966, 5,480 of the correspondence students were enrolled in certificate and post-certificate courses, 1,517 were in trade courses, 3,428 were in preparatory and qualifying courses, and 8,748 were enrolled in special courses.

Particulars of the age and sex of all students enrolled in each type of Course in 1966 are given in the next table:—

Table 271. Technical Education: Student Enrolments*, by Type of Course and Age of Student, 1966

Type of Course	Age (in years)							
	16 or less	17	18	19 or 20	21 to 25	26 or more	Not stated	Total Students
MALES								
Oral Students—								
Diploma	1	7	29	51	156	229	17	490
Certificate and Post-certificate ..	209	1,286	2,467	5,643	8,290	8,717	711	27,323
Trade and Post-trade ..	3,717	7,180	7,658	11,263	3,306	1,293	1,095	35,512
Preparatory and Qualifying ..	249	513	777	1,079	862	628	144	4,252
Special	1,988	1,634	1,849	3,453	3,981	6,426	2,072	21,403
Total	6,164	10,620	12,780	21,489	16,595	17,293	4,039	88,980
Correspondence Students ..	460	741	1,179	1,812	2,799	5,116	3,159	15,266
Total Students	6,624	11,361	13,959	23,301	19,394	22,409	7,198	104,246
FEMALES								
Oral Students—								
Diploma .. .. .	...	1	6	27	23	11	5	73
Certificate and Post-certificate ..	71	246	441	740	524	329	84	2,435
Trade and Post-trade ..	342	495	363	205	27	73	63	1,568
Preparatory and Qualifying ..	35	136	190	241	166	196	34	998
Special	5,364	4,987	3,701	4,272	3,977	7,109	6,342	35,752
Total	5,812	5,865	4,701	5,485	4,717	7,718	6,528	40,826
Correspondence Students ..	227	286	295	390	525	1,297	887	3,907
Total Students	6,039	6,151	4,996	5,875	5,242	9,015	7,415	44,733
PERSONS								
Oral Students—								
Diploma	1	8	35	78	179	240	22	563
Certificate and Post-certificate ..	280	1,532	2,908	6,383	8,814	9,046	795	29,758
Trade and Post-trade ..	4,059	7,675	8,021	11,468	3,333	1,366	1,158	37,080
Preparatory and Qualifying ..	284	649	967	1,320	1,028	824	178	5,250
Special	7,352	6,621	5,550	7,725	7,958	13,535	8,414	57,155
Total	11,976	16,485	17,481	26,974	21,312	25,011	10,567	129,806
Correspondence Students ..	687	1,027	1,474	2,202	3,324	6,413	4,046	19,173
Total Students	12,663	17,512	18,955	29,176	24,636	31,424	14,613	148,979

* See note †, Table 269.

The oral student enrolments in certificate and post-certificate courses in 1966 included 10,323 following the course in accountancy, 2,006 in supervision, 2,304 in management, 3,324 in mechanical engineering, and 1,912 in electrical engineering.

About one-quarter of the students are enrolled in trade and post-trade courses. Details of the enrolments in the principal trade and post-trade courses in recent years are given in the next table:—

Table 272. Technical Education: Oral Students Enrolled* in Trade and Post-trade Courses

Trade or Post-trade Courses	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Trade Courses—					
Building, Furniture and Allied Trades—					
Bricklaying	315	343	361	397	471
Carpentry and Joinery	3,135	3,137	3,234	3,341	3,612
Painting and Decorating	436	466	517	536	540
Signwriting	201	191	190	172	200
Woodworking Machinery	315	318	297	314	301
Cabinetmaking	378	370	394	467	470
Other	959	998	1,043	1,100	1,118
Total, Building, etc.	5,739	5,823	6,036	6,327	6,712
Mechanical Trades—					
Aircraft Mechanics	262	268	298	359	454
Automotive Engineering	2,902	3,234	3,434	3,646	3,705
Boilermaking	1,299	1,360	1,498	1,532	1,699
Fitting and Machining	4,825	5,094	5,561	5,818	6,081
Panelbeating	835	776	858	925	1,051
Other	1,010	1,196	1,276	1,387	1,457
Total, Mechanical	11,133	11,928	12,925	13,667	14,447
Electrical Trades—					
Fitters and Mechanics	3,980	4,069	4,491	4,532	4,905
Radio Mechanics	404	422	393	369	392
Other	22	16	25	33	36
Total, Electrical	4,406	4,507	4,909	4,934	5,333
Plumbing and Allied Trades	2,478	2,783	2,856	2,514	1,961
Printing Trades	1,638	1,747	1,738	1,687	1,863
Hairdressing	1,418	1,478	1,419	1,482	1,608
Food Trades	507	659	703	717	813
Footwear Trades	323	355	337	352	298
Other	149	116	164	158	148
Total, Trade Course	27,791	29,396	31,087	31,838	33,183
Post-trade Courses—					
Building	824	1,128	1,297	1,267	1,056
Mechanical	739	884	847	1,048	1,098
Electrical	540	572	501	543	545
Other	326	323	305	710	1,198
Total, Post-trade Courses	2,429	2,907	2,950	3,568	3,897

* See note †, Table 269.

INSTITUTES OF TECHNOLOGY AND BUSINESS STUDIES

The N.S.W. Institute of Technology was established (as a division of the Department of Technical Education) in 1965, to provide training at a professional level, with emphasis on technological aspects, for technical, administrative, and other occupations. The Institute has developed diploma courses in architecture, building, quantity surveying, science, and civil, structural, mechanical, electrical, electronic, and production engineering—each course requiring part-time attendance over a period of five years (six years in the case of architecture). The courses are designed to meet the professional educational needs of students who are concurrently employed in a field related to their course of study (and are in general, confined to students so employed). The headquarters of the Institute are at present under construction—and for the time being, its courses are conducted at the Sydney and East Sydney Technical Colleges.

Table 273. Institute of Technology: Student Enrolments*, by Field of Instruction and Age of Student, 1966

Field of Instruction	Students	Age (in years)	Males	Females	Persons
Applied Science	311	17.. .. .	11	...	11
Engineering—		18.. .. .	40	3	43
Electrical	87	19 or 20 .. .	107	9	116
Mechanical and Civil .. .	120	21 to 25 .. .	219	20	239
Building and Architecture ..	116	26 or more ..	211	9	220
		Not stated .. .	5	...	5
Total Students	634	Total Students ..	593	41	634

* See note †, Table 269.

N.S.W. INSTITUTE OF BUSINESS STUDIES

The N.S.W. Institute of Business Studies was established (as a division of the Department of Technical Education) in 1967, to provide training at the professional level in business studies. The Institute has developed diploma courses in commerce, management and public administration. The courses require part-time attendance over a period of five years, and are conducted at the Sydney Technical College.

The standard of education required for admission to the diploma courses of these Institutes is the equivalent of a pass in five subjects—including at least two at the “first” or “second” levels—at the Higher School Certificate examination. A diploma entrance course is available at technical colleges for students who leave school before reaching the required standard.

EXPENDITURE OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The following table shows the expenditure on the institutions administered by the Department of Technical Education and the receipts from fees during the last six years:—

Table 274. Technical Education: Expenditure and Receipts from Fees

Year ended 30th June	Expenditure					Receipts from Students' Fees
	Expenditure from Revenue*			Loan Expenditure*	Total Expenditure*	
	Salaries	Other	Total			
	\$ thousand					
1956	4,923	1,258	6,181	1,428	7,609	723
1957	5,153	1,348	6,500	1,498	7,999	783
1958	5,439	1,475	6,914	1,531	8,445	862
1959	5,827	1,594	7,421	2,081	9,502	935
1960	6,785	1,919	8,704	2,202	10,906	1,024
1961	7,332	2,190	9,522	2,601	12,123	1,099
1962	8,327	2,403	10,730	3,508	14,238	1,343
1963	8,694	2,566	11,261	3,848	15,109	1,617
1964	9,574	3,017	12,591	3,338	15,929	1,798
1965	11,635	3,030	14,665	3,194	17,859	1,910
1966	12,088	3,338	15,426	3,313	18,739	2,145

* Excludes expenditure from Commonwealth grants for technical colleges and colleges of advanced education.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES

The Hawkesbury and Wagga Agricultural Colleges, administered by the Department of Agriculture, provide training in agriculture, farm management, animal husbandry, and allied subjects, mainly for students intending to enter farming and grazing occupations. The Hawkesbury College is situated at Richmond near the Hawkesbury River, accommodates 246 resident students, and includes a farm of 3,493 acres. The Wagga College has accommodation for 134 students and includes a farm of 3,211 acres.

There are diploma courses in Agriculture (3 years) at both Colleges, and in Dairy Technology (2 years) and Food Technology (2 years) at the Hawkesbury College. The standard of education required for admission to the Food Technology course is the Higher School Certificate (with passes in five subjects, which must include English, mathematics, and science); for admission to the other courses, the School Certificate (with passes in English, mathematics, science, and two other subjects—at least two of the passes being at the “first” level) is required. Candidates must also produce a testimonial as to character and fitness for agricultural education, and must be at least 17 years of age. The basic fees per annum are \$396 at Wagga College and \$432 at Hawkesbury College.

The number of students at the Hawkesbury College in 1966 was 236, of whom 178 were studying Agriculture, 36 Dairy Technology, and 22 Food Technology; there were 134 students of Agriculture at the Wagga College. In 1966 there were 95 diplomas awarded in Agriculture, 18 in Dairy Technology, and 11 in Food Technology. Expenditure on maintenance of the colleges in 1965-66 was \$930,000, and loan expenditure on buildings, etc. was \$51,700.

A certificate course in agriculture was established in 1963 at the Yanco Agricultural Research Station, which is situated in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area and comprises 2,045 acres. The course (1 year) is intended to provide intensive and practical training in agronomy, animal husbandry, engineering, economics, and farm management, mainly for sons of farmers. Applicants must be at least 16 years of age, and preference is given to holders of the School or Intermediate Certificate. The number of students in the courses during 1966 was 102. The fees are \$432 per annum.

CONSERVATORIUM OF MUSIC

The Conservatorium of Music, which was established by the State in 1915, provides tuition in music, from elementary to advanced stages. A branch of the Conservatorium was opened at Newcastle in 1952.

Studies are divided into four sections—the music school, the opera school, and the diploma courses in practical studies and school music. The music school provides tuition in theory and practice leading to examinations conducted by the Australian Music Examinations Board; these examinations may be taken in a number of grades and at associate or licentiate standard. The opera school was established in 1967 to provide instruction in all aspects of opera. The diploma course in the school of practical studies is of three years' duration (four years for vocalists), and leads to the award of a professional diploma; this course is given under the personal direction of the Director of the Conservatorium. A diploma course in school music, of four years' duration, is conducted jointly with the Alexander Mackie Teachers' College. Training is also provided at the Conservatorium in chamber and orchestral music, and there is a full secondary school course of six years, which includes instruction in music.

In 1966, there were 2,254 students enrolled in the various courses of study at the Conservatorium in Sydney and 566 students at the Newcastle branch of the Conservatorium. Conservatorium diplomas were awarded to 17 students, and there were 30,469 candidates for examinations under the Australian Music Examinations Board system. Teachers engaged at the Conservatorium are paid from students' tuition fees, less a commission for administrative costs and rental of studios. Tuition and examination fees and proceeds from concerts, etc., amounted to \$316,000 during 1965-66, and payments to teachers, administrative expenses, etc., to \$431,000; expenditure by the State on the Conservatorium amounted to \$181,000 in 1965-66.

Commonwealth Grants for Technical Colleges

In each year since 1964-65, the Commonwealth Government has made grants to the States towards the building and equipment costs of State technical schools and colleges. These grants, which do not have to be matched by the States, have been made in terms of the States Grants (Science Laboratories and Technical Training) Act, 1964, and (since 1965-66) the States Grants (Technical Training) Acts. The maximum grants payable were fixed at \$10,000,000 (including \$3,744,000 for New South Wales) for 1964-65, \$30,000,000 (\$11,232,000 for New South Wales) for the three years 1965-66 to 1967-68, and \$30,000,000 (\$11,127,000 for New South Wales) for the three years 1968-69 to 1970-71—with the proviso that, in a three-year period, not more than one-third of the grant for the whole period would be made available before the end of the first year, and not more than two-thirds before the end of the second year. The amounts received by New South Wales in each year since 1964-65 are shown in Table 239.

Commonwealth Assistance to Colleges of Advanced Education

The Martin Committee, appointed by the Australian Universities Commission to enquire into the future of tertiary education in Australia (see page 309), recommended in 1965 that a comprehensive system of non-university tertiary education should be developed from and around the tertiary-type courses currently conducted by technical colleges, and that the necessary funds for this development should be provided, on a shared basis, by the Commonwealth and State Governments. It was envisaged that colleges of advanced education would be established, to provide tertiary training with a technological emphasis (as distinct from the academic education provided by the universities).

The Committee's recommendations relating to the establishment and development of colleges of advanced education were accepted by the Commonwealth Government. The States Grants (Advanced Education) Act, 1965, provided for capital expenditure grants to be made by the Commonwealth Government, during the period July, 1965, to December, 1966, on the basis of \$1 or each \$1 provided by a State, towards the cost of building, furnishing, and equipping college buildings (up to a maximum specified for each building project); in New South Wales, a maximum grant of \$1,000,000 was payable for the New South Wales Institute of Technology. The State Grants (Advanced Education) Act, 1967, provided for Commonwealth assistance to colleges of advanced education, during the three years 1967 to 1969, on the following basis:—

- (a) A grant towards the recurrent expenditure of the colleges, to be made in each of the years, equal to \$1 for each \$1.85 expended from student's fees and funds provided by the State (up to a maximum specified for each college each year);
- (b) capital expenditure grants to be made during the three years 1967 to 1969, on the basis of \$1 for each \$1 provided by the State, towards the cost of certain college building projects and of furnishings and equipment for these projects (up to a maximum specified for each project); and

- (c) grants to be offered during the three years for the acquisition of library material, up to a maximum for all States.

The maximum Commonwealth grants payable for the years 1967 to 1969 for colleges of advanced education in New South Wales are shown in the following table:—

Table 275. Commonwealth Grants for Colleges of Advanced Education, 1967 to 1969

College	Maximum Grants for Recurrent Expenditure			Maximum Grants for Capital Expenditure, 1967-1969	
	1967	1968	1969	Building Projects	Library Material
N.S.W. Institute of Technology, etc.* ..	\$ 432,810	\$ 498,030	\$ 545,720	\$ 7,123,000	\$ 121,000
Hawkesbury Agricultural College	38,600	64,950	71,950	300,000	} 9,000
Wagga Agricultural College .. ..	...	...	3,510	411,000	
N.S.W. State Conservatorium of Music ..	47,600	52,520	55,640	...	...
N.S.W. College of Occupational Therapy	23,780	25,950	28,110	...	} 30,000
School of Physiotherapy (Royal Prince Alfred Hospital)	30,810	32,970	35,140	...	
Speech Therapy Training School (Royal Alexandra Hospital)	15,680	16,760	17,840	...	
N.S.W. College of Nursing	9,190	10,270	11,350	...	
Total	598,470	701,450	769,260	7,834,000	160,000

* Covers for recurrent expenditure grants, "places of education conducted by the Department of Technical Education that are approved by the Minister for Education and Science for the purposes of the States Grants (Advanced Education) Act, 1967"; for building project grants, the N.S.W. Institute of Technology.

Expenditure by the Commonwealth since 1965-66 in respect of colleges of advanced education in New South Wales is shown in Table 239.

UNIVERSITIES IN NEW SOUTH WALES

There are five universities in New South Wales: the University of Sydney, established in 1850—the oldest and largest university in Australia; the University of New South Wales, established in 1948 as the University of Technology and renamed in 1958; the University of New England, established as a separate institution in 1954; the University of Newcastle, established as a separate institution in 1965; and the Macquarie University, established in 1966.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY

The University of Sydney was incorporated by Act of Parliament on 1st October, 1850, and was granted a Royal Charter on 27th February, 1858. In terms of the Charter, graduates of the University have the same status in the British Commonwealth as graduates of the universities of the United Kingdom. Since 1884 women have been eligible for all University privileges.

Within the University, there are ten faculties—Arts, Law, Medicine, Science, Engineering, Dentistry, Veterinary Science, Agriculture, Economics, and Architecture. Degrees of Bachelor are awarded in each of these faculties and in the fields of Education, Music, and Social Studies, and degrees of Master or Doctor are awarded, on completion of post-graduate studies, in most faculties. Post-graduate degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Divinity may also be awarded. Diplomas are awarded in specified courses.

Particulars of the residential colleges of the University are given in the 54th and earlier editions of the Year Book.

University of Sydney: Courses

Students seeking admission to degree courses must qualify for matriculation by passing the matriculation examination (in English and at least four other subjects from prescribed groups) or some other examination of equivalent standard. A student who completes his secondary education after 1966 (i.e. under the new system of secondary education) may qualify for matriculation by passing the Higher School Certificate examination in English and at least four other subjects from prescribed groups, with at least four passes at the "first" or "second" level. Despite expansion programmes, the numbers of students seeking admission to degree courses exceed the number of places available, and the University has been compelled to restrict the entry of new students; quotas have been established for each faculty, and selection is made on the basis of the applicant's performance in the examination at which he qualified for matriculation.

Lectures are delivered during the day-time in all subjects necessary for degrees and diplomas, and evening lectures are provided in the faculty of Arts. Lectures are delivered during three terms in each year. The period of study and total cost of graduation vary according to the faculty and, in 1967, ranged from three years and \$1,055 in Arts, to six years and \$2,170 in Medicine.

The principal diploma courses and the term of study in each case are as follows: Education, one year; Town and Country Planning, two years part-time; Social Work, three years.

University of Sydney: Clinics

Five metropolitan hospitals (Royal Prince Alfred, Sydney, St. Vincent's, Royal North Shore, and the Repatriation General Hospital) provide clinical schools for students in medicine, surgery, etc., who are required to attend at these institutions for clinical lectures, training, and practice during the fourth, fifth, and sixth years of the medical course. Provision is made for systematic instruction of medical students in diseases of children at the Royal Alexandra Hospital for Children, and clinical training and practice in obstetrics, gynaecology, etc., is provided at a number of Sydney hospitals.

In connection with the Faculty of Dentistry, the Dental Hospital of Sydney provides facilities for the instruction of dentistry students.

University of Sydney: Adult Education

A wide range of adult education courses is provided by the University's Department of Adult Education in conjunction with the Workers' Educational Association (see page 374). Tutorial classes, discussion groups, groups at which "kits" are used for practical demonstration and "day release" and executive courses for industry are conducted at the University and in city, suburban, and country centres. In 1966, tutorial classes numbered 183, with an enrolment of 5,250; there were 404 discussion groups (with an enrolment of 3,980), 100 "kit" groups (with an enrolment of 1,218), 25 "day release" and executive courses for industry (with an enrolment of 500), and 27 week-end and summer schools (with an enrolment of 954). In 1966, the Department also provided 88 hours of adult educational TV programmes on a Sydney commercial television station.

University extension lectures are conducted by the Department of Adult Education under the direction of a University Extension Board of 20 members appointed annually by the Senate of the University. Single lectures or courses of lectures by members of the University staff and others specially appointed to the panel may be arranged in city and country centres at a small charge. Post-graduate and other refresher courses, and classes in German for science students, are also held at the University, and professional courses are given in conjunction with the Real Estate Institute of New South Wales.

The Department of Adult Education also publishes fortnightly the *Current Affairs Bulletin*, which in 1966 had an average circulation throughout Australia and overseas of 57,600 per issue.

University of New South Wales

The University of New South Wales was incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1949 under the name of "New South Wales University of Technology", and renamed in 1958 when arts and medicine were added to the list of courses provided by the University. The Council of the University established the Wollongong University College in 1961, and a University College at Broken Hill in 1967. (Another university college, which had been established at Newcastle in 1951, was in 1965 granted autonomy as the University of Newcastle.)

There are seven faculties within the University—Applied Science, Engineering, Architecture, Commerce, Arts, Medicine, and Science. Degrees of Bachelor are awarded in each of the faculties and in the field of Vocational Studies, and degrees of Master or Doctor, on completion of post-graduate studies, in most faculties. Diplomas, mostly at the post-graduate level, are awarded in specified courses.

University of New South Wales: Courses

The matriculation requirements for admission to degree courses are similar to those of the University of Sydney. In all undergraduate courses, subjects of a general educational character, outside the student's particular field, must be studied. Students in faculties other than Arts study courses in the humanities and social sciences, while Arts students take at least one course in a science subject.

Many of the undergraduate courses in science, applied science, and engineering are designed so that students maintain a close link with industry in the practical aspects of the profession for which the particular course is intended. An approved period of suitable industrial experience is required as a supplement to the academic training.

Undergraduate courses of study in Arts and Medicine are organised only on a full-time basis but most other undergraduate courses are organised on both a full-time and a part-time basis. The period of study and total cost of graduation vary according to the faculty and, in 1967, ranged from three years and \$962 in Arts or Commerce, to six years and \$2,370 in Medicine.

University of New South Wales: Clinics

Clinical teaching in medicine, surgery, etc., is provided at the Prince Henry and Prince of Wales Hospitals for students in the fourth, fifth and sixth years of the undergraduate course in medicine. The Royal Hospital for Women is the teaching centre for obstetrics and gynaecology, and there are several other hospitals in Sydney which serve as associated teaching hospitals.

The Department of Post-graduate and Extension Studies offers extension courses of lectures and seminars at the University, and also conducts radio and television broadcasts (mainly post-graduate and refresher courses) and correspondence extension courses for people unable to attend the University.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND

The University of New England, situated at Armidale in the Northern Tablelands, is a residential university, and all full-time internal students (other than those with homes in Armidale) live in colleges within the University. The University was established in 1938 as a college of the University of Sydney, but became a separate institution in 1954. The ordinary matriculation requirements of the University are substantially the same as those of the University of Sydney.

The University has five faculties—Arts, Science, Rural Science, Agricultural Economics, and Economics. The degrees granted in each faculty range from Bachelor to Doctor. The Faculty of Rural Science provides a four-year course in the fundamental and applied scientific bases of agriculture, with particular reference to livestock production and soil-pasture-crop-livestock relations. The Faculty of Agricultural Economics provides a four-year course (and also post-graduate training facilities) in the economics of agriculture, farm management, and related fields of study.

The Act which established the University of New England authorised the University to establish a Department of External Studies to provide degree courses for students unable to attend lectures. External courses for the Bachelor of Arts degree and the Diploma in Education were commenced by the Department in 1955, and the Department now offers courses leading to the Diploma in Educational Administration, Bachelor of Education, and the post-graduate degree of Bachelor of Letters.

Tuition fees in 1967 ranged from \$1,046 for the pass degree in Arts (three years) to \$1,524 for the pass degree in Rural Science (four years). These do not include the residence fee of \$482 per annum.

The Department of University Extension offers a variety of educational activities, including residential schools and conferences held at the University, rural community schools, tutorial classes, discussion courses, and consultative services on community development.

UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE

The University of Newcastle, which had been established as a college of the University of New South Wales in 1951, became a separate institution in 1965. The faculties of the University are Applied Science, Architecture, Arts, Economics and Commerce, Engineering, and Science. Degrees of Bachelor are awarded in each of these faculties, and in most of them students may read for the higher degree of Master or Doctor. A post-graduate diploma course is offered in Education.

The period of undergraduate study and the total cost of graduation vary according to the faculty, and, in 1967, ranged from 3 years full-time and \$966 for Science, to 6 years part-time and \$1,254 for Architecture.

MACQUARIE UNIVERSITY

The Macquarie University, situated at Eastwood (Sydney), was incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1964. The University's academic organisation is based on a College of Arts and Sciences and a separate department of "professional" schools such as Medicine, Law, etc. (no "professional" schools have yet been established). The College of Arts and Sciences, which provides graduate and undergraduate studies (including part-time and external), comprises the following Schools—behavioural sciences, biological sciences, chemistry, earth sciences, economic and financial studies, education, English studies, historical, philosophical, and political studies, mathematics and physics, and modern languages. The first post-graduate students were enrolled in the College in 1966, and undergraduate teaching commenced in 1967.

The first degree in all fields of study in the College is the degree of Bachelor of Arts (although a candidate may be pursuing studies which in other universities would lead to a degree in Science, Economics, or Commerce). Post-graduate degrees awarded are Master's degrees in Arts, Economics, and Science, and Doctorates of Philosophy, Science, and Letters.

Students seeking admission to undergraduate courses must qualify for matriculation by attaining an appropriate level of performance (calculated as a co-ordinated aggregate of marks) in matriculation subjects at the Higher School Certificate examination, or an equivalent level in some other examination.

To qualify for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, a candidate must complete an approved programme of studies consisting of several courses, each of which is allocated a number of credit points, and must in general obtain a specified aggregate of credit points over the whole course. Most of the Schools provide three kinds of courses—specialised, subsidiary, and general interest—as qualifying courses towards this degree.

Classes are held for full-time students during the day-time and for part-time students in the evening; emphasis is placed in these classes on small-group work and tutorials. The academic year is divided into three terms, and examinations are conducted at mid-year and end of year. A limited range of courses is available for external students, who receive prepared study guides and are required to physically attend at the University at certain periods during the year for intensive study.

The period of study for the Bachelor of Arts degree (pass) is three years, and the total cost of graduation is \$1,021.

FINANCES OF UNIVERSITIES

The Universities in New South Wales receive substantial financial assistance from the State and Commonwealth Governments, only part of their income being derived from students' fees and private donations and bequests.

The Commonwealth Government has made grants toward recurrent expenditure by universities in Australia in each year since 1951. The grants from 1951 to 1963 comprised a basic grant, which was conditional upon the fees and State grants (other than for capital expenditure) received by a university being in excess of a prescribed amount, and a secondary grant equal to a proportion of the fees and State grants in excess of the prescribed amount; the grants since 1964 have equalled a proportion of the total fees and State grants (other than for capital expenditure). Grants toward capital expenditure by universities on building projects, etc., which have been made since 1958, have been conditional upon their being matched by State grants.

The Commonwealth grants for each university for the years 1951 to 1957 were for recurrent expenditure, and comprised:—

- (a) a lump sum, determined from year to year, and conditional upon the fees and State grants received being in excess of a prescribed amount; and
- (b) an amount equal to one-third of the excess of fees and State grants received during a year over the prescribed amount, up to a maximum specified for the year.

A specified proportion of the lump sum grant was to be applied towards the teaching and administrative costs of the university's affiliated residential colleges. The maximum grants payable for the universities in New South Wales for these years are shown in previous editions of the Year Book.

The Murray Committee, appointed by the Commonwealth Government to investigate the problems of Australian universities (see page 308), recommended in 1957 that a permanent Universities Committee should be established, and that an interim financial programme should meanwhile be adopted for the years 1958 to 1960 to meet the immediate financial needs of the universities. The Australian Universities Commission (see page 308) was established in 1959.

The Commonwealth passed the States Grants (Universities) Act, 1958, to give effect to the Murray Committee's proposed financial programme. This Act provided for—

- (a) general grants for recurrent expenditure to be made in each year from 1958 to 1960, on the same basis as in the years 1951 to 1957, but at higher levels and with provision for additional amounts towards increased salaries for academic staffs;
- (b) emergency grants for recurrent expenditure to be made in each year from 1958 to 1960, on an unmatched basis but conditional upon receipts from fees and State grants being in excess of a prescribed amount;
- (c) a specified portion of the general and emergency grants to be applied towards the teaching and administrative costs of affiliated residential colleges;
- (d) grants to be made during the years 1958 to 1960 (in proportion to the amounts of State grants, and up to a specified maximum for each project) towards the cost of selected building projects and major equipment, together with further grants (amounting to 16 per cent. of the Commonwealth's share of the cost of new buildings) towards the cost of equipping the buildings; and
- (e) grants to be offered during 1958 to 1960, on the basis of \$1 for each \$1 provided from State grants or other sources (up to a maximum for each State), for the building, extending, or equipping of affiliated residential colleges.

The maximum Commonwealth grants payable for the years 1958 to 1960 for the universities in New South Wales are shown in the following table:—

Table 276. Commonwealth Grants for Universities in N.S.W., 1958 to 1960

University and Year	Grants for Recurrent Expenditure			Portion of Recurrent Grants to be Spent on Colleges		Maximum Grant for Building Projects, etc. *
	Maximum General Grant	Emergency Grant	Maximum Total Grant	General Grant	Emergency Grant	
	\$ thousand					
University of Sydney—						
1958	1,370	480	1,850	27	12	} 2,600
1959	1,499	720	2,219	30	18	
1960†	1,691	960	2,651	33	24	
University of N.S.W.—						
1958	677	230	907	8	4	} 1,900
1959	738	345	1,083	10	6	
1960†	858	460	1,318	11	8	
University of New England—						
1958	152	66	218	8	4	} 900
1959	165	99	264	8	5	
1960†	194	132	326	9	7	
Total, All Universities—						
1958	2,198	776	2,974	43	20	} 5,400
1959	2,402	1,164	3,566	48	30	
1960†	2,743	1,552	4,295	52	39	

* Excludes (a) grants (amounting to 16 per cent. of Commonwealth's share of the cost of new buildings) for equipment, and (b) grants up to a maximum of \$360,000 for residential college buildings.

† As revised by the States Grants (Universities) Act, 1960.

Recommendations by the Universities Commission for financial assistance for universities during the years 1961 to 1963 were incorporated in the States Grants (Universities) Act, 1960, as amended in 1962, in 1963, and again in 1964. The amended Act provided for:—

- (a) a basic grant for recurrent expenditure to be made in each of the years, conditional upon the fees and State grants received by a university being in excess of a prescribed amount ;
- (b) an additional grant for recurrent expenditure, equal to approximately \$1 for each \$1.85 of fees and State grants received in excess of the prescribed amount, up to a maximum specified for each year ;
- (c) capital expenditure grants to be made during the three years, on the basis of \$1 for each \$1 provided from State grants, towards the cost of selected university and teaching-hospital building projects (up to a maximum specified for each project), of furnishings and equipment for these projects (up to 5 per cent. of the Commonwealth's share of the cost of the project), and of special equipment (up to a maximum specified for each university) ;
- (d) grants for recurrent expenditure, comprising a basic amount and an amount related to the number of students, to be made in each of the years for residential colleges and halls of residence ; and
- (e) grants to be offered during the three years, on the basis of \$1 for each \$1 provided from State grants or other sources (up to a maximum for each university), for the building or extending of residential colleges affiliated with universities.

The Commonwealth grants for recurrent expenditure payable for the years 1961 to 1963 for universities in New South Wales are shown in the following table:—

Table 277. Commonwealth Grants for Universities in N.S.W.: Grants for Recurrent Expenditure, 1961 to 1963

University and Year	Fees and State Grants		Grants for Recurrent Expenditure		
	Minimum Amount to Qualify for Basic Grant	Amount to Qualify for Maximum Additional Grant*	Basic Grant	Maximum Additional Grant*	Maximum Total Grant*
	\$ thousand				
University of Sydney—					
1961	4,822	984	2,600	538	3,138
1962	4,822	1,564	2,600	852	3,452
1963	4,822	2,010	2,600	1,094	3,694
University of N.S.W.—					
1961	4,100	910	2,216	492	2,708
1962	4,100	1,540	2,216	832	3,048
1963	4,100	2,352	2,216	1,272	3,488
University of New England—					
1961	1,428	274	772	148	920
1962	1,428	446	772	240	1,012
1963	1,428	668	772	362	1,134
Total, All Universities—					
1961	10,350	2,168	5,588	1,178	6,766
1962	10,350	3,550	5,588	1,924	7,512
1963	10,350	5,030	5,588	2,728	8,316

* Revised by the States Grants (Universities) Act, 1962 and 1964, to reflect higher levels of university salaries.

The next table shows the maximum Commonwealth grants payable for capital expenditure on university and teaching-hospital building projects, etc. during the period 1961 to 1963:—

Table 278. Commonwealth Grants for Universities in N.S.W.: Maximum Grants for Building Projects, etc., 1961 to 1963

University	University Building Projects		University Teaching-hospital Building Projects*		Special Equipment for Universities	Affiliated Residential College Buildings
	Building Projects	Furnishings and Equipment for Projects	Building Projects	Furnishings and Equipment for Projects		
	\$ thousand					
Sydney	2,900	145	712	36	90	284
New South Wales	6,245†	313†	564	28	80	300
New England	1,340	67	...	...	30	...
Total, All Universities ..	10,485†	525†	1,276	64	200	584

* Grants for teaching-hospitals associated with universities were first made in 1962, in terms of the States Grants (Universities) Act, 1962.

† As revised by the States Grants (Universities) Act, 1963.

Recommendations by the Universities Commission for financial assistance for universities during the years 1964 to 1966 were incorporated in the Universities (Financial Assistance) Act, 1963, as amended in 1964, 1965, and 1966. The amended Act provided for:—

- a grant towards the recurrent expenditure of universities to be made in each of the years, equal to approximately \$1 for each \$1.85 of fees and State grants for these purposes (up to a maximum specified for each university for each year);
- a grant towards the recurrent expenditure on student tuition of university teaching-hospitals to be made in each of the years 1965 and 1966, equal to approximately \$1 for each \$1.85 of State grants for these purposes (up to a maximum specified for each university for each year);
- capital expenditure grants to be made during the three years 1964 to 1966, on the basis of \$1 for each \$1 provided from State grants, towards the cost of selected university and teaching-hospital building projects and of furnishings and equipment for these projects (up to a maximum specified for each project);
- grants to be offered during the three years, on the basis of \$1 for each \$1 provided from State grants (up to a maximum for each university), for special research purposes;
- grants for recurrent expenditure, comprising a basic amount and an amount related to the number of students, to be made in each of the years for residential colleges and halls of residence; and

- (f) grants to be offered during the three years, on the basis of \$1 for each \$1 provided from State grants or other sources (up to a maximum for each university), for the building or extending of residential colleges affiliated with universities.

The maximum Commonwealth grants payable for the years 1964 to 1966 for the universities in New South Wales are shown in the following table:—

Table 279. Maximum Commonwealth Grants* for Universities in N.S.W., 1964 to 1966

University	Year	Maximum Grants for Recurrent Expenditure		Maximum Grants for Building Projects and Research			
		Universities	University Teaching-hospitals	University Building Projects	University Teaching-hospital Building Projects	Special Research Purposes	Residential College† Building Projects
		\$ thousand					
University of Sydney	1964	4,640	...	} 4,679	583	625	773
	1965	5,154	39				
	1966	5,676	74				
University of N.S.W.	1964	4,450‡	...	} 3,879	180	395	687
	1965	4,352	8				
	1966	4,832	19				
University of New England	1964	1,364	...	} 1,353	...	120	898
	1965	1,454	...				
	1966	1,550	...				
University of Newcastle	1964	‡	...	} 1,020	...	33	...
	1965	618	...				
	1966	704	...				
Macquarie University	1964	} 2,100
	1965	112	...				
	1966	224	...				
Total, All Universities	1964	10,454	...	} 13,031	762	1,173	2,359
	1965	11,690	46				
	1966	12,986	93				

* As revised by the Universities (Financial Assistance) Acts, 1964 and 1965.

† Halls of residence and affiliated residential colleges.

‡ Grants for Newcastle University College (which became the University of Newcastle in 1965) are included in University of New South Wales.

Recommendations by the Universities Commission for financial assistance for universities during the years 1967 to 1969 were substantially modified by the Commonwealth Government, and the modified recommendations were incorporated in the Universities (Financial Assistance) Act, 1966, as amended in 1967 and 1968. The amended Act provided for:—

- (a) a grant towards the recurrent expenditure of universities to be made in each of the years, equal to approximately \$1 for each \$1.85 of fees and State grants for these purposes (up to a maximum specified for each university for each year);
- (b) a grant towards the recurrent expenditure on student tuition of university teaching-hospitals to be made in each year, equal to approximately \$1 for each \$1.85 of State grants for these purposes, up to a maximum specified for each university for each year (in the case of the Universities of Sydney and New South Wales, a maximum grant for both universities combined);

- (c) capital expenditure grants to be made during the three years, on the basis of \$1 for each \$1 provided from State grants, towards the cost of selected university building projects and of furnishings and equipment for these projects (up to a maximum specified for each project);
- (d) capital expenditure grants to be made during the three years, on the basis of \$1 for each \$1 provided from State grants towards the cost of selected university teaching-hospital building projects and of furnishings and equipment for these projects, up to a maximum specified for each project (in the case of the Universities of Sydney and New South Wales, a maximum grant for both universities combined);
- (e) grants for special research purposes, on the basis of \$1 for each \$1 provided from State grants (up to a maximum for each university);
- (f) grants for recurrent expenditure, comprising a basic amount and an amount related to the number of students, to be made in each of the years for residential colleges and halls of residence; and
- (g) grants to be offered during the three years, on the basis of \$1 for each \$1 provided from State grants or other sources (up to a maximum for each university), for the building or extending of residential colleges and halls of residence (including the provision of furnishings and equipment).

The maximum Commonwealth grants payable for the years 1967 to 1969 for the universities in New South Wales are shown in the following table:—

Table 280. Maximum Commonwealth Grants for Universities in N.S.W., 1967 to 1969

Particulars	University of Sydney	University of New South Wales	University of New England	University of Newcastle	Macquarie University	Total, All Universities
	\$ thousand					
MAXIMUM GRANTS FOR RECURRENT EXPENDITURE						
Universities—						
1967	6,139	5,247	1,678	809	646	14,519
1968	6,699	5,748	1,824	938	1,008	16,217
1969	7,043	6,186	1,920	1,028	1,458	17,635
University Teaching-hospitals—						
1967	100	...	...	...	...	100
1968	103	...	...	...	...	103
1969	106	...	...	...	...	106
MAXIMUM GRANTS FOR BUILDING PROJECTS AND RESEARCH						
University Building Projects ..	4,049	4,305	1,300	1,800	3,905	15,359
University Teaching-hospital Building Projects ..	900	...	...	...	...	900
Special Research Projects ..	564	360	114	42	18	1,098
Residential College* Building Projects	601†	1,316†	1,271†	...	...	3,189†

* Halls of residence and affiliated residential colleges.

† Includes amounts not taken up in preceding triennium (University of Sydney, \$73,000; University of New South Wales, \$290,000; University of New England, \$137,000; total \$501,000).

A classification of the income of the universities in New South Wales in 1966 is given in the following table:—

Table 281. Universities in N.S.W.: Income, 1966

Source of Income	University of Sydney	University of New South Wales	University of New England	University of Newcastle	Macquarie University	Total, All Universities
	\$ thousand					
Income for Specific Capital Purposes*						
Government Grants—						
Commonwealth—						
Made under Universities (Financial Assistance) Act	1,976	1,527	438	99	1,221	5,261
State—						
Recognized under Universities (Financial Assistance) Act	2,210	1,775	572	175	1,916	6,648
Other Grants for Specific Purposes	503	...	19	554	837	1,913
Total Government Grants	4,689	3,302	1,029	827	3,974	13,821
Other Sources—						
Donations and Special Grants	287	40	...	62	...	390
Other Income .. .. .	...	...	30	...	...	30
Total, Other Sources	287	40	30	62	...	419
Total Income for Specific Capital Purposes	4,976	3,341	1,059	889	3,974	14,239
Other Income—						
Government Grants—						
Commonwealth—						
Made under Universities (Financial Assistance) Act†	6,014	5,109	1,616	714	224	13,677
For Specific Purposes—						
Research	273	559	247	11	...	1,090
Other	102	94	...	35	...	231
State—						
Recognized under Universities (Financial Assistance) Act†	7,676	6,830	2,377	1,053	416	18,352
For Specific Purposes—						
Research	258	33	75	11	...	377
Other	4	149	13	120	150	436
Total Government Grants	14,327	12,775	4,329	1,944	790	34,165
Other Sources—						
Donations and Special Grants for—						
Research Purposes	2,609	404	160	43	54	3,270
Other Specific Purposes	1,037	448	17	5	36	1,543
General Purposes	3	...	1	...	...	4
Student Fees‡	3,236	2,412	456	271	...	6,375
Adult Education	47	...	42	...	...	89
Special Non-credit Course Fees	42	...	...	1	...	43
Endowment Income	394	...	5	...	...	399
Charges for Services	104	82	28	...	...	214
Halls of Residence .. .. .	...	362	668	...	...	1,030
Other Income	344	370	133	26	55	928
Total, Other Sources	7,816	4,078	1,509	345	145	13,893
Total Income for Other Purposes	22,144	16,852	5,838	2,289	935	48,058
Total Income	27,120	20,194	6,897	3,178	4,909	62,298

* Receipts specifically for new buildings, major additions and alterations to buildings, installation of services, purchase of land and buildings, and major equipment. Includes receipts for capital purposes of halls of residence.

† Grants for recurrent expenditure, and funds received for equipment, furniture, or building alterations costing less than \$10,000.

‡ Excludes fees collected on behalf of Student Unions.

Particulars of the principal items of expenditure of the universities in 1966 are given in the next table.

Table 282. Universities in N.S.W.: Expenditure, 1966

Item of Expenditure	University of Sydney	University of New South Wales	University of New England	University of Newcastle	Macquarie University	Total, All Universities
	\$ thousand					
Teaching and Research—						
Salaries—						
Academic Staff	7,895	5,885	1,676	1,007	176	16,639
Laboratory and Technical Staff	2,185	1,950	425	154	16	4,730
Clerical, etc. Staff	402	530	100	38	13	1,083
Major Equipment	85	602	37	34	...	758
Maintenance, Minor Equipment	3,119	1,909	670	292	13	6,003
Research Scholarships and Fellowships	566	395	141	36	8	1,146
Other	1,212	816	270	133	67	2,498
Total, Teaching and Research	15,465	12,088	3,317	1,694	294	32,858
General Administration—						
Salaries	1,055	954	486	128	189	2,812
Other	719	569	301	107	84	1,780
Total, General Administration	1,774	1,523	787	235	272	4,591
Libraries—						
Salaries	446	337	124	58	83	1,048
Books, Periodicals, etc.	467	354	123	123	150	1,217
Other	66	38	10	8	16	138
Total, Libraries	980	728	256	189	250	2,403
Buildings, Premises, Grounds—						
New Buildings	3,865	1,578	1,090	413	1,907	8,853
Major Alterations and Additions	1,123	425	183	210	249	2,190
Purchase of Land and Buildings	526	326	73	...	876	1,801
Other	1,915	1,860	584	114	260	4,733
Total, Buildings, Premises, Grounds	7,429	4,189	1,930	737	3,294	17,579
Sundry Auxiliary Expenditure—						
Adult Education	241	†	211	...	...	452
Halls of Residence* .. .. .	...	364	799	...	...	1,163
Other	405	530	75	86	...	1,096
Total, Auxiliary Expenditure	646	894	1,085	86	...	2,711
Total Expenditure	26,294	19,422	7,375	2,942	4,109	60,142

* Operating expenses only.

† Included in "Teaching and Research".

Teaching and research accounted for 55 per cent., and buildings, premises, and grounds for 29 per cent., of the universities' total expenditure in 1966. The proportions were 59 and 28 per cent., respectively, for the University of Sydney, 62 and 22 per cent. for the University of New South Wales, 45 and 26 per cent. for the University of New England, 58 and 25 per cent. for the University of Newcastle, and 7 and 80 per cent., respectively, for Macquarie University.

STAFFS AND STUDENTS OF UNIVERSITIES

Particulars of the teaching and other staff of the universities in New South Wales in 1966 are given in the following table:—

Table 283. Universities in N.S.W.: Staff Employed, 1966

Particulars	1966					
	University of Sydney	University of New South Wales	University of New England	University of Newcastle	Macquarie University	Total, All Universities
Teaching Staff*—	Number of Persons					
Full-time—						
Professors	86	77	27	19	12	221
Associate Professors and Readers	81	71	27	5	...	184
Senior Lecturers and Lecturers	696	481	142	105	8	1,232
Others	225	183	99	11	...	518
Total, Full-time	888	812	295	140	20	2,155
Part-time—	Hundreds of Hours per Annum					
Lecturing	347	345	1	50	...	743
Tutoring and Demonstrating	1,027	486	25	60	...	1,598
Total, Part-time	1,374	831	26	110	...	2,341
Other Staff—	Number‡					
Research	345	140	34	12	1	532
Technical	416	460	80	47	4	1,007
Library	157	105	38	15	22	337
Administration	516	444	189	52	38	1,239
Maintenance and Other Services	454	403	155	9	9	1,030
Other†	73	48	189	4	6	320
Total, Other Staff	1,961	1,600	685	139	80	4,465

* Full-time teaching staff also normally undertake research.

† Includes persons engaged in Adult Education and Student Advisory Services work, etc.

‡ Represents the number of persons occupied full-time plus the full-time equivalent of those occupied part-time; the full-time equivalents used are 30 hours per week for maintenance, etc. staff and 35 hours for other staff.

The next table shows the number of individual students enrolled in each university in the last ten years:—

Table 284. Universities in New South Wales: Students Enrolled

Year	University of Sydney*	University of New South Wales†	University of New England	University of Newcastle	Macquarie University	Total, All Universities		
						Males	Females	Students
1957	8,303	5,246	1,171	†	...	11,999	2,721	14,720
1958	8,996	6,014	1,567	†	...	13,481	3,096	16,577
1959	10,218	6,877	1,874	†	...	15,383	3,586	18,969
1960	11,869	7,881	2,234	†	...	17,595	4,389	21,984
1961	12,534	8,838	2,536	†	...	18,967	4,941	23,908
1962	14,030	9,164	2,951	†	...	20,393	5,752	26,145
1963	14,618	9,865	3,299	†	...	21,450	6,332	27,782
1964	15,503	10,957	3,513	†	...	22,728	7,245	29,973
1965	16,237	11,248	3,964	1,722	...	24,951	8,220	33,171
1966	16,660	13,285	4,269	2,013	8	26,842	9,393	36,235

* In 1957 and 1958, excludes those candidates for higher degrees not required to enrol under University by-laws; these numbered 742 (646 males and 96 females) in 1958. From 1959, all candidates for higher degrees were required to enrol.

† Figures for Newcastle University College (which became the University of Newcastle in 1965) are included with the University of New South Wales prior to 1965.

The number of students enrolled in the various courses in 1966 is shown in the following table:—

Table 285. Universities in N.S.W.: Student Enrolments* by Course, 1966

Course of Study	University of Sydney	University of New South Wales	University of New-England	University of New-castle	Mac-quarie University	Total, All Universities		
						Males	Females	Students
Higher Degrees—								
Higher Doctor ..	18	9	...	...	...	26	1	27
Ph.D. ..	358	304	94	38	4	726	72	798
Master ..	1,495	774	103	56	4	2,019	413	2,432
<i>Total, Higher Degrees..</i>	<i>1,871</i>	<i>1,087</i>	<i>197</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>2,771</i>	<i>486</i>	<i>3,257</i>
Bachelor Degrees—								
Agricultural Economics	...	...	146	...	...	138	8	146
Agriculture ..	379	...	...	...	...	327	52	379
Architecture ..	224	591	...	63	...	800	78	878
Arts ..	4,637	2,226	2,859	808	...	5,497	5,033	10,530
Building ..	...	86	...	...	...	85	1	86
Dental Surgery ..	392	...	...	...	...	357	35	392
Divinity ..	12	...	...	...	...	11	1	12
Economics or Commerce ..	1,022	1,908	61	189	...	2,993	187	3,180
Education ..	61	...	18	...	...	32	47	79
Engineering ..	1,120	1,373	...	135	...	2,612	16	2,628
Law ..	1,034	...	...	...	...	953	81	1,034
Letters ..	...	...	73	...	...	56	17	73
Medicine-Surgery ..	1,704	410	...	...	...	1,685	429	2,114
Music ..	16	...	...	...	...	7	9	16
Optometry ..	...	26	...	...	...	24	2	26
Pharmacy ..	615	...	...	...	...	289	326	615
Physical Education ..	38	...	...	...	...	8	30	38
Rural Science ..	...	...	153	...	...	139	14	153
Science ..	1,590	2,313	357	265	...	3,503	1,022	4,525
Science in Forestry ..	...	...	29	...	...	29	...	29
Science in General ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Medical) ..	307	...	...	...	...	185	122	307
Science (Tech.) in ..	15	3	...	...	...	16	2	18
Engineering ..	...	1,180	...	168	...	1,347	1	1,348
Science (Tech.) in ..	...	423	...	171	...	593	1	594
Applied Science ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Tech.) in ..	...	25	...	...	...	25	...	25
Industrial Arts ..	...	...	...	...	...	11	44	55
Social Studies ..	55	...	...	...	...	37	125	162
Social Work ..	...	162	...	...	...	242	...	242
Surveying ..	...	242	...	...	...	4	...	4
Town Planning ..	...	4	...	...	...	322	53	375
Veterinary Science ..	375	...	...	...	...	22,327	7,736	30,063
<i>Total, Bachelor Degrees</i>	<i>13,596</i>	<i>10,972</i>	<i>3,696</i>	<i>1,799</i>	...			
Diploma (Post-graduate)—								
Education ..	529	31	277	49	...	331	555	886
Educational ..	...	...	75	...	...	68	7	75
Administration ..	...	72	...	23	...	94	1	95
Industrial Engineering ..	...	142	...	...	...	31	111	142
Librarianship ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Psychological Medicine, Public Health, etc. ..	89	...	...	...	...	73	16	89
Town and Country ..	...	...	...	...	...	67	7	74
Planning ..	74	...	...	...	...	190	55	245
Other ..	167	75	3	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Total, Post-graduate Diplomas ..</i>	<i>859</i>	<i>320</i>	<i>355</i>	<i>72</i>	...	<i>854</i>	<i>752</i>	<i>1,606</i>
Diploma (Sub-graduate)—								
Building ..	...	27	...	...	...	27	...	27
Hospital Administration ..	...	49	...	...	...	48	1	49
Quantity Surveying ..	...	30	...	...	...	30	...	30
Social Work, Sociology ..	115	31	...	...	...	34	112	146
Other ..	...	22	...	1	...	23	...	23
<i>Total, Sub-graduate Diplomas ..</i>	<i>115</i>	<i>159</i>	...	<i>1</i>	...	<i>162</i>	<i>113</i>	<i>275</i>
Other Courses (Odd Subjects, etc.) ..	366	799	49	57	...	855	416	1,271
Total Student Enrolments ..	16,807	13,337	4,297	2,023	8	26,969	9,503	36,472
Individual Students ..	16,660	13,285	4,269	2,013	8	26,842	9,393	36,235

* Represents the number of students enrolled in each course, students enrolled in more than one course being counted once for each course.

The university students in 1966 are classified in the next table according to whether they were studying as full-time or part-time internal students or as external students:—

Table 286. Universities in N.S.W.: Full-time, Part-time, and External Student Enrolments, 1966

Particulars	1966							
	Univer- sity of Sydney	Univer- sity of New South Wales	Univer- sity of New England	Univer- sity of New- castle	Mac- quarie Univer- sity	Total, All Universities		
						Males	Females	Students
Internal Students—								
Full-time—								
Higher Degree Enrol- ments ..	710	404	161	46	5	1,150	176	1,326
Other Enrolments ..	12,547	6,599	1,223	921	...	14,495	6,795	21,290
Total Enrolments ..	13,257	7,003	1,384	967	5	15,645	6,971	22,616
Individual Students..	13,147	6,976	1,380	967	5	15,577	6,898	22,475
Part-time								
Higher Degree Enrol- ments ..	1,161	637	36	48	3	1,576	309	1,885
Other Enrolments ..	2,389	5,465	147	1,008	...	7,547	1,462	9,009
Total Enrolments ..	3,550	6,102	183	1,056	3	9,123	1,771	10,894
Individual Students..	3,513	6,077	173	1,046	3	9,072	1,740	10,812
External Students—								
Higher Degree Enrol- ments ..	...	46	...	...	...	45	1	46
Other Enrolments ..	...	186	2,730	...	...	2,156	760	2,916
Total Enrolments ..	...	232	2,730	...	...	2,201	761	2,962
Individual Students ..	...	232	2,716	...	...	2,193	755	2,948
Total Enrolments ..	16,807	13,337	4,297	2,023	8	26,969	9,503	36,472
Individual Students En- rolled ..	16,660	13,285	4,269	2,013	8	26,842	9,393	36,235

An age distribution of the students enrolled at the universities in 1966 is given in the following table. In this year, 63 per cent. of the new students (78 per cent. at the University of Sydney and 60 per cent. at the University of New South Wales) were less than 19 years of age.

Table 287. Universities in N.S.W.: Ages of Students Enrolled, 1966

Age (years)	New Students						All Students		
	Univer- sity of Sydney	Univer- sity of New South Wales	Univer- sity of New England	Univer- sity of New- castle	Mac- quarie Univer- sity	Total, All Universities		Total, All Universities	
						Males	Females	Males	Females
16 or less	784	530	79	131	...	855	669	867	674
17	1,659	1,542	188	261	...	2,387	1,263	3,106	1,740
18	509	777	92	71	...	1,099	350	3,727	1,644
19	160	349	53	23	...	432	153	3,378	1,348
20	99	216	127	16	...	317	141	2,697	918
21	86	155	134	17	2	274	120	2,197	619
22	49	130	93	19	...	208	83	1,819	434
23	44	97	68	17	1	177	50	1,364	282
24	38	88	72	16	1	164	51	1,126	203
25	45	81	54	13	1	150	44	914	167
26	37	62	36	10	...	109	36	697	133
27	35	54	46	7	...	110	32	644	126
28	29	33	44	8	...	88	26	527	83
29	22	52	35	6	...	92	23	503	80
30-34	80	129	105	22	1	243	94	1,429	329
35-39	58	125	81	13	1	209	69	862	263
40 or more	63	152	74	13	1	215	88	754	335
Not Stated	1	168	...	...	...	157	12	231	15
Total	3,798	4,740	1,381	663	8	7,286	3,304	26,842	9,393

The total number of new students enrolled in each university in each of the last six years is shown in the next table:—

Table 288. Universities in N.S.W.: New Students Enrolled

Year	University of Sydney	University of New South Wales	University of New England	University of Newcastle	Macquarie University	Total, All Universities		
						Males	Females	Students
1961	3,371	2,692	960	...	...	5,195	1,828	7,023
1962	3,803	2,588	1,021	...	...	5,361	2,051	7,412
1963	3,415	2,923	1,087	...	...	5,319	2,106	7,425
1964	3,886	3,390	1,097	...	...	5,827	2,546	8,373
1965	3,590	3,967	1,371	579	...	6,766	2,741	9,507
1966	3,798	4,740	1,381	663	8	7,286	3,304	10,590

University Degrees Conferred

The following table shows particulars of the degrees conferred by the universities in New South Wales in each of the last two years:—

Table 289. Universities in N.S.W.: Degrees Conferred

Degree	1965	1966			Degree	1965	1966		
		Males	Females	Persons			Males	Females	Persons
Agricultural Economics—					Engineering—				
M.Ag.Ec. ..	3	1	...	1	Ph.D. ..	9	17	...	17
B.Ag.Ec. ..	20	19	...	19	M.E. ..	17	14	...	14
Agriculture and Rural Science—					M.Eng.Sc. ..	4	7	...	7
D.Sc.Agr. ..	1	...	...	...	M.Tech. ..	31	56	...	56
Ph.D. ..	6	5	...	5	B.E. ..	360	383	1	384
M.Sc.Agr. ..	13	11	2	13	B.Sc.Tech. ..	53	70	...	70
B.Sc.Agr. or B.Rur.Sc. ..	74	50	7	57	B.Sc. (Chem.Eng.) ..	1	1	...	1
B.Agr. ..	1	...	2	2	Forestry—				
Architecture and Town Planning—					B.Sc.For. ..	13	...	...	...
Ph.D. ..	1	1	...	1	Law—				
M.Arch. ..	1	1	...	1	LL.B. ..	136	126	14	140
M.T.C.P. ..	1	2	...	2	Medicine and Surgery—				
M.Bdg.Sc. ..	2	9	...	9	M.D. ..	4	9	...	9
M.Build. ..	...	2	...	2	Ph.D. ..	...	3	...	3
B.Arch. ..	72	100	6	106	B.Sc.(Med.) ..	15	14	2	16
B.Build. ..	13	9	...	9	M.B.* ..	278	255	53	308
Arts—					Music—				
Ph.D. ..	8	10	3	13	M.Mus. ..	1	...	...	...
M.A. ..	27	37	8	45	B.Mus. ..	...	1	...	...
B.A. ..	1,043	534	655	1,189	Optometry—				
Litt.B. ..	15	10	2	12	B.Optom. ..	6	6	...	6
Dentistry—					Pharmacy—				
D.D.Sc. ..	1	...	...	...	M.Pharm. ..	8	2	4	6
Ph.D. ..	...	2	...	2	B.Pharm. ..	138	89	73	162
M.D.S. ..	8	2	...	2	Psychology—				
B.D.S. ..	36	23	2	25	M.Sc.(Applied Psych.) ..	...	1	...	1
Divinity—					B.Sc.(Applied Psych.) ..	7	2	1	3
B.D. ..	2	4	...	4	Science and Applied Science—				
Economics and Commerce—					D.Sc. ..	5	2	...	2
M.Ec. or M.Comm. ..	1	18	...	18	Ph.D. ..	61	62	5	67
M.B.A. ..	2	...	...	...	M.Sc. ..	76	59	13	72
M.Hosp.Admin. ..	1	1	...	1	B.Sc. ..	674	567	160	727
B.Ec. or B.Comm. ..	257	282	19	301	B.Sc.(Tech.) ..	25	33	...	33
Education—					B.Sc.(Gen.Sc.) ..	64	37	33	70
M.Ed. ..	26	24	5	29	Surveying—				
B.Ed. ..	1	1	4	5	B.Surv. ..	16	17	...	17
					Veterinary Science—				
					D.V.Sc. ..	2	...	...	...
					Ph.D. ..	4	...	...	...
					M.V.Sc. ..	2	2	...	2
					B.V.Sc. ..	47	47	2	49

* Persons receiving the degree Bachelor of Medicine are also entitled to receive the degree Bachelor of Surgery.

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO STUDENTS**COMMONWEALTH SCHOLARSHIPS BOARD**

The Commonwealth Scholarships Board, which comprises the Senior Assistant Secretary of the Commonwealth Department of Education and Science (as chairman) and three other members, administers the various Commonwealth scholarships schemes described below. Under the (Commonwealth) Education Act, it also arranges training under the re-establishment training schemes for ex-service personnel and war widows (see below), and advises the Prime Minister in regard to university training and associated matters.

COMMONWEALTH SCHOLARSHIPS SCHEMES

Scholarships are awarded, under various Commonwealth scholarship schemes, for study at secondary schools, technical colleges, universities, and approved non-university tertiary institutions. All the scholarships are competitive and are awarded entirely on merit, without regard for the means of the applicant or his parents. Scholarship holders have tuition and other compulsory fees for their course paid on their behalf, and if taking full-time courses may also be eligible for a living allowance. With the exception of "later-year" and post-graduate scholarships, the scholarships are allocated amongst the various States on a population basis.

Commonwealth Secondary Scholarships

The Commonwealth secondary scholarship scheme came into operation in 1965. Under this scheme, the Commonwealth Government each year makes available 10,000 scholarships of two years' duration to assist able students to complete the final two years of secondary schooling (in the first year of operation of the scheme, special one-year scholarships only were awarded).

The scholarships are awarded on the basis of results obtained in examinations held in the third-last year of the full secondary course. The scholarships are open to all children who are permanent residents of Australia, and to children living abroad who are Australian citizens. Benefits of the scholarship comprise an annual living allowance (without means test) of \$200 per annum, a text-book and equipment allowance of \$50, and a fees allowance of up to \$150 per annum for expenses incurred during the tenure of the scholarship on tuition fees and compulsory examination and service fees.

Commonwealth Technical Scholarships

The Commonwealth technical scholarship scheme came into operation in 1965. Under this scheme, the Commonwealth Government each year makes available 2,500 scholarships for study at specified technical training institutions.

Most of the courses for which these scholarships are tenable are in the field of technician training at technical institutions, but scholarships are also available for study in approved courses in commerce, art, and music, and in agricultural colleges. Courses approved under this scheme vary from State to State according to the particular requirements of the State. The scholarships are awarded on the basis of results obtained in the qualifying examination for the particular courses concerned (in most cases the examination held in the third-last year of the full secondary course).

Scholarships are open to all students who are permanent residents of Australia, and to students living abroad who are Australian citizens. In New South Wales, scholarships may be awarded either for full-time or for part-time study; applicants for a full-time scholarship must be under 20 years of age, and applicants for a part-time scholarship must be under 24 years of age.

The benefits of a full-time scholarship are the same as those for a Commonwealth secondary scholarship. The benefits of a part-time scholarship include reimbursement for compulsory fees and an allowance of \$100 per annum.

Commonwealth University Scholarships

Commonwealth scholarships for study at Australian universities have been offered since 1951. The maximum number of scholarships which may be awarded each year under the scheme has been increased from time to time, and from the beginning of 1967 the number has been 6,000 "open entrance" and "mature age" scholarships and 2,000 "later year" scholarships. "Open entrance" scholarships for either full-time or part-time study are awarded to students under 25 years of age on the results of examinations qualifying for university matriculation. A small number of "mature age" scholarships for commencing or continuing a course full-time or part-time is awarded, on the basis of their whole educational record, to persons over 25 years of age. "Later year" scholarships are offered to students under 25 years of age who have completed one or more years of an approved course.

In general, an applicant for an "open entrance" or "later year" scholarship, and his parents, must have permanent residence in Australia. Applicants for "mature age" scholarships must have been resident for at least two years and intend to remain in Australia.

Scholarship holders taking full-time courses are eligible for a living allowance which is subject to a means test. The maximum annual allowance is \$559 for a scholar living with his parents, and \$853 for a scholar living away from his parents. The maximum allowance is reduced by a proportion of the amount by which the adjusted family income exceeds \$2,200, the proportion depending on whether this income is greater or less than \$4,400 and on the number of students in the family undertaking approved tertiary studies. The adjusted family income comprises the combined income of a scholar's parents for the preceding financial year, less \$300 for each dependent child under 21 years (other than the applicant). The allowance is further reduced by the amount of the scholar's own income in excess of \$6 per week.

For a scholar who is regarded as independent of his or her parents (e.g. over 25 years of age), the maximum living allowance is reduced by two-thirds of the scholar's income (or, if he or she is married, by two-thirds of half the combined income of husband and wife) in excess of \$312 per annum. A married scholar who is receiving a living allowance is also eligible for an allowance of \$52 for the first dependent child under 16 years, and a married male scholar is eligible for a wife's allowance of \$203 (reducible according to income in the same way as the living allowance).

Scholars living away from home may also be eligible for allowances for travel to and from their home at the beginning and end of the academic year.

Commonwealth Post-graduate Awards

Awards for post-graduate study and research at Australian universities have been offered since 1959. The number of awards offered has been increased progressively to 500 in 1967. The benefits comprise a living allowance (not subject to a means test) and payment to universities for tuition and facilities.

Commonwealth Advanced Education Scholarships

The Commonwealth advanced education scholarship scheme came into operation in 1966. Under this scheme, the Commonwealth Government makes available up to 1,000 scholarships a year to students taking approved tertiary courses at institutions other than universities in Australia.

The benefits of these scholarships, and the conditions of their award, are the same as for "open entrance" or "later year" university scholarships.

Students Assisted

The following table shows particulars of students assisted in New South Wales under the Commonwealth scholarship scheme in recent years:—

**Table 290. Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme in New South Wales:
Students and Courses at 30th June**

Institution and Course	1961*	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Universities—						
University of Sydney—						
Agriculture	62	67	71	67	72	89
Architecture	84	85	85	82	85	73
Arts	731	829	905	1,081	1,176	1,323
Dentistry	95	71	66	60	77	104
Economics	172	180	192	244	227	254
Education	16	11	36	32	43	50
Engineering	312	384	443	393	419	472
Law	291	295	342	377	377	435
Medicine	1,080	1,160	1,173	1,236	1,288	1,198
Pharmacy†	205	218	245	243	270	277
Science	531	566	598	691	690	851
Social Studies	8	18	9	12	35	58
Veterinary Science	61	75	96	99	113	149
Other Courses	1	2	1	4	5	6
Total	3,649	3,961	4,262	4,621	4,877	5,339
University of New South Wales‡—						
Architecture	101	113	115	123	136	139
Arts	7	20	33	67	115	207
Commerce	119	105	112	110	125	182
Engineering	203	211	225	271	345	439
Medicine	34	58	91	126	163	207
Science	383	380	380	513	466	524
Social Studies .. .. .	...	...	...	...	4	24
Other Courses	14	20	17	26	20	19
Total	861	907	973	1,236	1,374	1,741
University of New England—						
Agriculture and Agricultural Economics	52	50	68	72	84	109
Arts	53	58	68	78	67	76
Economics .. .. .	...	...	...	1	6	18
Education	6	15	18	23	15	21
Science	53	71	94	100	90	88
Other Courses .. .. .	...	...	...	1	...	...
Total	164	194	248	275	262	312
University of Newcastle§—						
Architecture	8	11	10	10	7	7
Arts	22	25	30	34	38	53
Commerce	26	23	22	23	21	30
Engineering	50	55	53	51	70	75
Science	82	82	99	136	105	124
Other Courses .. .. .	...	...	...	2	...	2
Total	188	196	214	256	241	291
Total	4,862	5,258	5,697	6,388	6,754	7,683
Colleges of Advanced Education—						
N.S.W. Institute of Technology	...	...	...	...	...	41
Physiotherapy Association and similar Paramedical Institutions	101	95	95	108	106	205
Other	50	51	40	42	58	116
Total	151	146	135	150	164	362
Technical Colleges, etc. .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	824
Secondary Schools .. .. .	...	...	...	...	3,536	3,616
Total Scholarship Students	5,013	5,404	5,832	6,538	10,454	12,485

* At 30th September.

† Prior to 1963 includes students following Pharmacy Board courses.

‡ Excludes Newcastle University College (University of Newcastle from 1965) for all years shown.

§ Newcastle University College before 1965.

The 362 students at non-university tertiary institutions in 1966 included 41 at the N.S.W. Institute of Technology, 28 at technical colleges, 39 at the Occupational Therapy Training Centre, 139 at the Australian Physiotherapy Association, 5 at the Conservatorium, and 3 at agricultural colleges.

Expenditure by the Commonwealth on the fees and allowances of scholarship students in New South Wales during 1966 was \$7,668,000 (\$3,875,000 for university students, \$1,947,000 for post-graduate students, \$1,569,000 for secondary students, \$142,000 for advanced education students, and \$135,000 for technical students).

COMMONWEALTH RE-ESTABLISHMENT ASSISTANCE

The Commonwealth Government assists in the re-establishment of ex-service personnel under three distinct schemes administered by the Repatriation Department—a vocational training scheme for ex-National Servicemen (in terms of the Defence (Re-establishment) Act, 1965), a Disabled Members' and Widows' Training Scheme, and a Korea and Malaya Training Scheme.

Re-establishment benefits under the Defence (Re-establishment) Act apply to all National Servicemen. The scheme for the re-establishment of National Service Servicemen—to ensure that Servicemen will not be at a disadvantage on their return to civil life—provides for one year's full-time (or up to two years' part-time) training in courses at approved State educational institutions, with an emphasis on training supplemental to skills acquired in the Services, "refresher" training for specialists, and training for those who for various reasons are unable to return to their former employment. Trainees have their fees paid and receive allowances for books, equipment, and fares; a living allowance of \$32 a week is provided for trainees undertaking full-time studies.

The Disabled Members' and Widows' Training Scheme caters for ex-servicemen whose disabilities prevent them from returning to their former occupation and for widows whose husband died as a result of war service and for whom training is necessary to be able to follow a suitable occupation. The Korea and Malaya Training Scheme, which is now in its final stages, caters for ex-servicemen who served in the Korean or Malayan operations. In June, 1966, 12 persons were receiving training in New South Wales under these two schemes.

Under a Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service scheme, physically handicapped civilians in receipt of a pension or allowance from the Department of Social Services are eligible for free part-time or correspondence instruction of a vocational nature at State or private institutions. There were 72 persons receiving instruction under this Scheme in 1966.

SOLDIERS' CHILDREN EDUCATION SCHEME

The Soldiers' Children Education Scheme, administered by the Repatriation Commission, applies to children of deceased and incapacitated ex-servicemen. The scheme takes two forms: (a) assistance to children under the age of 12 years by way of a refund of school requisites and fares; and (b) assistance to children aged 12 years or over in the form of a regular allowance for secondary education, technical training, and in some cases, for university education. In New South Wales, the number of applications received during 1965-66 was 790, and the expenditure incurred on the scheme was \$755,000.

STATE GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO STUDENTS**SECONDARY SCHOOL ALLOWANCES**

Secondary school allowances have been payable by the State Government since 1965 to the parents of pupils who are enrolled at a private school registered under the Bursary Endowment Act, or who are enrolled at a public school and are required to live away from home in order to follow their chosen course of study, provided the parents' taxable income does not exceed \$3,000 per annum. For pupils in private schools, the allowance per annum is \$18 while in first and second forms and \$42 while in higher forms, plus a further \$42 if living away from home. For public school pupils (in all cases, living away from home), the allowance is \$42 per annum in all forms.

TEXTBOOK ALLOWANCES

Textbook allowances for pupils in public and private secondary schools have been paid by the State Government since 1966. The allowances per annum are \$4 for pupils in first and second forms, \$6 in the third form, \$10 in the fourth form, and \$16 in the fifth and sixth forms.

BURSARY ENDOWMENT ACT

By the Bursary Endowment Act, provision is made for State bursaries tenable at approved public or private secondary schools, at technical colleges, and at the universities in New South Wales. The Act is administered by a Board of eight members, of whom three represent universities in the State, three represent the Department of Education, and two represent private secondary schools registered under the Act.

From 1966, about 3,600 "senior" secondary bursaries, tenable for the fifth and sixth years of the secondary course, are awarded each year on a competitive basis, on the results of the School Certificate examination (first held in 1965). The bursaries are awarded only to pupils whose parents' taxable income does not exceed \$3,100 per annum (\$3,500 in the case of pupils living away from home). Bursary-holders receive a living allowance and a textbook allowance, the amount of the living allowance being reduced in accordance with the amount by which the parents' taxable income exceeds \$2,800 per annum.

Bursaries are also awarded each year on the results of examinations held at the end of the primary course and at the end of the full secondary course. These bursaries are awarded only to students whose parents' taxable income does not exceed a prescribed amount per annum—in the case of bursaries awarded on the results of the primary school bursary examination, the amount is \$1,600; and for those awarded on the results of the Higher School Certificate examination, the amount is \$2,300. In 1967, 300 bursaries tenable for the first four years of the secondary course, and 50 special bursaries for pupils compelled to live away from home, also tenable for the first four years of the secondary course, were awarded on the results of primary school examinations at the end of 1966. Fifty bursaries tenable at universities in New South Wales (awarded to students under the age of 19 years) were awarded on the results of the Leaving Certificate examination in 1966.

The number of pupils holding bursaries at 31st December, 1967, was 8,771 (8,640 attending courses of secondary education, 3 enrolled at technical colleges, and 128 at universities).

The annual monetary allowances payable to bursars in terms of the Bursary Endowment Act, are as shown in the following table.

Table 291. Bursary Endowment Act: Rates of Annual Allowances, 30th June, 1967

Bursary	Living at Home Rate	Boarding Rate	Textbook Allowance*	Bursary	Living at Home Rate	Boarding Rate	Textbook Allowance*
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
Secondary—				Special (Secondary)†—			
First Form ..	36	156	3	First Form ..	...	100	3
Second Form ..	36	156	3	Second Form ..	...	100	3
Third Form ..	66	168	3	Third Form ..	...	150	3
Fourth Form ..	150	300	5	Fourth Form ..	...	150	5
Fifth Form ..	150‡	300‡	8¶				
Sixth Form ..	150‡	300‡	8¶	University ..	208	260	20

* Additional to textbook allowance payable to all students (see page 371).

† Special bursaries awarded to pupils required to live away from home.

‡ Maximum allowance payable (see text above table).

¶ \$5 in the case of bursaries awarded at the end of primary school.

OTHER STATE ASSISTANCE

Hawkesbury and Wagga Agricultural Colleges

The Department of Agriculture awards scholarships and bursaries (tenable at the Hawkesbury and Wagga Agricultural Colleges) on the results of the Higher School Certificate examination. Each bursary entitles the holder to exemption from education and maintenance fees up to \$416 per annum. Scholarships and bursaries are also awarded by the Department of Education, the Royal Agricultural Society, the N.S.W. Milk Board, and other organisations.

From time to time, the N.S.W. Public Service Board awards traineeships tenable at the Colleges, with a view to selecting and training departmental field officers. Trainees have their fees paid, and receive allowances ranging from \$246 to \$362 per annum.

There is an Apprenticeship Scholarship Scheme for a number of students in the Dairy Technology Diploma course at the Hawkesbury College.

Technical Colleges

Bursaries for technical college courses are awarded each year by the Bursary Endowment Board (see page 371).

Scholarships entitling the holder to further technical training free of charge are awarded annually on the basis of performance in technical college courses.

Universities

The system of State exhibitions to the University of Sydney, described on page 1073 of Official Year Book No. 52, was discontinued from 1953.

Matriculation scholarships are awarded by the University of Sydney and by the University colleges from private foundations.

Bursaries tenable at universities in the State are awarded each year by the Bursary Endowment Board (see page 371), on the results of the examination held at the end of the full secondary course.

The Public Service Board of New South Wales annually selects a number of trainees for free university training. Full-time trainees receive an allowance of \$560 per annum for the first two years, \$770 per annum in the third year, and \$850 per annum in the fourth and subsequent years, if living at home, or \$960, \$1,170 and \$1,280 per annum, respectively, if living away from home. On reaching the age of 21 years, trainees are paid \$850 per annum if living at home, or a minimum of \$1,170 per annum if living away from home. During periods of practical training in vacations, they are paid allowances based on the appropriate industrial agreements. The university fees are paid by the State, and a trainee is required to enter into a bond in the sum of \$2,000 to continue in the Public Service for a period of five years after obtaining his degree.

Other governmental authorities and various industrial and commercial organisations select junior officers for free training at universities. The students selected receive a living allowance as well as their university fees.

MUSEUMS, LIBRARIES, AND OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**INSTITUTES FOR TRANSPORT EMPLOYEES**

Classes for the technical, commercial, and general education of railway employees are conducted by the Railways Institute.

The headquarters of the institute are in Sydney, and there are branches in various parts of the State. The total membership, 33,327 at 30th June, 1966, embraces almost 70 per cent of the railway employees. Instruction is given in elementary railway principles and various subjects to the university matriculation standard. Correspondence courses are provided. The number of students was 8,339 at 30th June, 1966. The Institute possesses a library of 170,100 volumes.

Educational and recreational facilities are provided by the Government Transport Institute. The membership at 30th June, 1966, was 6,377, and 34 students were enrolled. There were 28,743 books in the Institute's library.

EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES

There are many organisations in New South Wales which have as their objective the encouragement of professional interests and the advancement of science, art, and literature.

The learned professions such as solicitors and barristers, engineers, surveyors, architects, chemists, physicists, statisticians, biometricians, physicians and surgeons, dentists, and optometrists are represented by institutes, associations, or societies.

Workers' Educational Association

The Workers' Educational Association of New South Wales was founded at a conference called by the Labour Council of New South Wales in 1913. The Association organises, either independently or in association with the Department of Adult Education of the University of Sydney, lecture courses, tutorial classes, discussion groups, residential and non-residential schools, and public lectures for adults. In 1966, the membership of the Association consisted of 4,846 individual members and 88 affiliated organisations.

In 1966, 305 tutorial classes were held, including 202 in Sydney and suburbs, 46 in the Newcastle district, 43 in the Wollongong district, and 14 in country towns; the number of students enrolled for the classes was 10,276. Seventeen residential schools of varying duration were arranged, and 36 non-residential conferences and public lectures were held. The number of discussion groups in 1966 was 404, with a total enrolment of 3,980.

The income of the Association in 1966 was \$128,000, including grants from the State, \$54,000, and subscriptions, fees, etc., \$46,000.

SYDNEY SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

The Sydney Symphony Orchestra is one of six Australian orchestras maintained primarily by the Australian Broadcasting Commission. The Orchestra receives annual subsidies totalling \$100,000 from the N.S.W. State Government and the City of Sydney, and the balance of its expenditure is provided by the Broadcasting Commission. During 1966, receipts from concerts, etc., amounted to \$178,000, and total expenditure to \$671,000. The number of concerts given by the Orchestra in 1966 was 146, including 115 in Sydney; 50 of the concerts were free.

MUSEUMS

The Australian Museum in Sydney, which is the oldest scientific institution of its kind in Australia, is controlled by a board of trustees and has a small statutory endowment supplemented by annual parliamentary appropriations. The museum's field is natural history and anthropology (particularly of Australian Aboriginal and Pacific Island peoples), and it contains a valuable collection of zoological and mineral specimens. The Museum promotes education in natural history through school classes, lectures, gallery demonstrations, and the publication of scientific journals, etc., and its scientific staff conduct research into the biology and evolution of Australian fauna and into various aspects of anthropology and mineralogy. A large and comprehensive natural history library, containing 35,000 bound volumes at the end of 1966, is attached to the institution. During the year ended 30th June, 1966, visitors to the Museum numbered 382,000 and current expenditure amounted to \$267,000.

The Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences, which is centred in Sydney and has branch museums in Goulburn, Bathurst, and Broken Hill, is administered by a board of trustees under the Minister for Education. The Museum contains engineering and transport exhibits and collections and displays in such fields as ceramics, oriental arts, costume, numismatics, and musical instruments. Special demonstrations include an anatomical model, the planetarium, and colour television. The scientific staff conducts chemical and botanical research into the economic potential of Australian

flora, and the exhibition staff undertakes archival and historical research relating to the various collections. During 1966, the number of visitors to the Sydney Museum was 224,000, and the number of volumes in the Museum's library at the end of the year was 10,000. Expenditure in 1965-66 was \$197,000.

There is a Mining and Geological Museum attached to the Department of Mines. Its functions include the determination of rock and mineral specimens and the preparation and collection of minerals to be used as teaching aids in schools and in other institutions.

The public have access to the Nicholson Museum of Antiquities, the Macleay Museum of Natural History, and the War Memorial of Fine Arts, which are located within the University of Sydney.

LIBRARIES

Public Library of New South Wales

The Australian Subscription Library, established in 1826, became a State institution in 1869. It was incorporated in 1899, as the Public Library of New South Wales, with a body of trustees and an annual statutory endowment of \$4,000, which is supplemented by parliamentary appropriations. The Library embraces a General Reference Department, a Circulation Department, the Mitchell Library and Galleries, the Dixon Library and Galleries, the Shakespeare Tercentenary Memorial Library, and other collections.

The Mitchell Library and Galleries consist of a collection of books, manuscripts, and pictures dealing mainly with Australia and the South Pacific, the nucleus of which was bequeathed to the Public Library in 1907. The Dixon Library and Galleries is a similar but smaller collection donated from 1929 onwards. The Circulation Department has a reference and lending service for municipal and shire public libraries and for country residents not served by public libraries, lends books to some country schools, and maintains a library service for external students of the University of New England. The General Reference Department has a research service which collects bibliographical references, mainly of a scientific and technological nature, and its reading room accommodates nearly 400 seated readers. There is a photographic copying service which supplies copies of material in various collections of the Library; in 1965-66, 141,000 copies were made.

Expenditure from revenue on the Library during 1965-66 amounted to \$1,251,000, including \$140,000 for books and periodicals. At 30th June, 1966, the Library staff numbered 223. The average number of seated readers during 1965-66 was estimated at 129 on week-days, 214 on Sundays, and 130 on holidays. The number of volumes in the Library at 30th June, 1966, exclusive of pamphlets, was 849,000 (General Reference Department 519,000, Mitchell Library 240,000, Model School Library 1,900, Dixon Library 20,600, and Circulation Department 64,000).

Public Library Services under Library Act, 1939-1959

The Library Act, 1939-1959, provides for the payment of State subsidies in respect of libraries maintained by municipal and shire councils, and for the appointment of a Library Board to administer the Act and to assist in the organisation of local library services. The Principal Librarian of the Public Library is executive member of the Board.

Local authorities which adopt the Act are entitled to State subsidy, provided that they administer a library service which is free to all residents (except that a charge may be made for works of fiction) and that they expend on the service, from rates, at least 15 cents per head of population per annum. The State subsidy is on a \$ for \$ basis, up to a maximum of 30 cents per head of population.

The Library Board gives advisory services to local councils conducting public libraries or planning to establish them. It also operates a book purchasing service for councils wishing to use it.

At 30th June, 1966, 173 councils had established libraries in terms of the Act. There were 225 libraries in operation (including 66 in Sydney and suburbs, 8 in Newcastle, and 151 in other localities), and the staff of the libraries numbered 879. In 1966, the Library Board paid \$1,056,000 as subsidies to councils, and the aggregate amount contributed by the councils towards the upkeep of the libraries was \$4,043,000. The aggregate number of volumes in the libraries at 31st December, 1966, was 3,296,000.

The largest public library service subsidised under the Library Act is that of the City of Sydney. In 1965, the City's main library and branches together contained 264,000 books and periodicals, and made 1,061,000 volume issues. Expenditure in 1965 amounted to \$300,100 (including \$46,500 for new books).

University Libraries

The Library of the University of Sydney comprises the central collection, which is known as the Fisher Library, and 50 branch libraries. At the end of 1966, the University Library contained 1,010,000 volumes.

The Fisher Library was named after its principal benefactor, Thomas Fisher, from whom a bequest of \$60,000 was received in 1885. The largest of the branch libraries, and the number of volumes they contain, are Law (50,000), Medicine (45,000), Engineering (30,000), Architecture (17,000), and Geology and Geophysics (14,000). The Chinese and Japanese collection in the Fisher Library numbers 35,500.

The University of New South Wales maintains a central library and a medical library at Kensington, and a branch library at Wollongong University College. In December, 1964, the University's collections contained 250,000 volumes.

The University of New England library contained 200,000 volumes at the end of 1966. In addition, 32,000 volumes were held in the Public Library of New South Wales for the use of External students.

Other Libraries

Local libraries, established in a large number of centres throughout the State, may be classed broadly under two heads: schools of arts, which are organised and controlled by committees of private citizens and are dependent upon the monetary support accorded by the public; and free libraries established by municipalities or shires. Under the provisions of the Local Government Act, any shire or municipality may establish a

public library, art gallery, or museum. Subject to certain conditions, libraries operated by municipalities and shires are entitled to State subsidy under the Library Act, 1939-1959 (see above).

The library of the Australian Museum, though intended primarily as a scientific library for staff use, is accessible to students; it contains 35,000 volumes. There are 10,000 volumes in the library of the Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences, and approximately 10,800 in that attached to the National Herbarium.

At the end of 1966, the libraries of the teachers' colleges contained 295,000 volumes, and those at technical colleges throughout the State contained 196,000 volumes.

The Parliamentary Library contains 158,000 books, and large numbers of volumes are in the libraries of the law courts and Government offices.

The Royal Blind Society of N.S.W. conducts a free Braille Library at Sydney and a branch library at Newcastle; the number of volumes in the two libraries is 25,000. The Society also conducts a free Talking Book Library with over 800 titles; some 1,800 reproducing machines have been issued to blind persons.

Archives Office

The Archives Office of New South Wales was established in 1961 to control the storage and cataloguing of State archives and semi-current public records.

ART GALLERY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Art Gallery of New South Wales, which was established in 1874 and is administered by a board of trustees, contains the State's principal collection of works of art. These include a large and comprehensive collection of Australian paintings, drawings, prints, sculptures, and ceramics, a number of European paintings and prints, etc. (chiefly 16th to 20th century British and French), and examples of Oriental art and of Australian aboriginal and other tribal art. At the end of 1966, there were more than 7,900 works of art (including about 1,600 oil paintings, 1,100 watercolours, 3,200 prints and drawings, and 160 sculptures) in the collection. The Gallery holds frequent special exhibitions of works entered in major art competitions and of works from other collections, etc. Funds for the purchase of works of art are provided mainly from a government grant, which in 1966 amounted to \$40,000.

Lectures are given at the Gallery to members of the public, and guide-lectures are available to all secondary school pupils in Sydney. Art students, under certain regulations, may copy works and enjoy the benefit of a collection of books of reference on art subjects.

Maintenance expenditure on the Gallery was \$119,000 in 1965-66.

LAW AND CRIME

A cardinal principle of the legal system of New South Wales, like that of England on which it is based, is the supremacy of the law, to which all persons are bound to conform. No person may be punished except for a breach of law which has been proved in due course of law in a court before which all persons have equal rights. It excludes the existence of arbitrariness or prerogative on the part of the government or of any exemption of officials or others from obedience to the ordinary law or from the jurisdiction of the ordinary tribunals.

SOURCES OF LAW

The law in force in New South Wales consists of—

- (i) So much of the common law of England and such English statute laws as came into force on the original settlement of the colony in 1788, or was made applicable by Imperial legislation passed in 1828.
- (ii) Acts passed by the Parliament of the State of New South Wales, together with regulations, rules, orders, etc. made thereunder.
- (iii) Acts passed by the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia within the scope of its allotted powers, together with regulations, rules, orders, etc. made thereunder.
- (iv) Imperial law binding New South Wales as part of the British Commonwealth, as part of the Commonwealth of Australia or as a State—subject, since 1931, to the Statute of Westminster. (These relate mainly to external affairs or matters of Imperial concern.)
- (v) Case law. (This consists of judicial decisions of the English, Commonwealth, or State Courts, respectively, and represents an important part of the law in force in New South Wales.)

The scope of Commonwealth legislation is limited to the subjects specified in the Commonwealth Constitution. In some cases Commonwealth powers of legislation are exclusive of, in others concurrent with, those of the State. In all cases of conflict, valid Commonwealth laws override State laws.

THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The characteristic features of the judicial system are:—

- (a) the law is enforceable in public courts ;
- (b) the judiciary is independent of control by the executive ;
- (c) officials concerned with the administration of justice do not enjoy any exemption from law ;
- (d) advocates are admitted to practice by the Supreme Court and are subject to control through the Court.

Administration

In New South Wales the duty of administering laws is allotted to Ministers of the Crown in their respective spheres. As a general rule, an Attorney-General and a Minister of Justice are included amongst the Ministers, but sometimes these offices are combined. There is also a Crown Solicitor—a salaried public servant. A common practice is to have an officer known as Solicitor-General and Assistant Law Officer as a further legal adviser to the Government.

The Attorney-General is the legal adviser of the Government. He is charged with the conduct of business relating to the higher courts (such as Supreme and District Courts), the offices of the Crown Solicitor, Crown Prosecutors, Clerk of the Peace, Public Solicitor, Public Defenders, parliamentary draftsmen, court reporters, and the Adult Probation Service, as well as statute law consolidation and certain Acts, including the Crimes Act, Companies Act, and Real Property Act. He also advises Ministers on questions on which his legal opinion is required, initiates and defends proceedings by and against the State, and determines whether a bill should be found in cases of indictable offences. The grand jury system has not been adopted. The Attorney-General is in the position of a grand jury to find a bill. No person can be put upon his trial for an indictable offence unless a bill has been found, except where an *ex officio* indictment has been filed by the Attorney-General or the Supreme Court has directed an information to be filed.

The Minister of Justice supervises the working of the magistrates' courts and the conduct of gaols and penal establishments. He administers Acts of Parliament relating to justices of the peace, juries, coroners, prisons and prisoners, landlords and tenants, liquor, inebriates, births, deaths, and marriages, and certain licensed trades and callings.

The Courts

The main courts of civil jurisdiction in New South Wales are Courts of Petty Sessions or Small Debts Courts (which deal only with matters of a minor nature), the District Courts (which have jurisdiction limited in point of amount and locality), and the Supreme Court (which has jurisdiction limited only in respect of matters reserved for the original jurisdiction of Federal Courts).

The courts of criminal jurisdiction in the State include Courts of Petty Sessions (which deal summarily with less serious offences), the Courts of Quarter Sessions (which try most of the more serious offences), and the Supreme Court (which tries capital offences, offences which were of a capital nature when capital punishment was virtually abolished in 1955, and other offences of an important public nature).

Apart from these courts of general jurisdiction, the New South Wales judicial system embraces various legal tribunals which deal with special matters—Licensing Courts, Wardens' Courts (Mining), Courts of Marine Inquiry, Land and Valuation Court, Crown Employees' Appeal Board, and, among courts of magisterial rank, Coroners' Courts and Children's Courts. Special jurisdictions are exercised by the Industrial Commission and by the Workers' Compensation Commission. Particular matters arising under the various land laws of the State are dealt with by Local Land Boards. A

Transport Appeal Court, consisting of a District Court Judge, hears appeals from certain decisions of the transport authorities. Jurisdiction to hear disputes arising under the Friendly Societies Act and the Co-operation Act is given to the Registrar under those Acts.

New South Wales, as a State of the Commonwealth, forms part of the Federal judicial system. By the (Commonwealth) Judiciary Act, 1903-1965, the jurisdiction of the High Court is exclusive in regard to certain matters. In regard to other matters, the courts of the State are invested with Federal jurisdiction, subject to conditions stated in that Act.

Appeal lies, in proper cases, from a lower court to a higher court in New South Wales, and from a N.S.W. court to the High Court of Australia and the Privy Council, as described on pages 406 and 407. The Privy Council is the final Court of Appeal.

JUDGES, MAGISTRATES, AND COURT OFFICERS

Judges of the Supreme Court

Judges of the Supreme Court of New South Wales are styled "Justices" and are appointed by Commission of the Governor on the advice of the Executive Council. No person may be appointed Judge of the Supreme Court unless he is a barrister of five years' standing.

A judge of the Supreme Court may be appointed (by Commission of the Governor) to the Court of Appeal, which was established in October, 1965, as a separate division of the Supreme Court. The President of the Court of Appeal and the other Judges of Appeal have seniority, rank, and precedence immediately after the Chief Justice and before other Supreme Court judges and other persons with the status and rights of a puisne judge.

A judge cannot be sued for any act done in the performance of his judicial duties within the scope of his jurisdiction. He holds office "during good behaviour" until the age of seventy years, at a salary fixed by statute. Since April, 1968, the annual salary has been \$21,275 (plus an allowance of \$1,000 per annum) for the Chief Justice, \$20,125 (\$750) for the President of the Court of Appeal, and \$19,550 (\$750) for other judges of the Supreme Court. By these various provisions, the judiciary is rendered independent of the executive, but a judge may be removed from office by the Crown on the address of both Houses of Parliament. A judge, including the Chief Justice, is granted a pension on retirement, the amount of which is dependent on his length of service and salary at retirement. The judge of the Land and Valuation Court is a puisne judge of the Supreme Court, and each member of the Industrial Commission of New South Wales and the Chairman of the Crown Employees' Appeal Board have the same status and rights as such a judge.

Judges of the District Court

A barrister of five years' standing or attorney of seven years' standing may be appointed by the Governor as judge of the District Court to exercise the jurisdiction of the Court in districts allotted by the Governor. District Court judges hold office during ability and good behaviour up to the age of 70 years. They may be removed from office by the Governor for inability or misbehaviour, subject first to appeal to the Governor-in-Council. A judge of any District Court may also act as chairman of any Court of

Quarter Sessions in the State. A judge is granted a pension on retirement, the amount of which is dependent on his length of service and salary at retirement. A judge may not engage in the practice of the legal profession. Members of the Workers' Compensation Commission have the status and rights of a District Court Judge.

Officers of the Courts

Certain ministerial functions are performed by magistrates and justices in addition to their judicial duties, but special officers are appointed for certain purposes in the administration of justice, viz., Crown Prosecutors to act in Criminal Courts in prosecuting persons accused of indictable offences, Clerks of Petty Sessions, the Clerk of the Peace and his deputies to act as Clerks for the Courts of Quarter Sessions, Registrars of the Small Debts and District Courts, and bailiffs.

In connection with the Supreme Court, there are two important officers in addition to those connected with special jurisdiction. These are the Prothonotary and the Sheriff.

The Prothonotary of the Supreme Court is its principal officer in common law and criminal jurisdiction. He or his deputy is empowered under the rules of the court to transact business usually transacted by a judge sitting in chambers, except in respect of matters relating to the liberty of the subject. The Prothonotary acts as registrar of the Court of Appeal, the Court of Criminal Appeal, and the Admiralty Court. The Matrimonial Causes Jurisdiction has its own Registrar who, with the Deputy Registrars, is empowered by the rules of the Court to exercise certain delegated powers formerly performed by the judge of the jurisdiction sitting in chambers.

The office of Sheriff is regulated by the Sheriff Act, 1900-1957. There is a Sheriff and an Under Sheriff. Sheriff's officers are stationed at convenient country centres, where there is a Deputy Sheriff—usually a leading member of the particular centre. The functions of the Sheriff include the enforcement of judgments and execution of writs of the Supreme Court, the summoning and supervision of juries, and administrative arrangements relating to the holding of courts.

Stipendiary Magistrates

Stipendiary magistrates are appointed from among members of the State Public Service, unless the Public Service Board certifies that no member of the service is suitable and available for such office. Persons so appointed must have reached 35 years of age and must be qualified for admission as a barrister or solicitor.

Within the metropolis and the Newcastle, Wollongong, Broken Hill, Bathurst, Richmond, and Windsor districts, the jurisdiction of the Court of Petty Sessions is exercised exclusively by stipendiary magistrates. In other districts of the State, jurisdiction in Petty Sessions is exercised by magistrates wherever convenient, and otherwise by honorary justices in minor cases.

The jurisdiction of magistrates is explained later in connection with Courts of Petty Sessions, and their functions comprise those of Justices of the Peace. In addition, they usually act in country centres as Fair Rents Boards, Special Magistrates in Children's Courts, Visiting Justices to gaols, Mining Wardens, Coroners, and Industrial Magistrates, and exercise delegated jurisdiction under the Liquor Act.

Justices of the Peace

Persons of mature age and good character may be appointed as Justices of the Peace by Commission, under the Grand Seal. The office is honorary, and is held during the pleasure of the Crown. No special qualifications in law are required, but appointees must be persons of standing in the community and must take prescribed oaths. Women became eligible for the office under the Women's Legal Status Act, 1918.

The judicial duties of Justices of the Peace are explained on page 399. Their other duties include the issue of warrants for arrests, issue of summonses, administration of oaths, and certification of documents.

At 31st December, 1967, there were 112,030 Justices of the Peace in New South Wales, of whom 9,058 were women.

JURY SYSTEM

Crimes prosecuted by indictment in the Supreme Court or Courts of Quarter Sessions must be tried before a jury of twelve persons, who find as to the facts of the case, the punishment being determined by the judge. Most civil cases heard in the Supreme Court or a District Court may be tried before a jury of four persons (or of twelve in special cases), and the jury in such cases determines questions of fact and assesses damages; since January, 1966, a jury will not be empanelled in a motor vehicle accident case unless this is specifically requested by one of the parties. The procedure in relation to juries is governed principally by the Jury Act, 1912-1957, and other Acts regulate special cases.

A jurors' list is compiled annually in October for each Jurors' District by the senior police officer of the District. This list is made available for public inspection, and revised in December before a special petty sessions held before a stipendiary magistrate or by two or more justices of the peace.

With certain exceptions, all men entitled to be enrolled as electors for Parliamentary elections are eligible for jury service. Women who submit their names for inclusion in the jury list for certain areas have been eligible to act as jurors since 1952.

The principal exceptions from liability to serve as jurors are foreign subjects who have resided in New South Wales for less than seven years, and certain persons attainted of treason or felony. Persons specially exempted include judges, members of Parliament, certain public officers, certain officers of the public service of the Commonwealth, members of the defence forces, salaried officers of the State public service, clergymen, barristers, solicitors, magistrates, police officers, doctors, dentists, druggists, schoolmasters, certain employees of banks, incapacitated persons, and men above the age of 60 years who claim exemption. Special petty sessions, when summoned to revise jury lists, have authority to exempt any person from jury service on the ground of undue hardship or undue public inconvenience.

The jurors summoned to be available to hear an issue are decided by lot. Accused persons and the Crown each have the right to challenge eight jurors in criminal cases, and twenty in capital or murder cases, without assigning reasons. In empanelling the jury in a civil case, sufficient names are drawn from the ballot box to leave the required number of jurors after each party to the case has struck off names equal to one half of the number to be empanelled.

In criminal cases, the verdict of the jury must be unanimous. Where agreement is not reached within six hours, the jury may be discharged and the accused tried before another jury. In civil cases where a unanimous agreement has not been reached after four hours' deliberation, the decision of three-fourths of the jury shall be taken as the verdict of all; but if, after having remained six hours or upwards in deliberation, three-fourths of the jury do not concur, the jury shall be discharged and the case may be set down for a new trial.

POOR PERSON'S LEGAL EXPENSES

Under the Poor Prisoners' Defence Act, 1907, a person committed for trial for an indictable offence may apply for legal aid. Aid may also be sought where only a committal for sentence is involved and, in the case of certain serious offences, for committal proceedings in Courts of Petty Sessions. If the judge or committing magistrate considers that the person is without adequate means and that such legal aid should be supplied, the Attorney-General arranges for the defence of the accused by one of the three Public Defenders. Defence representation may be continued through courts of appellate jurisdiction.

The Legal Assistance Act, 1943-1964, lays down the conditions on which legal assistance may be granted in civil matters. Assistance may be granted for the commencing, continuing, or defending of proceedings in the Supreme and District Courts, in certain proceedings in Courts of Petty Sessions, and in courts of appellate jurisdiction. The assistance is provided by the Public Solicitor appointed under the Act or (if he is unable to handle all approved applicants for assistance) by private members of the profession who have indicated their willingness to act on assignment.

LEGAL PROFESSION

The legal profession in New South Wales is controlled by rules of the Supreme Court, which prescribe the conditions of entry to the profession, regulate studentships at law, and specify the legal examinations which must be passed prior to admission to practice. Separate boards have been established to govern the admission of barristers and of solicitors. Women are eligible for admission.

By the Legal Practitioners' Act, 1898-1967, provision has been made for the admission of conveyancers as solicitors and the discontinuance of the grant of conveyancers' certificates, for the examination of accounts of solicitors and conveyancers, and for the establishment and administration of a solicitors' fidelity guarantee fund. The fund is maintained from annual contributions from or levies imposed on solicitors. From it may be paid the amount of pecuniary loss suffered by persons as the result of theft or fraudulent misapplication by a solicitor of any moneys or other valuable property entrusted to him.

Any solicitor duly admitted to practice has the right of audience in all courts of New South Wales. The law provides for the hearing of charges of professional misconduct upon the part of solicitors by the Statutory Committee of the Law Society of New South Wales, which has the power to make an order striking off the roll, suspending from practice, or imposing a fine on any solicitor; appeal lies to the Court from an order of the Statutory Committee. Barristers are organised under the New South Wales Bar Association.

Barristers have, in general, no legal right to fees for their services in court, but scales of charges for certain services rendered by solicitors are prescribed by regulation, and in certain instances costs of suits are taxed by an officer of the Supreme Court.

The following table shows the number of members of the legal profession in practice in 1939 and recent years:—

Table 292. Barristers and Solicitors in Practice in N.S.W.

At end of Year	Barristers			Solicitors			Certificated Conveyancers
	Queen's Counsel	Other	Total	Sydney	Other Districts	Total	
1939	28	257	285	1,118	647	1,765	37
1962	70	371	441	1,637	1,077	2,714	6
1963	67	399	466	1,708	1,140	2,848	6
1964	68	409	477	1,727	1,149	2,876	4
1965	62	405	467	1,780	1,207	2,987	4
1966	63	408	471	1,827	1,278	3,105	4
1967	63	419	482	1,924	1,342	3,266	...

SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court of New South Wales was established in 1824 under the Charter of Justice. The various jurisdictions of the Court are Common Law (including Commercial Causes), Equity, Matrimonial Causes (a Federal jurisdiction vested in the Court), Protective, Probate, Admiralty, Land and Valuation, and Criminal.

In civil matters, the Court possesses original jurisdiction (usually exercised by one judge) over all litigious matters arising in the State (except where its jurisdiction is limited by statute), in certain cases where extra-territorial jurisdiction has been conferred, and in Admiralty. The Court's appellate jurisdiction in civil matters was formerly exercised by a "full court" of three judges, but is now exercised by the Court of Appeal, established as a separate division of the Supreme Court in October, 1965.

In criminal matters, the Supreme Court's original jurisdiction is exercised by the Central Criminal Court or the Supreme Court on Circuit (presided over by a single judge), and its appellate jurisdiction is exercised by the Court of Criminal Appeal (constituted by three or more Supreme Court judges).

The procedure and practice of the Supreme Court are defined by statute or regulated by rules made by any three or more judges. The Court has power at common law to restrain inferior courts which act in excess of their jurisdiction, and to grant mandamus to enforce a legal right. The admission to practice of barristers and solicitors is controlled, and their conduct is supervised, by the Court of Appeal.

The jurisdictions of the Supreme Court are exercised by a Chief Justice, the President of the Court of Appeal, and (in August, 1968) 6 other Judges of Appeal and 22 Puisne Judges. The civil jurisdictions of the Court are described in the following pages and information regarding its criminal jurisdiction is given on page 392; particulars of the Court of Appeal (for civil matters) are given on page 406, and of the Court of Criminal Appeal on page 407.

Common Law Jurisdiction

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court at Common Law extends to cases not falling within any other jurisdiction. Actions are tried usually in the first instance in sittings at *nisi prius*, before one judge and a jury of four (or of twelve in special cases). A jury may be dispensed with by consent of both parties and under statutes governing certain cases. A judge may sit "in chambers" to deal with questions not requiring to be argued in court.

Particulars of the transactions in the Common Law Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in recent years are given in the next table. The difference between the number of cases originating and the number of judgments signed illustrates the extent to which cases are not proceeded with to a judgment, and the difference between the number of judgments signed and the number of cases tried illustrates the extent to which cases are determined without coming to a trial.

Table 293. Common Law Jurisdiction

Year	Cases Originating	Cases Set Down for Trial, but Settled or Not Proceeded with	Cases Tried				Judgments Signed
			Verdict for Plaintiff	Verdict for Defendant	Non-suits, etc.	Total	
1962	12,975	2,420†	415	59	3	477	5,538
1963	11,725	2,850†	381	69	3	453	4,466
1964	11,988	2,440†	369	80	10	459	4,479
1965	12,832	1,894	423	58	7	488	3,988
1966	11,570	1,904	559	75	20	654	*
1967	11,044	1,776	498	36	12	546	*

* Not available.

† Revised.

Equity Jurisdiction

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in Equity (which includes infancy) is exercised by the Chief Judge in Equity, or by any other Judge of the Supreme Court sitting in Equity. The procedure of the Court is governed by the Equity Act, 1901, and subsidiary rules. The jurisdiction extends to granting equitable relief by enforcing rights not recognised at Common Law and by special remedies such as the issue of injunctions, writs for specific performance, and a jurisdiction in infancy. In making binding declarations of right, the Court may obtain the assistance of specialists such as actuaries, engineers, or other persons. In deciding legal rights incidental to its cases, it exercises all the powers of the Common Law jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and may award damages in certain cases.

The Master in Equity performs many judicial functions and, when directed by the Court, determines certain matters such as conducting inquiries, taking accounts, etc. The Deputy Master, who is also Registrar of the Court, is responsible to the Master for the administration of the Equity Office and for the settlement and passing of decrees and orders of the Court.

The transactions in Equity during the year ended 30th June, 1967, included 55 decrees, 2,793 orders on motions and petitions, and 654 orders by Judge in Chambers.

Jurisdiction in Matrimonial Causes (Divorce)

Jurisdiction in matrimonial causes was first conferred on the Supreme Court by the Matrimonial Causes Act passed by the State Parliament in 1873. Previously, marriages could be dissolved in New South Wales only by special Act of Parliament.

The State legislation being administered by the Court was superseded by the Matrimonial Causes Act which was passed by the Commonwealth Parliament in 1959 and which came into operation on 1st February, 1961. The forms and grounds of relief under the State legislation are summarised on page 628 of Year Book No. 56. Where a matrimonial cause had been instituted under State legislation but not completed before 1st February, 1961, the transitional provisions of the 1959 Act gave petitioners the advantages of the new Act without detracting from their position under the former legislation.

The (Commonwealth) Matrimonial Causes Act provided a uniform law throughout Australia with respect to dissolution of marriage and other matrimonial causes. The Supreme Courts of the Australian States and Territories were invested with jurisdiction to hear and determine causes under the Act.

The forms of relief granted under the Commonwealth legislation are dissolution of marriage, judicial separation, nullity of marriage, jactitation of marriage, and decrees for restitution of conjugal rights. Orders may be made for the custody of children, the provision of maintenance, damages, legal costs, and property settlement.

Under the Commonwealth legislation, a decree for dissolution of marriage is in the first instance a decree nisi. In general, a decree nisi automatically becomes absolute at the expiration of three months, unless in the meantime it has been rescinded or appeal proceedings have been instituted, or unless there are children of the marriage under 16 years of age. Where there are children under 16 years of age (and, in special circumstances, above this age), a decree nisi cannot in general become absolute until the Court is satisfied that proper arrangements have been made for the children's welfare.

The Commonwealth Act provides that a court in which a matrimonial cause has been instituted must consider the possibility of reconciliation of the parties and may take action to endeavour to effect a reconciliation. Financial assistance may be granted in terms of the Act to approved marriage guidance organisations.

The grounds on which a dissolution of marriage may be granted under the Commonwealth legislation are: adultery, desertion for two years or more; wilful refusal to consummate the marriage; habitual cruelty for one year or more; rape, sodomy, or bestiality; habitual drunkenness and/or intoxication by drugs for two years or more; frequent convictions for crime and failure to support (wife's petition only); imprisonment for at least three years and under sentence for at least five years; conviction for attempting to murder or inflict bodily harm on the petitioner; failure for at least two years to pay maintenance; failure for at least one year to comply with a decree for restitution of conjugal rights; insanity; separation for five years or more, with no reasonable likelihood of cohabitation being resumed; and presumption of death.

With two exceptions (separation and presumption of death), the grounds on which a decree of judicial separation may be granted are the same as for dissolution of marriage.

The principal grounds on which a marriage may be nullified are: bigamy; marriage within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity; want of consent through mental incapacity, mistake, fraud, or duress; breach of an essential provision in the law under which the marriage took place; the nonage of either of the parties; incapacity to consummate the marriage; and mental deficiency of either of the parties to the marriage.

Particulars of the petitions lodged and decrees granted in matrimonial causes in 1939 and recent years are shown in the following table:—

Table 294. Matrimonial Causes: Petitions Lodged and Decrees Granted

Petition or Decree for—	1939	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
PETITIONS							
<i>Dissolution of Marriage—</i>							
Husband as Petitioner	879	1,723	1,716	1,748	1,722	1,821	1,964
Wife as Petitioner	1,052	2,369	2,623	2,736	2,957	3,071	3,463
Total	1,931	4,092	4,339	4,484	4,679	4,892	5,427
<i>Nullity of Marriage—</i>							
Husband as Petitioner	} 11 {	8	5	8	3	11	9
Wife as Petitioner		13	13	9	17	16	19
Total	11	21	18	17	20	27	28
<i>Dissolution or Nullity—</i>							
Husband as Petitioner .. ..	...	...	1	...	2	3	3
Wife as Petitioner .. ..	...	...	4	3	1	3	1
Total .. ..	...	...	5	3	3	6	4
<i>Judicial Separation—</i>							
Husband as Petitioner	} 31 {	1	...	...	...	...	...
Wife as Petitioner		9	8	13	4	13	13
Total	31	10	8	13	4	13	13
<i>Restitution of Conjugal Rights—</i>							
Husband as Petitioner	256	29	30	24	23	19	23
Wife as Petitioner	141	8	11	3	9	6	5
Total	397	37	41	27	32	25	28
DECREES GRANTED							
<i>Dissolution of Marriage*</i> —							
Husband as Petitioner	665	1,389	1,364	1,221§	1,348	1,697	1,720
Wife as Petitioner	875	1,724	1,929	1,803§	2,092	2,818	2,835¶
Total†	1,540	3,113	3,293	3,024	3,440	4,515	4,555
<i>Nullity of Marriage†</i> —							
Husband as Petitioner	1	4§	2§	3	3	6	3
Wife as Petitioner	4	14§	9§	11	11	13	14
Total	5	18§	11§	14	14	19	17
<i>Judicial Separation—</i>							
Husband as Petitioner	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wife as Petitioner	7	...	...	3	1	4	2
Total	8	...	...	3	1	4	2
<i>Restitution of Conjugal Rights—</i>							
Husband as Petitioner	} 301 {	11	2	1	6	4	2
Wife as Petitioner		2	2	...	2	1	1
Total	301	13	4	1	8	5	3

* Decrees absolute granted.

† Includes decrees absolute granted (822 in 1962, 315 in 1963, 170 in 1964, 88 in 1965, 41 in 1966, and 34 in 1967) in respect of petitions lodged under the superseded State legislation.

‡ Final decrees granted.

¶ Includes one decree absolute granted to both husband and wife.

§ Revised.

The grounds for dissolution of marriage in cases where decrees were made absolute in recent years are shown in the next table:—

Table 295. Dissolution of Marriage*: Grounds of Decree and Sex of Petitioner

Grounds of Decree	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
HUSBAND AS PETITIONER						
Adultery	390	409	352	396	451	461
Adultery and Cruelty	1	...	...	...	...	1
Cruelty	3	6	9	7	12	15
Cruelty and Drunkenness	3	1	2	2	2	1
Desertion	680	642	548	621	873	830
Desertion and—						
Adultery	16	11	18	21	25	33
Cruelty	1	1	3	2	1	3
Drunkenness	2	2	1	1	...	2
Separation	20	15	29	16	11	13
Other Grounds	3	1	2	3	1	1
Drunkenness	7	5	4	10	6	11
Insanity	22	7	4	9	2	3
Refusal to Consummate	5	2	9	6	7	6
Restitution Decree—Non-compliance	32	27	8	9	2	3
Separation	202	233	224	241	299	333
Other Grounds	2	2	8	4	5	4
Total, All Grounds	1,389	1,364	1,221	1,348	1,697	1,720
WIFE AS PETITIONER						
Adultery	255	304	307	363	431	461
Adultery and Cruelty	1	2	4	2	4	6
Cruelty	111	117	127	179	238	319
Cruelty and Drunkenness	50	39	39	53	73	94
Desertion	913	1,016	875	953	1,386	1,308
Desertion and—						
Adultery	14	10	9	28	31	24
Cruelty	13	21	27	25	26	36
Drunkenness	11	8	6	16	17	15
Separation	37	21	41	45	27	19
Other Grounds	11	6	12	12	15	20
Drunkenness	39	43	28	45	65	64
Frequent Convictions	13	7	3	10	9	4
Insanity	8	6	1	...	3	2
Refusal to Consummate	3	4	5	3	7	9
Restitution Decree—Non-compliance	25	11	7	4	4	1
Separation	212	308	291	340	470	436
Other Grounds	8	6	21	14	12	16
Total, All Grounds	1,724	1,929	1,803	2,092	2,818	2,834
ALL PETITIONERS						
Adultery	645	713	659	759	882	923†
Adultery and Cruelty	2	2	4	2	4	7
Cruelty	114	123	136	186	250	334
Cruelty and Drunkenness	53	40	41	55	75	95
Desertion	1,593	1,658	1,423	1,574	2,259	2,138
Desertion and—						
Adultery	30	21	27	49	56	57
Cruelty	14	22	30	27	27	39
Drunkenness	13	10	7	17	17	17
Separation	57	36	70	61	38	32
Other Grounds	14	7	14	15	16	21
Drunkenness	46	48	32	55	71	75
Frequent Convictions	13	7	3	10	9	4
Insanity	30	13	5	9	5	5
Refusal to Consummate	8	6	14	9	14	15
Restitution Decree—Non-compliance	57	38	15	13	6	4
Separation	414	541	515	581	769	769
Other Grounds	10	8	29	18	17	20
Total, All Grounds	3,113	3,293	3,024	3,440	4,515	4,555†

* Decrees absolute granted.

† Includes one decree absolute granted to both husband and wife.

Desertion has been the principal ground on which decrees for dissolution of marriage are granted, and in 1967 was the ground for 47 per cent.

of the total decrees made absolute. Adultery usually ranks next in importance, and accounted for 20 per cent. of the decrees in 1967. Separation for five years or more, a new ground provided by the Commonwealth legislation, has risen in importance, and in 1967 accounted for 17 per cent. of the decrees for dissolution of marriage; on the other hand, non-compliance with a decree for restitution of conjugal rights was the ground for 12 per cent. of the decrees in 1960, but less than 1 per cent. in 1967.

The majority of decrees for dissolution of marriage are granted on the petition of wives; in 1967, the proportion of wives was 62 per cent. Wives are more numerous than husbands as petitioners in cases of desertion, separation, cruelty, and drunkenness, but husbands are usually more numerous as petitioners on grounds of adultery.

The ages at marriage of persons granted a decree absolute for dissolution of marriage in 1967 are shown below:—

Table 296. Dissolution of Marriage*, 1967: Ages of Parties at Time of Marriage

Age of Husband at Marriage (years)	Age of Wife at Marriage (years)								Husbands	
	Under 18	18 to 20	21 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 or more	Not Stated	Total	Per cent.
Under 18	24	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	32	1
18 to 20	201	318	92	10	...	2	...	...	623	13
21 to 24	189	823	691	118	15	5	...	...	1,842	40
25 to 29	41	296	478	266	68	10	4	...	1,163	26
30 to 34	8	66	134	108	88	22	11	...	437	10
35 to 39	1	13	43	50	46	36	13	...	202	4
40 or more	2	7	20	27	32	54	114	...	256	6
Not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wives—Total	466	1,528	1,460	580	249	129	143	...	4,555	...
Per cent.	10	33	33	13	5	3	3	...	...	100

* Decrees absolute granted.

Forty-four per cent. of the wives and 14 per cent. of the husbands granted a decree absolute for dissolution of marriage in 1967 were under 21 years of age at marriage, and 76 per cent. of the wives and 55 per cent. of the husbands were under 25 years of age. These proportions vary little from year to year.

The ages of the same parties at the times the decrees nisi for dissolution of marriage were made absolute are shown in the next table:—

Table 297. Dissolution of Marriage*, 1967: Ages of Parties at Time of Dissolution of Marriage

Age of Husband (years)	Age of Wife (years)									Husbands	
	Under 25	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 54	55 or more	Not Stated	Total	Per cent.
Under 25	103	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	3
25 to 29	230	324	30	6	3	...	...	...	...	593	13
30 to 34	42	308	307	47	7	1	...	...	...	713	16
35 to 39	5	101	272	294	54	11	5	...	...	742	16
40 to 44	4	20	84	280	309	66	9	2	...	774	17
45 to 49	1	5	20	74	237	244	56	7	...	644	14
50 to 54	1	1	12	19	82	152	157	38	...	462	10
55 or more	...	1	3	10	30	80	147	244	...	515	11
Not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wives—Total	386	769	728	730	722	554	374	292	...	4,555	...
Per cent.	8	17	16	16	16	12	8	7	...	...	100

* Decrees absolute granted.

Particulars of the duration and number of children of the marriage in cases in which decrees for dissolution of marriage were made absolute in the last four years are shown below:—

Table 298. Dissolution of Marriage*: Duration of Marriage and Number of Children of Marriage

Duration of Marriage†	Dissolutions of Marriage				Children of Marriage‡	Dissolutions of Marriage			
	1964	1965	1966	1967		1964	1965	1966	1967
Years									
Under 5	210	262	411	295	0	1,143	1,267	1,677	1,613
5 to 9	787	904	1,245	1,198	1	810	896	1,169	1,189
10 to 14	660	710	862	920	2	636	753	975	1,024
15 to 19	541	613	788	780	3	292	328	433	453
20 to 29	598	711	910	1,074	4	97	124	164	191
30 or more	228	240	299	288	5 or more	46	72	97	85
Total	3,024	3,440	4,515	4,555	Total	3,024	3,440	4,515	4,555

* Decrees absolute granted.

† The interval between the date of marriage, and the date the decree nisi for dissolution of marriage was made absolute.

‡ The number of children recorded on petitions lodged. Petitions lodged under the superseded State legislation showed all children born to the marriage, irrespective of their age and whether living or dead at the time of the petition; those lodged under the 1959 Commonwealth Act show the living children (including adopted children) of the marriage under 21 years of age, and any other children (including adopted children) of either the husband or the wife who are under 21 years of age and who are ordinarily members of the household.

Of the persons granted a decree absolute of dissolution of marriage in 1967, 21 per cent. were married in a civil ceremony, and 79 per cent. (including Church of England 37 per cent. and Roman Catholic 17 per cent.) in ceremonies conducted by ministers of religion.

Protective Jurisdiction

The Supreme Court in its Protective Jurisdiction is constituted, except on appeal, by the Chief Judge in Equity or by any other judge sitting for him during his absence or illness or at his request. In respect of the administration of estates, the jurisdiction may be exercised by the Master and the Deputy Master in the Protective Jurisdiction.

The affairs of patients admitted to psychiatric hospitals in terms of the Mental Health Act are controlled and administered under the Act (in the case of a voluntary patient, only on the written request of the patient) by the Master in the Protective Jurisdiction. The affairs of other persons who are mentally ill and incapable of managing their own affairs, or who are incapable of managing their affairs because of mental infirmity arising from disease or age, are administered by committees or managers subject to the order and direction of the Court constituted by the Master.

The trust funds under the control of the Master amounted to \$8,233,000 at 30th June, 1967. In addition, there were assets of considerable value in the form of scrip, real estate, etc.

Probate Jurisdiction

The Supreme Court in its Probate Jurisdiction is the only authority in New South Wales competent to grant probate of the will, or administration of the estate, of any deceased person who leaves real or personal property in the State. Pending a grant of probate or administration, all property of the deceased person is vested in the Public Trustee and, with a few

exceptions, the property cannot be dealt with in any way until a grant has been obtained. The court will not issue a grant until an inventory of the estate has been filed and death duty paid.

The powers of the Court are exercised by the Probate Judge and the Registrar. The latter deals with all applications for probate and administration where there is no contention, all matters regarding the filing of accounts by executors and administrators (including the allowance to them of commission for their services), and any other matters prescribed by the rules or directed by the Judge. At the request of any interested person, or in cases of doubt or difficulty, the Registrar is required to refer the matter to the Judge sitting in open court, usually without a jury. Where estates are less than \$2,000 in value, probate or letters of administration may be granted on personal application to the Registrar, without the intervention of a solicitor.

The records of the Court are available for public inspection, and copies of wills and other documents may be obtained.

The number and value of estates dealt with in recent years are shown in the next table. The values represent the gross value of estates, including those not subject to duty and those dealt with by the Public Trustee. In some cases, probate or letters of administration are taken out a second time, and such estates are duplicated in the figures.

Table 299. Probate Jurisdiction

Year	Probates Granted		Letters of Administration Granted		Total Estates Dealt With	
	Number of Estates	Gross Value of Estates	Number of Estates	Gross Value of Estates	Number of Estates	Gross Value of Estates
		\$ thous.		\$ thous.		\$ thous.
1962	13,824	265,537	3,129	22,888	16,953	288,424
1963	13,764	242,978	3,043	35,247	16,807	278,225
1964	14,420	297,817	3,405	24,228	17,825	322,045
1965	14,854	307,692	3,464	27,743	18,318	335,435
1966	16,013	349,127	2,754	20,771	18,767	369,898
1967	17,109	379,658	2,855	26,522	19,964	406,179

Admiralty Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction as a Colonial Court of Admiralty was conferred on the Supreme Court of New South Wales in 1911. The (Imperial) Prize Act, 1939, extends to Australia, and prize rules were promulgated in 1939.

Land and Valuation Court

The Land Court of Appeal, established originally in 1889, was reconstituted in 1921 as the Land and Valuation Court. This court is presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court; he may sit as an open court at such places as he determines, and, in certain circumstances, with two assessors in an advisory capacity. The procedure of the court is governed by rules made by the Judge, who also exercises powers over witnesses and the production of evidence similar to those of a Judge in the Supreme Court. On

questions of fact the decisions of the Judge are final, but appeal may be made to the Court of Appeal division of the Supreme Court against his decision on points of law.

The Court determines claims for compensation arising out of the resumption of land by public authorities, the execution of authorised works, or the operation of town and country planning schemes; it also hears appeals from the decisions of local government authorities under these planning schemes. The Court determines questions of law referred by way of stated case by the Board of Subdivision Appeals (applications for the opening of new public roads or the subdivision of land), or by the Cumberland, Newcastle, and Wollongong Board of Appeal or the Country Board of Appeal (applications for the erection of buildings). The Court hears appeals against the determinations of local land boards (under the Crown Lands Act, the Pastures Protection Act, the Closer Settlement Act, the Irrigation Act, and kindred Acts), and it also hears objections to the decisions of rating authorities (where a valuation exceeds \$10,000), valuation boards of review (under the Valuation of Land Act), and certain other authorities set up under various Acts and empowered to decide questions of compensation or liability under these Acts.

HIGHER CRIMINAL COURTS

The higher courts of criminal jurisdiction consist of the Central Criminal Court (which sits in Sydney and is presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court), the Supreme Court on circuit, and Courts of Quarter Sessions (held at important centres throughout the State, each presided over by a Judge of the District Court as chairman of Quarter Sessions). These courts deal with indictable offences, which are the more serious criminal cases. Capital offences, and offences which were of a capital nature when capital punishment was virtually abolished in 1955, may be tried only before the Central Criminal Court, which exercises the criminal jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, or before the Supreme Court on Circuit.

All persons committed for trial on an indictable offence (other than those who have pleaded guilty before a magistrate and have been committed to a higher criminal court for sentence) must be tried before a judge with a jury of twelve selected from a panel of jurors chosen by lot by the sheriff from the jury list. The question of the guilt or innocence of the accused is determined by the jury after direction by the presiding judge as to the law and the facts proved by evidence, and the verdict must be unanimous. If unanimity is not reached within six hours, the jury may be discharged and the accused may be tried before another jury.

Indictable offences against Commonwealth law are tried before these courts.

Central Criminal Court and Supreme Court on Circuit

The Central Criminal Court exercises the criminal jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in Sydney, and a Judge of the Supreme Court presides at sittings of the Supreme Court in circuit towns. Capital offences, the more serious indictable offences committed in the metropolitan area, and offences which may not be tried conveniently at Quarter Sessions or at sittings of

the Supreme Court in the country, are usually tried at the Central Criminal Court. Appeal from these courts lies to the Court of Criminal Appeal, consisting of three or more Judges of the Supreme Court and, in proper cases, to the High Court of Australia or the Privy Council. A Judge of the Supreme Court sitting in Sydney or at circuit towns may act as a Court of Gaol Delivery, to hear and determine the cases of untried prisoners upon returns of such prisoners supplied by the gaolers of the State under rules of the Court.

Courts of Quarter Sessions

These courts are held at times and places appointed by the Governor-in-Council, in districts which coincide with those of District Courts. In 1967, 53 places were appointed, courts being held usually prior to District Court sittings, from two to six times a year in country centres, but ten times in both Sydney and Parramatta, seven times in Newcastle, and six times in Wollongong.

In addition to exercising their original jurisdiction, the courts hear appeals from Courts of Petty Sessions and certain appeals from other courts (e.g., Licensing Courts). Appeals from Quarter Sessions or sittings of the Supreme Court by persons convicted on indictment are heard by the Court of Criminal Appeal.

Cases before Higher Criminal Courts

Trials of accused persons in higher criminal courts take place on indictment by the Attorney-General, usually after magisterial inquiry into the sufficiency of evidence for such trials, and the question of guilt is decided by a jury of laymen.

The following table shows the number of distinct persons tried, the number of distinct persons convicted, and the number found not guilty (on any charge) in 1939 and recent years before Courts of Quarter sessions, sittings of the Supreme Court at circuit towns, and the Central Criminal Court.

Table 300. Higher Criminal Courts: Distinct Persons Tried and Convicted

Year	Persons Tried	Not Guilty	Convicted				
			Offences Against the Person	Offences Against Property	Other Offences	Total Persons Convicted	
						Number	Per 10,000 of Population
1938-39*	1,173	369	225	576	3	804	2.94
1961	2,879	167	746	1,943	23	2,712	6.93
1962	2,692	179	623	1,874	16	2,513	6.31
1963	3,056	149	676	2,203	28	2,907	7.18
1964	2,898	209	733	1,936	20	2,689	6.52
1965	3,102	202	803	2,071	26	2,900	6.94
1966	3,428	227	826	2,352	23	3,201	7.50
1967	3,317	191	854	2,237	35	3,126	7.25
1967—							
Males	3,211	182	822	2,175	32	3,029	14.01
Females	106	9	32	62	3	97	0.45

* Year ended 30th June.

Details in respect of a person committed for trial (or sentence) in a case before a higher criminal court are included in the statistics for the year in which the final outcome in respect of that person became known—i.e., the year in which the person was acquitted or sentenced, or, if an appeal was lodged, the year in which the outcome of the appeal became known. In Table 300 and following tables, persons who were tried for more than one offence during a particular year have been counted once only in respect of that year—and where classified according to offence have been allocated to the most serious offence for which they were convicted.

The next table shows the number of distinct persons convicted in higher criminal courts, classified according to the principal offence, in 1938-39 and the last five years:—

Table 301. Higher Criminal Courts: Convictions, by Principal Offence

Offence	1938-39*	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Against the Person—						
Murder	6	15	25	24	15	15
Manslaughter (excl. driving offences) ..	4	12	13	25	17	21
Malicious Wounding—						
With Intent to Murder	4	4	8	3	7	3
Other	†	36	45	39	44	54
Abortion	7	2	3	5	1	1
Robbery	37	47	82	107	115	143
Sexual and Unnatural Offences—						
Rape	2	23	44	13	13	35
Carnal Knowledge	48	162	177	204	216	221
Other Offences against Females	26	103	111	110	107	83
Indecent Assault on a Male	26	118	69	70	64	62
Other Unnatural Offences	26	26	17	18	20	11
Bigamy and Offences relating to						
Marriage	19	16	25	17	22	8
Assault: Occasioning Actual Bodily Harm	†	56	42	45	72	81
Other	28	22	27	50	48	56
Driving Offences	†	24	31	58	57	43
Other	44	10	14	15	8	17
Total, Against the Person	225	676	733	803	826	854
Against Property—						
Break, Enter, and Steal	374	1,247	1,113	1,193	1,365	1,281
Larceny	†	642	537	598	654	604
Embezzlement and Fraudulent Mis-						
appropriation	†	125	100	103	105	101
Receiving Stolen Goods	44	44	56	53	88	117
False Pretences	†	75	83	75	83	67
Forgery and Currency Offences	19	35	13	21	23	24
Other	139	35	34	28	34	43
Total, Against Property	576	2,203	1,936	2,071	2,352	2,237
Other Offences	3	28	20	26	23	35
Total Offences	804	2,907	2,689	2,900	3,201	3,126

* Year ended 30th June.

† Not available; included in "Other".

The most numerous offences against property are breaking, entering, and stealing, and various types of larceny; in the case of offences against the person, the most numerous are sexual offences against females, robberies, assault, and unnatural offences.

The next table shows the ages of distinct persons convicted in the higher criminal courts in the last six years:—

Table 302. Higher Criminal Courts: Ages of Distinct Persons Convicted

Year	Age Group (years)								Total
	Under 21	21-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60 or more	
1962	815	523	362	306	214	196	72	25	2,513
1963	948	574	419	313	251	286	83	33	2,907
1964	1,056	555	324	235	206	209	67	37	2,689
1965	1,083	595	364	265	237	231	89	36	2,900
1966	1,212	690	473	261	222	234	73	36	3,201
1967	1,175	705	468	254	175	247	74	28	3,126
1967— Males	1,147	679	453	243	171	237	71	28	3,029
Females	28	26	15	11	4	10	3	...	97

Of the total distinct persons convicted in 1967, 38 per cent. were under 21 years of age, 23 per cent. between 21 and 24 years, 15 per cent. between 25 and 29 years, and 25 per cent. were aged 30 years or more.

Particulars of the ages of distinct persons convicted in 1967 for each of the principal offences are given in the following table:—

Table 303. Higher Criminal Courts: Ages and Offences of Distinct Persons Convicted, 1967

Offence	Age Group (years)						
	Under 21	21-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 or more	Total
Against the Person—							
Murder	2	3	2	2	1	5	15
Manslaughter (excl. driving offences) ..	8	2	5	4	...	2	21
Malicious Wounding—							
With Intent to Murder	2	...	...	1	...	...	3
Other	6	10	8	6	8	16	54
Robbery	72	32	15	12	5	7	143
Sexual and Unnatural Offences—							
Rape	22	11	2	...	...	...	35
Other Offences against Females ..	169	49	26	14	15	31	304
Unnatural Offences	6	11	9	13	11	23	73
Bigamy and Offences relating to Marriage	...	...	3	1	...	4	8
Assault—							
Occasioning Actual Bodily Harm ..	29	16	9	10	1	16	81
Other	16	15	16	4	1	4	56
Driving Offences	10	9	6	2	4	12	43
Other.. .. .	2	3	5	2	...	6	18
Total, Against the Person	344	161	106	71	46	126	854
Against Property—							
Break, Enter, and Steal	466	318	224	100	66	107	1,281
Larceny	304	137	71	39	24	29	604
Embezzlement and Fraudulent							
Misappropriation	5	13	18	15	14	36	101
Receiving Stolen Goods	30	32	20	7	8	20	117
False Pretences	6	14	14	10	10	13	67
Forgery and Currency Offences ..	3	7	2	4	2	6	24
Other.. .. .	12	14	6	4	3	4	43
Total, Against Property	826	535	355	179	127	215	2,237
Other Offences	5	9	7	4	2	8	35
Total, All Offences	1,175	705	468	254	175	349	3,126

Criminal Injuries Compensation

In terms of the Criminal Injuries Compensation Act, 1967, where a person has sustained injuries as a result of a criminal offence and payment of compensation awarded by a court is not forthcoming from the offender (or the accused person in the case has been found not guilty and a certificate has been obtained from the court stating the amount of compensation that would have been awarded), the aggrieved person may apply for payment from Consolidated Revenue for amounts in excess of \$100. Where no person has been charged in connection with the offence, an ex-gratia payment may be made to the aggrieved person after consideration by the Attorney-General of a police report about the offence.

DISTRICT COURTS

District Courts have been in existence in New South Wales since 1858 as intermediaries between the Small Debts Courts and the Supreme Court. They are presided over by judges whose jurisdiction is defined in the District Courts Act, 1912-1965. Sittings are held at places and times appointed by the Governor-in-Council. The courts sit at intervals during ten months of the year in Sydney, and two or more times per year in important country towns. A registrar and other officers are attached to each court. At the close of 1967, there were 71 district courts and 26 district court judges.

Ordinarily, cases are heard by a judge sitting alone, but a jury may be empanelled by direction of the judge, or upon demand by either plaintiff or defendant, in any case where the amount claimed exceeds \$100. The jurisdiction of the Court extends over issues in equity, probate, and matrimonial causes remitted by the Supreme Court, and over those actions cognisable on the common law side of the Supreme Court in which the property sought to be recovered, or the amount claimed, does not exceed \$6,000 (or \$400 where a title to land is involved).

The findings of the District Court are intended to be final, but in certain instances new trials may be granted and appeals may be made to the Court of Appeal division of the Supreme Court.

Particulars of cases tried, and of consent and default judgments, in District Courts in their original jurisdiction during the last six years are given in the following table:—

Table 304. District Courts: Cases

Year	Cases Tried					Other Judgments		Cases Awaiting Trial at end of Year ¶
	Verdict for Plaintiff	Verdict for Defendant	Other Findings *	Total		Consent †	Default ‡	
				By Jury	Without Jury			
1962	5,055	496	117	381	5,287	5,306	37,466	14,899
1963	6,327	638	79	358	6,686	5,505	36,691	12,783
1964	6,059	594	55	355	6,353	5,158	41,671	12,314
1965	6,779	441	44	301	6,963	4,491	40,762	14,946
1966	4,146	320	57	430	4,093	4,088	48,587	10,359
1967	3,792	418	32	559	3,683	4,603	45,955	12,194

* Includes non-suit, no jurisdiction, and disagreement by jury.

† Private agreements in litigation cases, which are registered by the Court.

‡ Judgments for the plaintiff in debt collection cases by default, confession, or agreement.

¶ Defended litigation cases which are awaiting hearing or awaiting further action before being set down for hearing.

In addition to the cases covered by the foregoing table, District Courts undertake a considerable amount of work under various Acts.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION COMMISSION

A special and exclusive jurisdiction has been conferred on the Workers' Compensation Commission of New South Wales to examine and determine questions arising under the Workers' Compensation Act, for which purpose it has certain of the powers of a Royal Commission. The Commission is a body corporate and consists of a chairman and six other members appointed from barristers of more than five years' standing. All have the same status, salary, pension rights, and tenure of office as District Court judges. Each judge sits alone and exercises the jurisdiction, powers and authorities of the Commission. The sittings are arranged by the chairman, who is also the permanent head of the staff of the Commission. Under certain conditions, an acting judge may be appointed.

The chairman of the Commission is also chairman of the Insurance Premiums Committee, which fixes workers' compensation insurance premium rates, administers the workers' compensation Fixed Loss Ratio Scheme, and levies and collects contributions from insurers and self-insurers for purposes of the Silicosis Compensation Fund.

The Commission may appoint qualified medical practitioners to be medical referees, and may obtain medical reports from a referee or a medical board consisting of two or more referees.

The determinations of the Commission on matters of fact are final and may not be challenged in any court. Appeal by way of a case stated on questions of law lies to the Court of Appeal division of the Supreme Court, and from that Court to the High Court of Australia and the Privy Council. The Commission is required to furnish workers and employers with information as to their rights and liabilities under the Workers' Compensation Act, and to endeavour to bring parties to agreement and to avoid litigation. This work is carried out by its Conciliation and Information Bureau under the supervision of the Commission's Registrar as Conciliator. No charge is made for these services. In practice, 98 per cent. of claims for compensation are settled by agreement, those contested before the Commission laying down the principles on which the majority of such settlements are based.

The cost of the Commission's administration is borne by a fund, for which contributions are levied by the Commission, under statutory authority, both on insurers who undertake the liability to pay compensation and on self-insurers.

Further particulars relating to compensation are given in the chapter "Employment".

COURTS OF MARINE INQUIRY

Cases of shipwreck or casualty to British vessels, or the detention of any ships alleged to be unseaworthy, and charges of misconduct against officers of British vessels arising on or near the coast of New South Wales, or on any ship registered at or proceeding to any port therein, are heard by one or more authorised Judges of the District Court or Stipendiary Magistrates

sitting with two or more assessors as a Court of Marine Inquiry. The proceedings of the Court are governed by the Navigation Acts of the State and Commonwealth. Appeal lies from a Court of Marine Inquiry to the Court of Appeal division of the Supreme Court.

STATE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNALS

The State system of industrial arbitration has undergone fundamental changes since its inception in 1901. Its present basis is the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940-1967.

The chief industrial tribunal is the Industrial Commission of New South Wales. The Commission comprises a President and not more than eleven other members, each of whom has the same status and rights as a puisne judge of the Supreme Court and must have been, on appointment, a judge of the Supreme Court or the District Court, a barrister of at least five years' standing, or a solicitor of at least seven years' standing. A maximum of three other members may be appointed temporarily.

The Industrial Commission may exercise all the powers conferred on the subsidiary tribunals described below and certain other powers which belong to it alone. It may determine any widely defined "industrial matter", make awards fixing rates of pay and working conditions, adjudicate in cases of illegal strikes or lockouts or unlawful dismissals, investigate union ballots when irregularities are alleged, and hear appeals from determinations of the subsidiary tribunals. The Commission is charged with endeavouring to settle industrial matters by means of conciliation, and may summon persons to a compulsory conference.

Certain specified matters—including questions of jurisdiction referred by a single member or a subsidiary tribunal, appeals regarding a single member's jurisdiction or against industrial magistrates' decisions, proceedings for penalties in respect of illegal strikes or lockouts, proceedings involving cancellation of union registration, and matters referred by the Minister for Labour and Industry—must be dealt with by the Commission in Court Session, which comprises at least three members chosen by the President. The Commission in Court Session may, however, delegate its power in these matters to a single member of the Commission. In other matters, the jurisdiction, power, and authority of the Commission are exercisable by a single member, and there is no appeal from his findings unless a question of jurisdiction is involved.

Conciliation Committees, comprising a Conciliation Commissioner (as chairman) and an equal number of representatives of employers and employees, are established for particular industries or callings on the recommendation of the Industrial Commission. A Committee has power to enquire into industrial matters in its particular industries or callings and, on reference or application, to make orders or awards prescribing rates of wages and other conditions of employment for the industries or callings. Where an industrial dispute has occurred or is likely to occur, a Conciliation Commissioner may call a compulsory conference in order to effect an agreement. Where a conference is called, the Commissioner (or the Conciliation Committee if he has summoned it to sit with him) must investigate the merits of the dispute, whether or not the employees concerned are on strike. If no agreement is reached at the conference, the Commissioner or Committee

may make an order in settlement, may make an interim order or award binding for no longer than one month restoring or maintaining the pre-existing conditions, or may refer the matter to the Industrial Commission. Conciliation Commissioners hold office until they attain the age of 65 years.

Special commissioners may be appointed to settle a dispute by conciliation. If a special commissioner is unable to induce the parties to reach agreement, he may decide the issue, and his decision is binding for one month subject to appeal to the Industrial Commission.

Apprenticeship Councils are constituted to regulate wages, hours, and conditions of apprenticeship in particular industries. The Councils comprise the Apprenticeship Commissioner (who holds office until he reaches 65 years of age) and the members of the Conciliation Committee for the industry.

Industrial magistrates exercise jurisdiction in cases arising out of non-compliance with awards and statutes governing working conditions of employees. Their powers are cognate with those of stipendiary magistrates.

Further information regarding industrial tribunals is published in the chapter "Industrial Arbitration".

LOWER COURTS OF CIVIL JURISDICTION

Courts of Petty Sessions (Small Debts Courts)

A limited civil jurisdiction is conferred by the Small Debts Recovery Act 1912-1967 on magistrates and justices of the peace sitting as Small Debts Courts to determine, in a summary way according to equity and good conscience, actions for the recovery of debts or damages. The jurisdiction of these courts is limited to cases involving not more than \$300, but where the amount involved exceeds \$100 and the defendant objects to its being heard by a Court of Petty Sessions, the action must be transferred to the District Court. In respect of certain matters under the Moneylenders and Infants Loans Act, 1941-1961, jurisdiction extends to cases involving amounts up to \$1,000. A stipendiary magistrate may exercise the full jurisdiction of the court, two justices of the peace may hear cases involving amounts up to \$60, and one justice up to \$10. In cases of unliquidated demands, the jurisdiction of two justices of the peace extends only to cases involving \$20 or, by consent of the parties, up to \$60, but the courts may not deal with matters involving titles to freehold or future rights.

In garnishee cases, a Small Debts Court may order that all debts due by a garnishee to the defendant may be attached to meet a judgment debt, and by a subsequent order, may direct the garnishee to pay so much of the amount owing as will satisfy the judgment debt. Garnishee orders in respect of wages or salary may be made only for the excess over an amount, per week, equal to \$8 less than the current Sydney basic wage for adult males.

In general, a decision of a Small Debts Court is subject to review only when it exceeds its jurisdiction or violates natural justice.

The principal officers of the court are a registrar, who acts as clerk to the bench and may enter judgment in cases of default of defence or where claims are admitted and agreed upon, and such bailiffs as are appointed from time to time for the service and execution of process.

The transactions of Small Debts Courts during 1939 and recent years are summarised in the following table:—

Table 305. Small Debts Courts: Transactions

Year	Cases Originating	Judgments for Plaintiff		Executions Issued	Garnishee Orders Issued
		Number	Amount		
1939	78,970	45,300	\$ thous. 852	10,664	13,544
1962	159,473	75,306	4,240	20,742	30,122
1963	184,938	91,347	5,840	22,809	40,743
1964	175,835	89,778	6,509	24,810	46,929
1965	186,620	92,885	6,438	24,892	49,291
1966	177,239	95,853	6,659	26,060	55,549
1967	165,941	81,675	5,628	26,962	48,392

Licensing Courts

Under the Liquor Act, between three and five persons, each of whom is a stipendiary magistrate, are appointed licensing magistrates. They constitute the Licensing Court for each district of the State, and also sit as stipendiary magistrates in the Metropolitan District to deal with offences arising under the Act.

The licensing magistrates are empowered, with the approval of the Minister, to delegate their jurisdiction either generally or in any special matter to stipendiary magistrates. Under a general delegation, applications for renewals, transfers, booth licences, and other minor matters outside the Metropolitan Licensing District are dealt with by stipendiary magistrates. Unopposed applications for booth licences or limited public hall licences may be dealt with by the Clerk of the Licensing Court.

The Licensing Court sits as an open court. Appeals from its decisions lie to a Court of Quarter Sessions, except in certain matters such as applications for the grant or removal of licences, where appeal, other than by way of prohibition or special case, lies only to the Full Bench of licensing magistrates.

The licensing magistrates also constitute the Licences Reduction Board, which was established to reduce publicans' and Australian wine licences.

Particulars relating to the operations of the Licensing Courts and the Licences Reduction Board are shown on page 252.

Wardens' Courts (Mining)

Under the Mining Act, 1906-1964, the jurisdiction of Wardens' Courts embraces all matters of dispute between mine operators (including corporations), their employees, parties interested in mines or lands proposed to be mined, and owners or occupiers of lands affected by mining.

The decisions of the Wardens' Courts are final, where the right or property in dispute does not exceed \$100 in value. In other cases, there is a right of appeal to the District Court sitting as a Mining Appeal Court,

but any party so appealing loses his right of appeal to the Supreme Court on points of law. Similarly, any party appealing direct to the Supreme Court loses his right of appeal to the Mining Appeal Court.

Generally, a warden is appointed to a Warden's District, but each warden may preside over any Warden's Court in New South Wales. A warden also has certain administrative functions.

Land Boards

The Eastern and Central land divisions of the State are divided into 87 Land Districts, which in turn are grouped into 13 Land Board Districts. There are also special Land Board Districts for the Yanco, Mirrool, and Coomealla Irrigation Areas. In each Land Board District, there is a Local Land Board, which comprises an official chairman (usually an officer of the Lands Department who sits on a number of boards) possessing legal and administrative experience and two local members (paid by fees) possessing local knowledge. The Boards, which sit as open courts and follow procedure similar to that of Courts of Petty Sessions, deal with applications under the Crown Lands and other Acts and make reports and recommendations on matters referred to them by the Minister. There are also two special Land Boards, with the powers and duties of a Local Land Board, for war service land settlement matters.

The Western Division of the State is divided into 11 administrative districts. In each district, there is a Local Land Board, which comprises the Western Lands Commissioner, the Assistant Commissioner, and a local member who is paid by fees.

Fair Rents Boards

Under the (State) Landlord and Tenant (Amendment) Act, 1948-1966, the rentals of premises subject to rent control are, in general, determined by Fair Rents Boards, each constituted by a stipendiary magistrate. Rentals of shared accommodation in the County of Cumberland are determined by the Rent Controller. For the recovery of possession of premises from a lessee, a Court of Petty Sessions, constituted by a stipendiary magistrate, is the only competent court.

Details regarding the control of rents in New South Wales are given in the chapter "Prices and Rents".

LOWER COURTS OF CRIMINAL AND QUASI-CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

Courts of Petty Sessions

These courts are held daily in large centres and periodically in small centres. Though known as courts of inferior jurisdiction, they are concerned with criminal, quasi-criminal, and civil issues arising from Commonwealth and State legislation.

The criminal jurisdiction arises mainly under the State Crimes Act, the Commonwealth Crimes Act, the Vagrancy Act, and the Police Offences Act, which describe the nature of the offences, penalties, and procedure and prescribe the number of justices or magistrates for the trial of various offences.

In the quasi-criminal and civil jurisdiction, issues arise in tort and contract under the Small Debts Recovery Act (see page 399), and under Commonwealth and State legislation with respect to instalment credit, money-lending transactions, detention of property, taxation laws, rights of landlords and tenants, inebriates, lunacy, marriage, husbands and wives, and masters and servants.

Procedure generally is governed by the Justices Act, 1902-1967. Stipendiary magistrates have exclusive jurisdiction in the metropolitan and suburban courts and in courts in the more populous country centres; in other districts, cases may be heard either by a magistrate or by justices of the peace.

The criminal jurisdiction is concerned with offences punishable summarily. These include most offences against good order and breaches of regulations, certain indictable offences which may be determined summarily with the consent of the defendant, and some other offences, originally indictable, which may be determined summarily without the consent of the defendant. The States Crimes Act provides that an offence relating to property with a value not exceeding \$500 may be disposed of summarily with the consent of the accused; some offences are also disposed of summarily without such consent if the value of the property involved does not exceed \$100. Under the Commonwealth Crimes Act, offences other than those declared to be indictable are punishable either on indictment or on summary conviction; offences declared to be indictable may be determined summarily with the consent of the accused, or, if they relate to property with a value not exceeding \$100, upon the request of the prosecution. In indictable cases not dealt with summarily, a magisterial inquiry is held, and the accused is committed for trial to a higher court when a *prima facie* case is established.

Reference to the right of appeal to Quarter Sessions is made on page 406.

Children's Courts

Children's courts, first established in 1905, exercise jurisdiction under the Child Welfare Act, 1939-1967. In certain proclaimed areas, a special magistrate is appointed to exercise the jurisdiction of the Court. Elsewhere the jurisdiction of a children's court may be exercised by a magistrate or two justices of the peace. Where practicable, the children's courts are not held in ordinary court rooms, and, unless the magistrate decides that the public interest would be served by having the matter dealt with in open court, persons not directly interested are excluded at any hearing or trial.

The magistrates exercise all the powers of a Court of Petty Sessions in respect of children under 16 years of age and young persons under 18 years of age, and in respect of offences committed by or against them, to the exclusion of the ordinary courts of law. Jurisdiction is also exercised in respect of neglected and uncontrollable children and of truants.

The functions of the Court are reformatory, not punitive. It is endowed with extensive powers, such as committal of children to institutions, to the care of persons other than the parents, or to the care of the Minister for Child Welfare to be dealt with as wards, etc.

Children's courts deal with proceedings for the maintenance of illegitimate children under the Child Welfare Act and complaints for maintenance of wife and children under the Maintenance Act, 1964. They act

reciprocally with other States of the Commonwealth under the Interstate Destitute Persons Relief Act, and with other British Dominions under the Maintenance Orders (Facilities for Enforcement) Act, in the making and enforcement of orders for maintenance when one of the parties is resident outside New South Wales. The Courts also deal with disputed questions of custody under the Infants' Custody and Settlements Act.

Appeal from their decisions lies in proper cases to the Court of Appeal division of the Supreme Court, Quarter Sessions, or, in certain circumstances, to a District Court.

The following table shows the number of juveniles under 18 years of age dealt with in children's courts in recent years, classified according to the Act under which they were charged with an offence or under which a complaint was laid and according to the action taken by the Court. Juveniles are counted each time they appear before a children's court.

Table 306. Children's Courts: Juveniles Dealt With* and Action Taken

Particulars	Number of Juveniles			
	1963-64	1964-65*	1965-66*	1966-67*
OFFENCE				
Offences under—				
Crimes Act	4,581	6,032	6,269	6,701
Child Welfare Act.	2,740	2,943	3,515	3,328
Government Railways Act and Transport Act .. .	1,035	2,316	2,158	2,126
Motor Traffic Act	1,048	3,055	2,563	1,892
Police Offences Act	258	579	451	426
Other Acts	30	112	68	62
Total Juveniles Dealt With: Boys	7,634	12,356	11,978	11,687
Girls	2,058	2,681	3,046	2,848
Juveniles	9,692	15,037	15,024	14,535
ACTION TAKEN				
Fined	2,199	5,819	5,194	4,382
Bound over	142	513	363	100
Committed for Trial	60	41	43	13
Committed to Institution of Child Welfare Department .. .	1,691	1,691	1,815	1,889
Committed to Institution of Child Welfare Department—				
Order Suspended	440	592	443	422
Returned to Former Custody	56	65	64	69
Committed to Care of Approved Person	353	337	345	412
Committed to Care of Minister	623	561	630	611
Released on Probation	3,652	4,088	4,666	4,398
Admonished, Discharged, etc.	285	1,104	1,134	1,182
Variation of Order .. .. .	...	...	...	6
Other	191	226	327	1,051

* From 1964-65, includes details of juveniles against whom orders were made not involving the supervision of the Child Welfare Department.

Cases before Magistrates' Courts

The offences charged and convictions obtained in Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts in 1939 and recent years are shown in the next table. The figures given in the table relate to the total offences charged—where multiple charges are preferred at the same time, separate account is taken of each. The figures should not be used for the purpose of comparison with other States or countries, unless the same rules are observed in tabulating the statistics of crime. It is not possible to determine the number

of distinct persons charged in each year, as particulars obtained from persons accused of minor offences, particularly vagrants, do not form a reliable basis for identification.

Table 307. Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts: Offences Charged, Classified by Outcome

Year	Charges Withdrawn or Dismissed	Summary Convictions					Charges Referred to Higher Courts	Total Offences Charged
		Fine	Fine Paid without Court Attendance *	Imprisonment	Other †	Total Convictions		
1939	16,207	97,739	...	4,623	23,991	126,353	2,288	144,848
1962	22,950	190,185	443,689	11,707	90,592	736,173	7,414	766,537
1963	27,910	190,386	389,395	11,359	85,308	676,448	8,538	712,896
1964	31,854	198,315	381,058	11,482	92,125	682,980	7,575	722,409
1965	29,210	193,765	400,459	11,081	99,207	704,512	7,908	741,630
1966	30,270	199,551	464,122	11,940	88,289	763,902	8,758	802,930
1967	31,095	198,721	411,447	13,174	85,802	709,144	7,954	748,193

* Minor offences against traffic laws, where fine was paid, at offenders' option, without prior court attendance.

† Mainly forfeiture of bail by persons charged with drunkenness.

Persons arrested for drunkenness are allowed to forfeit a deposit (nominally bail) in lieu of appearing in court. The majority of the charges of drunkenness are dealt with in this manner, and they are included in the statistics as convictions. Charges for which the offender is admonished and set free without penalty are also included as convictions.

The following table shows a classification of the offences for which summary convictions were recorded in 1939 and recent years:—

Table 308. Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts: Convictions by Type of Offence

Year	Against the Person	Against Property	Against Good Order		Transport and Traffic *	Other Offences (mainly Administrative)	Total Summary Convictions *
			Drunkenness	Other			
1939	1,667	11,055	32,405	14,288	42,181	24,757	126,353
1962	3,398	28,922	68,546	38,753	566,847	29,707	736,173
1963	3,468	29,188	65,630	40,537	505,963	31,662	676,448
1964	3,437	28,389	61,537	41,514	510,585	37,518	682,980
1965	3,854	30,731	63,143	40,989	530,253	35,542	704,512
1966	3,632	31,279	56,159	35,575	599,605	37,652	763,902
1967	4,148	31,661	55,134	31,734	544,106	42,361	709,144

* Includes minor offences against traffic laws, where fine was paid without court attendance.

The great majority of offences for which summary convictions are recorded are transport and traffic offences (77 per cent. in 1967) or offences against good order (12 per cent.). The penalty imposed by the Courts in most cases is a fine. Sentence of imprisonment was imposed in only 2 per cent. (12 per cent. for offences against persons and 28 per cent. for offences against property) of the total convictions in 1967.

Convictions classified under the heading "other offences" consist mainly of breaches of administrative law (e.g., local government and suppression of gambling). A large proportion are minor breaches or are committed through inadvertence or in ignorance of the law, and are met by a fine.

Magistrates' Courts: Applications for Orders

Particulars of the applications for orders made to Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts in the last four years are given in the next table:—

Table 309. Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts: Applications for Orders

Order	Number of Applications				Number of Orders Made			
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1964	1965	1966	1967
For Maintenance—								
Spouse	3,339	3,396	3,862	4,229	1,795	1,658	1,989	2,159
Child	1,508	1,473	2,188	1,854	1,034	988	1,503	1,260
Varying Order for Maintenance ..	1,659	1,612	1,894	1,948	1,102	989	1,184	1,210
Uncontrollable or Neglected Child	2,447	2,160	2,848	2,558	1,988	1,731	2,453	2,144
Preliminary Expenses (Infant Protection Act, 1904)*	130	199	110	137	104	127	75	91
Breach of Conditions of Release ..	642	532	687	541	330	335	454	299
Detention of Property	3,641	3,400	4,285	3,936	2,431	2,053	2,418	1,552
Prohibition (Liquor Act)	247	197	189	217	172	124	128	132
Sureties (threats, etc., apprehended injuries to property and apprehended violence)	234	285	368	337	82	66	125	120
Landlord and Tenant	7,588	6,336	6,323	5,985	3,881	3,167	3,115	3,087
Marriage Act	429	401	389	378	235	199	204	224
Money Lenders and Infant Loans Act	79	168	94	98	46	134	71	71
Child Welfare Act	540	885	704	663	263	460	382	379
Other.. .. .	1,242	1,544	1,590	1,675	915	1,009	1,103	1,151
Total	23,725	22,588	25,531	24,556	14,378	13,040	15,204	13,879

* Expenses incidental to birth of ex-nuptial child.

In 1967, there were 7,530 cases of non-compliance with orders of Petty Sessions Courts, 7,038 of which were for maintenance. In 2,693 instances the case was withdrawn or discharged, and in 3,899 the order was subsequently obeyed. In addition, 936 men and 2 women were imprisoned, almost all of the men for failure to comply with orders for the maintenance of wife or child.

Coroners' Courts

The office of Coroner was established in New South Wales by letters patent dated 1787, and is regulated by the Coroners Act, 1960-1963.

Every stipendiary magistrate has the powers and duties of a coroner in all parts of the State, the Metropolitan Police District being under the jurisdiction of the City Coroner. In remote country districts, a local resident, usually a justice of the peace, may be appointed coroner.

At the Coroner's discretion, inquiries are held into the causes of violent or unnatural deaths, of deaths in gaols or in mines, and into the origin of fires causing damage or destruction to property. In certain cases (mainly deaths from mining accidents), the facts may be determined by a jury of six persons. The Coroner may order any medical practitioner to attend at an inquest and may direct him to hold a post-mortem examination.

Under the Coroners Act, 1912, in force until January, 1961, Coroners were empowered to commit for trial anyone adjudged criminally responsible for a death. Under the new Coroners Act, 1960-1963, a Coroner must, where a person has been charged with an indictable offence in connection with a death, adjourn the inquest after establishing the identity of the deceased and the place and date of death. An inquest must also be adjourned if during the course of evidence the Coroner decides that a *prima facie* case has been made out against a known person. Inquests adjourned for these reasons may be concluded after termination of criminal proceedings.

The coroners held inquiries into the origin of 116 fires in 1967, and found that 81 of the fires were accidental, that 11 were caused wilfully, and that the evidence in 16 cases was insufficient to indicate the origin; 8 cases were committed for trial from Courts of Petty Sessions.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION

Generally speaking, appellate jurisdiction is exercised, in cases where appeals are authorised by statute, by Courts of Quarter Sessions from Courts of Petty Sessions, by the Supreme Court (in the Court of Appeal in respect of civil matters and the Court of Criminal Appeal for criminal matters) from Courts of Petty Sessions, District Courts, and Courts of Quarter Sessions, and from decisions of the Supreme Court constituted by a single judge, by the High Court of Australia from the Supreme Court, and (in certain cases) by the Privy Council from either of the two last-named courts. Appeals on point of law (usually by stating a case) may be made from special courts (e.g. the Industrial Commission and Workers' Compensation Commission) to the Court of Appeal division of the Supreme Court.

Appeals to Quarter Sessions

The right of appeal from Courts of Petty Sessions to Courts of Quarter Sessions lies against all convictions or orders by magistrates, excepting adjudication to imprisonment for failure to comply with an order for the payment of money, for the finding of sureties for entering into recognizance, or for giving security. The Appeal Court re-hears the cases, and decides questions of fact as well as of law.

Court of Appeal

The Supreme Court's appellate jurisdiction in civil matters was formerly exercised by a "full court" of three judges, but is now exercised by the Court of Appeal constituted by three or more Judges of Appeal. The Court of Appeal was established as a separate division of the Supreme Court in October, 1965, in terms of the Supreme Court and Circuit Courts (Amendment) Act, 1965. The Court comprises a President and not more than six Judges of Appeal, and may sit in two separate divisions.

The Court hears appeals from District Courts or from decisions of judges in chambers, considers motions for new trials and kindred matters, and hears appeals from orders and decrees made by one judge in the various jurisdictions of the Supreme Court. It may also, in certain circumstances and where the parties consent, substitute its own assessment of damages for the verdict of a jury or judge of the first instance.

Court of Criminal Appeal

The Court of Criminal Appeal was established by the Criminal Appeal Act of 1912, which prescribes that the Supreme Court shall be the Court of Criminal Appeal, constituted by three or more Judges of the Supreme Court as the Chief Justice may direct. Any person convicted on indictment may appeal to the Court against his conviction (1) on any ground which involves a question of law alone, or (2) with the leave of the Court, or upon the certificate of the judge of the court of trial, on any ground which involves a question of fact alone, or of mixed law and fact, or any other ground which appears to the Court to be sufficient. With the leave of the Court, a convicted person may also appeal against the sentence passed on conviction. In such appeal, the Court may quash the sentence and substitute another either more or less severe. The Attorney-General may appeal to the Court against a sentence pronounced by the Supreme Court or any Court of Quarter Sessions.

In addition to determining appeals in ordinary cases, the Court has power, in special cases, to record a verdict and pass a sentence in substitution for the verdict and sentence of the court of trial. It may grant a new trial, either on its own motion or on application of the appellant.

Appeals to the High Court of Australia

Appeals to the High Court of Australia from judgments of the Supreme Court of New South Wales may be made in respect of any case by permission of the High Court, and as of right in cases involving a matter valued at \$3,000 or more, or involving the status of any person under laws relating to aliens, marriage, or bankruptcy, provided that appeal lay to the Privy Council in such case at the date of establishment of the Commonwealth. Such appeal may be made even if a State law provides that the decision of the Supreme Court is final.

An appeal to the High Court from the Court of Criminal Appeal may be made by special leave of the High Court.

Appeals to the Privy Council

Appeals from Courts in New South Wales to the Crown-in-Council are heard by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council by virtue of the royal prerogative to review decisions of all Courts of the Commonwealth, which can be limited only by Act of Parliament.

The cases which may be heard (on appeal) by the Judicial Committee were defined by Order-in-Council in 1909. Appeal may be made as of right from determinations of the Supreme Court involving any property or right to the value of \$1,000 or more. Appeal may also be made as of grace from the Supreme or High Court in any matter of substantial importance (including criminal cases in special circumstances), except in matters concerning the Commonwealth constitution or other federal matters or in matters concerning Commonwealth law.

COURTS OF FEDERAL JURISDICTION

Under the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia, the judicial power of the Commonwealth is vested in the High Court of Australia, in other federal courts created by Commonwealth Parliament (the Federal Court of Bankruptcy and the Commonwealth Industrial Court), and in State courts invested by Parliament with federal jurisdiction. Federal

jurisdiction has been conferred on State courts within the limits of their several jurisdictions by the Judiciary Act, the Matrimonial Causes Act, the Bankruptcy Act, and other Commonwealth Acts.

The High Court of Australia, established in 1903, consists of a Chief Justice and six other judges. Its principal seat is at Melbourne, but sittings are held in other State capital cities as occasion requires. Registries of the Court have been established in all the capital cities.

The High Court has both original jurisdiction (usually exercised by a single judge) and appellate jurisdiction (exercised by at least three judges). In some cases, the Court's jurisdiction is concurrent with that of State courts; in other cases it is exclusive. In its original jurisdiction, the High Court has exclusive jurisdiction in matters arising under a treaty, in suits between the Commonwealth and a State or between States, in matters in which a writ of mandamus or prohibition or an injunction is sought against an officer of the Commonwealth, and in matters involving any question as to the limits *inter se* of the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth and those of the States. The High Court has concurrent jurisdiction with State courts in other matters in which the Commonwealth is a party, in matters between residents of different States, and in trials of indictable offences against the laws of the Commonwealth.

In its appellate jurisdiction, the High Court hears appeals from decisions made in its original jurisdiction, from decisions of other courts exercising federal jurisdiction, from the courts of Commonwealth Territories, and from Supreme Courts and other State courts from which an appeal lies to the Privy Council. Appeals from the State courts can be brought only by special leave of the High Court, unless the matter involves property or civil right valued at \$3,000 or more or affects the status of a person under laws relating to aliens, marriage, or bankruptcy. The Court also hears appeals on points of law from administrative determinations, such as decisions of the Commissioner for Taxation, Taxation Boards of Review, and the Registrar of Trade Marks.

Information about the Federal Court of Bankruptcy is given below.

The Commonwealth Industrial Court, established in 1956, consists of a Chief Judge and five other judges. The Court has an original jurisdiction in matters arising under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act (e.g. offences against the Act, the interpretation or enforcement of industrial awards, the enforcement of rules of industrial organisations, inquiries into disputed elections in industrial organisations). It also has jurisdiction to hear appeals from State Courts (not being Supreme Courts) and Territory Courts in matters arising under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act or under the Public Service Arbitration Act. The Court's principal seat is at Melbourne, but sittings are held in other State capitals as occasion requires. Further information about the Court is given in the chapter "Industrial Arbitration".

BANKRUPTCY

Under the (Commonwealth) Bankruptcy Act, 1966, the Commonwealth has been divided into bankruptcy districts which coincide generally with State boundaries. The Federal Court of Bankruptcy, which was established in 1930 and consists of a single judge, has jurisdiction throughout Australia, but it exercises this jurisdiction mainly in the bankruptcy districts of New South Wales (which includes the Australian Capital Territory) and Victoria. Certain State courts have been invested with federal

jurisdiction in bankruptcy and, outside New South Wales and Victoria, usually exercise jurisdiction in the respective bankruptcy districts. The Bankruptcy Act provides for the appointment of an Inspector-General in Bankruptcy for the Commonwealth and a Registrar and an Official Receiver for each bankruptcy district.

Any person unable to pay his debts may voluntarily file a petition for the sequestration of his estate, or his creditors may apply for a compulsory sequestration, provided the debts to the petitioning creditors or creditor amount in the aggregate or singly to \$500, or the debtor may (under Part X of the Bankruptcy Act) surrender his estate to a registered trustee and compound with his creditors or enter into an arrangement with them. Upon the issue of an order for sequestration, the property of the bankrupt vests in the official receiver named in the order, and no creditor to whom the bankrupt is indebted in respect of any debt provable in bankruptcy has any remedy against the property or person of the bankrupt except by leave of the Court. In cases where the Court approves, a bankrupt may compound with his creditors or enter into a scheme of arrangement with them, and the Court may then make an order annulling the bankruptcy.

The Court has power to decide questions of priorities and other questions of law affecting a bankrupt estate. Questions of fact may be tried before a jury.

A Registrar in Bankruptcy has such duties as the Attorney-General of the Commonwealth directs, or as are prescribed, and he exercises powers of an administrative nature delegated by the Court. He may make full examination of the bankrupts or of persons suspected to be indebted to a bankrupt. Stipendiary magistrates are appointed deputy-registrars in country districts.

All sequestrated estates are vested in an Official Receiver, who is a permanent officer of the Commonwealth Public Service. His duties have relation to the conduct of a debtor and the realisation and administration of his estate. He acts under the general authority of the Attorney-General and is controlled by the Court.

Persons registered by the Court as qualified to act as trustees may be appointed by resolution of the creditors to be trustees of estates. In cases where a registered trustee under a deed of arrangement, composition, or assignment (Part X of the Bankruptcy Act) is removed from or vacates his office, the Official Receiver may be appointed by the Court to complete the administration of the estate, or the Court may direct the Official Receiver to convene a meeting of the creditors of the estate to enable them to appoint a registered trustee to complete administration of the estate.

Offences under the Bankruptcy Act may be dealt with summarily in courts of petty sessions or in courts exercising bankruptcy jurisdiction, or the accused may be committed for trial before a criminal court.

Particulars of the bankruptcies in New South Wales under the Commonwealth Bankruptcy Act are given in the chapter "Private Finance".

PUBLIC TRUSTEE

The Public Trustee exercises administrative functions in regard to estates in terms of the Public Trustee Act, 1913-1960. The Public Trustee may act as trustee under a will, or marriage, or other settlement; executor of a

will; administrator under a will where the executor declines to act, dies or is absent from the State; administrator of intestate estates; and as agent or attorney for any person who authorises him so to act. In general, the Public Trustee takes out probate or letters of administration in the Probate Court in the ordinary way, but he may file an election to administer in that court in certain cases in testacy or intestacy where the gross value of the estate does not exceed \$4,000. He may act as manager, guardian, or receiver of the estate of an insane or incapable person, as guardian or receiver of the estate of an infant, or as receiver of any other property. He is a *corporation sole* with perpetual succession and a seal of office, and is subject to the control and orders of the Supreme Court.

Where the net value of an intestate estate does not exceed \$1,000, the Public Trustee may pay the whole amount direct to the widow. He may apply the share of an infant to the maintenance of the infant. As attorney or agent, he may collect rents or interest on investments, supervise repairs, prepare taxation returns, and pay taxes, etc. Agents of the Public Trustee are appointed in towns throughout the State and there are branch offices at Newcastle, Broken Hill, Wollongong, and Lismore.

Operations are not conducted for profit. Fees and commission are chargeable to provide for working expenses and may be supplemented, if necessary, by transfer from interest earnings on the Public Trustee's Common Fund.

In addition to functions under the Public Trustee Act, the Public Trustee administers the funds vested in him under the Destitute Children's Society (Vesting) Act and the Matraville Soldiers' Settlement. The Public Trustee has also the responsibility of administering the National Relief Fund of New South Wales and the Dormant Funds Act.

The following table summarises the transactions of the Public Trust Office in recent years. Operations in respect of the National Relief Fund and the Dormant Funds Act are not included.

Table 310. Public Trust Office: Transactions

Year ended 30th June	Estates received for Administration	Trust Moneys		Commission and Fees	Office Administration	Unclaimed Money Paid into Treasury	Value of Estates in Active Administration*
		Received	Paid				
	No.	\$ thousand					
1962	3,303	12,623	12,635	830	830	49	29,458
1963	3,574	14,934	14,639	813	813	40	32,659
1964	3,739	15,234	17,875	904	904	61	35,410
1965	3,479	16,759	20,404	1,013	1,013	41	38,074
1966	3,595	17,774	21,279	1,042	1,042	68	39,175
1967	4,063	21,527	28,226	1,071	1,071	40	55,814*

* Basis of valuation changed in 1966-67.

REGISTRATION OF LEGAL DOCUMENTS, ETC.

The Registrar General in New South Wales administers the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act, the Registration of Deeds Act, and the Real Property Act. Registrations are made of births, deaths, and marriages; conveyances, transfers, leases, mortgages, and other deeds or instruments evidencing title to land; plans of subdivision; liens on crops and wool, and stock mortgages; bills of sale; and instruments under the Newspapers and Printing Acts.

Registration of documents under the Companies Act and the Business Names Act is the responsibility of the Registrar of Companies.

The registers and certain of the documents relating to registration in the Land Titles Office and Deeds Branch of the Registrar-General's Office are usually available for inspection by the public; fees are charged for registration. No fees are charged for registration of births, deaths, and marriages, but fees are payable for certified copies of entries in and extracts from the registers, which are not available for inspection by the public.

The fees collected by the Registrar-General during 1967 amounted to \$3,521,000, of which \$2,588,000 was collected by the Land Titles Office, \$234,000 by the Survey Drafting Branch, \$413,000 by the Deeds Branch, and \$287,000 by the Births, Deaths, and Marriages Branch. Registration, etc., fees collected by the Registrar of Companies amounted to \$1,955,000.

REGISTRATION OF PATENTS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, AND COPYRIGHTS

The registration of patents, trade marks, designs, and copyrights devolves upon the Commonwealth authorities. Patents are granted under the Patents Act, 1952-1962, in respect of the Commonwealth of Australia, including Norfolk Island and the Territories of Papua and New Guinea. The term of a Patent is sixteen years, subject to the payment of renewal fees, the first being due before the expiration of the fourth year of the patent and the remainder annually thereafter.

Under the Trade Marks Act, 1955-1958, a trade mark is registered for a period of seven years, but may be renewed for successive periods of fourteen years on payment of the prescribed fee. Provision is made for the licensing of the use of trade marks by persons other than the registered proprietors.

Registration of a design under the Designs Act, 1906-1950, subsists for a period of five years, and may be extended for two further terms of five years each.

Copyright in a literary, dramatic, musical, or artistic work or the performing right in a musical or dramatic work extends for the life of the author and fifty years after his death. The British Copyright Act, subject to certain modifications, is in force under the Copyright Act, 1912-1963.

It is provided in the respective Acts that application may be made to the High Court or the Supreme Court for the revocation of a patent, and rectification of the registers of trade marks, designs, and copyright.

EXTRA-TERRITORIAL EXECUTION—FUGITIVE OFFENDERS

Under the (Commonwealth) Service and Execution of Process Act, civil judgments given in the courts of any State or Territory of the Commonwealth, and (since 1964) fines imposed by courts of summary jurisdiction in any State or Territory, can be enforced in any other State or Territory. In criminal proceedings, a warrant issued in one State or Territory for the apprehension or commitment of a person, and endorsed in another State or Territory, may be duly executed in the latter State or Territory, and is sufficient authority for the apprehension of the person.

Special arrangements concerning fugitive offenders as between different parts of the British Commonwealth are made in terms of the (Imperial) Fugitive Offenders Act. Extradition to foreign countries is governed by

the (Imperial) Extradition Acts and the (Commonwealth) Extradition Act, in pursuance of treaties concluded with the countries concerned by the United Kingdom Government.

LAW REFORM COMMISSION

A full-time standing Law Reform Commission, comprising a Supreme Court Judge as permanent chairman and four other legal experts (including an academic lawyer) appointed for varying periods, was established by the State Government in January, 1966. The Commission is to undertake a review of the State's statute law, with a view to its reform and consolidation, and is to report on draft legislation referred to it by Parliament. The Commission has the assistance of research staff, draftsmen, and other ancillary staff.

COST OF MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER

The following table shows the expenditure by the State on the maintenance of law and order in New South Wales in recent years, and the amount of fines, fees, and returns from prisoners' labour paid into Consolidated Revenue.

Table 311. Cost of Maintenance of Law and Order

Particulars	Year ended 30th June					
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	\$ thousand					
EXPENDITURE						
Salaries, etc. of Judiciary ..	897	1,005	974	1,221	943	1,008
Administration—Department of Attorney-General and Justice	8,229	8,579*	9,405*	10,870*	12,449	13,688
Police (including Traffic Services)	23,767	25,353	27,424	29,144	30,974	36,212
Prisons	3,815	3,851*	4,008*	4,358*	4,620	5,181
Custody and Care of Delinquent Children	1,488	1,590*	1,718*	1,889	1,993	2,287
Total Expenditure	38,196	40,378*	43,528*	47,481	50,979	58,377
RECEIPTS						
Fines and Forfeitures	4,491	4,930	4,906	5,418	5,621	7,265
Fees	4,915	5,114	5,591	5,794	6,009	7,327
Proceeds of Prison Industries ..	752	772	719	626	622	749
Other	60	62	58	78*	72	91
Total Receipts	10,218	10,877	11,273	11,915	12,323	15,433
NET EXPENDITURE	27,978	29,500*	32,255*	35,565*	38,656	42,944

* Revised.

Motor registration and drivers' licence fees are not included as receipts in the foregoing table, though the cost of police supervision and control of road traffic is paid from the Road Transport funds out of the proceeds of such fees (see chapter "Motor Transport and Road Traffic").

POLICE

The New South Wales police force, which covers the whole State, is organised under the Police Regulation Act. A Commissioner of Police, who is subject to the direction of the Premier, is responsible for the organisation, discipline, and efficiency of the force. The Commissioner may be removed from office for incompetence or misbehaviour by resolution of both Houses of Parliament. Assistant Commissioners of Police, superintendents, and inspectors of police are appointed by the Governor as subordinates of the Commissioner. Sergeants and constables are appointed by the Commissioner, but such appointments may be disallowed by the Governor.

No person may be appointed a constable unless he is at least 19 and under 30 years of age, and is of good character and reasonably educated. A person who has been convicted of a felony or is in other employment may not be appointed. A high physical standard is required of recruits.

Youths between 15 and 18 years of age may be appointed as police cadets, and a comprehensive course of training is provided for them. If satisfactory, they may be appointed as probationary constables on attaining the age of 19 years. At 30 June, 1967, there were 218 cadets in training.

Women police are recruited generally between the ages of 21 and 30 years, and are required to be of satisfactory physique and reasonable education. They perform special duties in plain clothes at places where young women and girls are subject to moral danger, and assist male police as required in criminal investigation and other duties. Women police also control traffic at school crossings and lecture school children on road safety. At 30th June, 1967, there were 70 women police.

All police must retire at the age of 60 years, except the Commissioner, for whom the age of retirement is 65 years. Pension and gratuity rights accrue to officers who retire by reason of medical unfitness for duty or on attaining the retiring age. Where an officer is disabled or killed in the execution of his duty, an allowance may be paid to him or his dependants. Particulars of the pension are shown on page 278.

The primary duties of the police are to prevent crime, to detect offenders and to bring them to justice, to protect life and property, to enforce the law, and to maintain peace and good order throughout the State. In addition, they perform many duties in the service of the State; e.g., they act as clerks of petty sessions in small centres, as Crown land bailiffs, foresters, mining wardens, and inspectors under the Fisheries and other Acts. In the metropolitan and Newcastle areas, the police regulate the street traffic. Their work in connection with motor transport is described in the chapter "Motor Transport and Road Traffic".

An auxiliary section of special constables termed "parking police", consisting of partially disabled ex-servicemen, was established in 1946 for the enforcement of traffic parking regulations. Parking police wear distinctive uniforms. They numbered 131 at 30th June, 1967.

The police radio network permits wireless broadcasts to the police stations in Sydney and Newcastle, as well as two-way communication with the patrol cars operating in these cities and the police launches on both harbours. Direct wireless communication is maintained with the other capital cities of Australia, and base radio stations established at various country centres enable direct communication with other stations and cars operating in the district.

The strength of the police force and ancillary staff in New South Wales in 1939 and recent years is shown in the next table:—

Table 312: Police Force and Other Police Staff at 30th June

Classification	1939*	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
General	3,036	3,736	3,793	3,854	3,964	4,336	4,279
Criminal Investigation Branch	121	286	298	313	316	226	378
Others on Detective Work	224	664	676	705	718	723	665
Traffic	361	696	757	792	853	884	954
Water	23	34	36	36	34	37	36
Prosecuting	†	†	†	†	†	†	131
Licensing	†	†	†	†	†	†	93
Women Police	8	57	57	58	57	70	70
Total Police	3,773	5,473	5,617	5,758	5,942	6,276	6,607
Cadets	128	184	181	192	179	210	218
Matrons	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Trackers and Cadet Trackers	12	5	5	4	2	4	3
Special Constables	6	30	28	27	30	31	29
Parking Police .. .. .	...	109	126	124	124	133	131
Civilian Staff ‡	204	443	448	463	478	529	581
Total Police and other Staff	4,127	6,248	6,409	6,572	6,759	7,187	7,573

* At 31st December.

† Included in "General".

‡ Clerical and general staff employed under the Public Service Act.

The following table shows the number of police stations and the strength of the police establishment (exclusive of cadets, special constables, matrons, trackers, and parking police) in relation to the population. There has been a considerable growth in the volume of administrative work done by the police, apart from the extension of duties arising from the increase in population.

Table 313. Police Stations and Police Force in relation to Population

At 30th June	Police Stations	Number of Police			Population to each Member of Police Force
		Metropolitan	Country	Total	
1939*	516	2,593	1,180	3,773	733
1962	507	3,741	1,732	5,473	726
1963	506	3,833	1,784	5,617	721
1964	505	3,909	1,849	5,758	713
1965	502	4,083	1,859	5,942	702
1966	499	4,350	1,926	6,276	674
1967	495	4,588	2,019	6,607	655

* At 31st December.

The cost of police services in recent years is shown in the following table:—

Table 314. Cost of Police Services

Year ended 30th June	Salaries	Contribution to Super- annuation Fund	Other Expend- iture	Total Expenditure*		
				From Consoli- dated Revenue	From Road Transport Funds†	Total
	\$ thousand					
1962	17,364	1,957	4,445	19,710	4,057	23,767
1963	18,458	2,062	4,833	20,709	4,644	25,353
1964	20,172	2,219	5,032	22,445	4,979	27,424
1965	21,100	2,436	5,608	23,928	5,216	29,144
1966	22,122	2,587	6,265	25,603	5,371	30,974
1967	26,079	2,782	7,351	30,183	6,029	36,212

* Excludes payments of pay-roll tax.

† Excludes amounts (£120,000 in 1966-67) contributed towards payment of pay-roll tax.

The expenditure from funds administered by the Department of Motor Transport, as shown above, relates to police services in the supervision and control of road traffic. Expenses under this head include salaries, cost of uniforms, and contributions to the Police Superannuation Fund in respect of traffic police.

PRISONS

The establishment, regulation, and control of prisons and the custody of prisoners in New South Wales are provided for by the Prisons Act, 1952. Under the Act, a Comptroller-General is appointed by the Governor for the direction of prisons and custody of convicted prisoners. Persons who are not prisoners under sentence for an indictable offence or adjudication of imprisonment for some offence punishable on summary conviction are held in custody by the Comptroller-General, but the Sheriff's common law powers are still retained.

A stipendiary magistrate appointed as Visiting Justice to each prison under the Act may visit and examine the prison in respect of which he is Visiting Justice at any time he may think fit and at such intervals as are prescribed. He may inquire into and report to the Minister or the Comptroller-General on any matter connected with the prison. He may also hear and determine complaints against prisoners and award a term of confinement to cell as punishment. In any case he sees fit, an offence against prison discipline, which constitutes an offence punishable by imprisonment, may be dealt with summarily or on indictment. Any Judge of the Supreme Court may visit and examine any prison at any time.

At 30th June, 1967, there were 18 gaols in New South Wales. Six were classed as principal prisons, ten as special establishments, and two as police gaols. The principal gaols were the State Penitentiary for men and the State Reformatory for women (both at Long Bay, Sydney), the Goulburn Training Centre, and the gaols at Parramatta, Bathurst, and Maitland. Each of these gaols is used for a particular class of prisoners.

The State Penitentiary, Long Bay, is used for the detention of persons awaiting trial at metropolitan courts. The majority of prisoners convicted in the metropolitan area are lodged in the State Penitentiary in the first instance, the short-sentence men being retained and those serving longer periods of imprisonment being drafted to country establishments. Facilities are provided at Long Bay for the observation and treatment of prisoners suffering from mental or physical defects. The State Reformatory is used for female prisoners of all classes. Special treatment is provided for first offenders at the Goulburn Training Centre, and prisoners with longer criminal records are imprisoned at Bathurst, Maitland, and Parramatta.

The police gaols and the special establishments are used for prisoners undergoing short sentences or for the detention of those who require special treatment apart from other long-sentence prisoners. The special establishments are the Afforestation Camps at Glen Innes, Oberon, Mannus, Laurel Hill, Kirkconnell, and Newnes, the Training Centres at Emu Plains and Berrima, Grafton Gaol, and the Cooma Prison. At Emu Plains, prisoners—usually first offenders under 23 years of age—are trained in farm work; at Glen Innes older men are employed on a pine plantation, and similar work is provided at the other afforestation camps for prisoners of the several classes; at Berrima, prisoners are trained in cabinet-making, signwriting, and farm work. At these establishments the conditions of prison life are modified to conform with ordinary rural life, and for this reason the prisoners sent to the camps are selected with discrimination. Prisoners of intractable disposition and violent nature are sent to Grafton Gaol.

Police lock-ups are used for the detention of persons sentenced in the various districts for periods not exceeding one month, whose removal to the established gaols would involve undue expense in consequence of the shortness of the term of imprisonment. The police lock-ups are controlled by the Commissioner of Police.

The prisoners are classified according to character and previous record, and the principle of restricted association is in operation.

Education classes for prisoners were held in seven establishments at June, 1967, and 1,109 prisoners were enrolled in correspondence courses. Libraries in prisons contained 50,967 volumes at 30th June, 1967.

HABITUAL CRIMINALS

The system of indeterminate sentences was introduced in terms of the Habitual Criminals Act, 1905, which empowered a judge to declare as an habitual criminal any person convicted of specified criminal offences for the third or, in some cases, the fourth time. Since June, 1957, habitual criminals have been dealt with in accordance with the Habitual Criminals Act, 1957. This Act empowers a judge to pronounce as an habitual criminal any person aged 25 years or more who has, on at least two occasions previously, served separate terms of imprisonment for specified criminal offences. The Act also provides for offenders convicted summarily to be pronounced habitual criminals, after application has been made to a judge on the direction of a stipendiary magistrate.

After an offender has been pronounced an habitual criminal, the judge passes a further sentence on him, of from 5 to 14 years. Any sentence being served at the time of the pronouncement is served concurrently with the sentence passed following the pronouncement. When an habitual criminal has served two-thirds of the term of imprisonment, he may be granted a written licence by the Governor to be at large, if the Governor is satisfied that the prisoner's conduct and attitude warrant his release.

REMISSION OF SENTENCES

Special provision is made by the Crimes Act, 1900, and its amendments, for lenience towards any person convicted of a minor offence and sentenced to imprisonment, provided such person has not previously been convicted of an indictable offence. The term "minor offence" includes offences punishable summarily and any other offence to which the court applies these provisions of the Act. In such cases, the execution of the sentences is suspended upon the defendant entering into recognizance to be of good behaviour for a fixed period, which may not be less than twelve months.

By good conduct and industry, prisoners may gain the remission of part of their sentences. The regular rate of remission for good conduct varies from one-third of the sentence for first offenders to one-sixth for habitual criminals; prisoners sentenced to three months or less are detained for the full period. Some prisoners are released on licence; the licences operate for the unexpired portion of the sentence, and a breach of the conditions of release may be punished by the cancellation of the licence and recommitment to gaol for the balance of the sentence.

PRISONERS

The following table shows the number of prisoners received into gaol and the number in gaol under sentence in 1938-39 and recent years. Many prisoners are received under sentence more than once during a year, and the number received is therefore shown in the table on two bases; in one case, a prisoner is counted once each time received, while in the other, each distinct prisoner is counted only once.

Table 315. Prisons: Number of Prisoners under Sentence

Year ended 30th June	Received during Year (counted each time received)			Distinct Persons Received during Year			In Prison at end of Year		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1939	7,642	753	8,395	6,508	638	7,146	1,314	50	1,364
1962*	11,573	1,066	12,639	7,339	427	7,766	2,993	58	3,051
1963*	10,854	1,068	11,922	†	†	†	2,986	57	3,043
1964*	9,561	805	10,366	6,050	340	6,390	3,029	61	3,090
1965	9,582	786	10,368	5,651	334	5,985	2,896	61	2,957
1966	10,618	801	11,419	7,190	421	7,611	3,070	70	3,140
1967	10,184	554	10,738	7,480	337	7,817	3,276	58	3,334

* Revised.

† Not available.

Most of the prisoners received into gaol under sentence are committed from lower courts. Of the total number received in 1966-67, 85 per cent. were committed from lower courts and 15 per cent. from higher courts. Very few prisoners (13 in 1966-67) are committed from Federal courts.

Ages of Prisoners

The age distribution of persons received into prison under sentence in 1938-39 and recent years is shown in the next table:—

Table 316. Ages of Prisoners* Received into Gaol under Sentence

Year ended 30th June	Under 21 years	21-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-49 years	50 years or more	Age Not Stated	Total
1939	785	882	1,059	904	1,015	2,074	1,664	12	8,395
1962†	871	1,108	1,098	1,233	1,473	3,215	3,625	16	12,639
1963†	1,090	1,106	959	1,074	1,359	3,008	3,288	38	11,922
1964†	1,226	961	851	953	1,287	2,569	2,505	14	10,366
1965	1,301	963	814	848	1,160	2,634	2,642	6	10,368
1966	1,457	1,169	942	917	1,201	2,906	2,779	48	11,419
1967	1,548	1,322	979	885	1,042	2,622	2,293	47	10,738

* Counted each time received.

† Revised.

More than half of the prisoners received under sentence (counted each time received) are between 25 and 50 years of age; in 1966-67, the proportion was 51 per cent. Prisoners under the age of 25 years represented 20 per cent. of the total in 1938-39 and 27 per cent. in 1966-67.

The following table shows the age and sex of prisoners received into gaol under sentence during 1966-67, and those in gaol at the end of the year:—

Table 317. Age and Sex of Prisoners under Sentence, 1966-67

Age in Years	Received during Year*			At end of Year		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Under 21	1,473	75	1,548	699	13	712
21 to 24	1,235	87	1,322	651	13	664
25 „ 29	936	43	979	522	5	527
30 „ 34	855	30	885	383	6	389
35 „ 39	993	49	1,042	336	2	338
40 „ 44	1,365	58	1,423	253	4	257
45 „ 49	1,152	47	1,199	175	7	182
50 „ 59	1,496	127	1,623	180	6	186
60 „ 69	557	31	588	59	2	61
70 or more	79	3	82	6	...	6
Not stated	43	4	47	12	...	12
Total	10,184	554	10,738	3,276	58	3,334

* Counted each time received.

Sentences of Prisoners

The next table shows the sentences imposed on prisoners received into gaol in recent years, and the sentences being served by those in gaol:—

Table 318. Sentences of Prisoners under Sentence

Period of Sentence*	Prisoners Received † into Gaol During Year			Prisoners in Gaol at 30th June		
	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1965	1966	1967
7 days or less	4,040	4,299	3,469	25	32	41
8 days and under 1 month ..	1,231	1,319	1,264	35	43	68
1 month and under 3 months ..	1,324	1,512	1,481	116	174	120
3 months and under 6 months ..	1,010	1,236	1,273	268	321	286
6 months and under 1 year ..	950	1,072	1,080	394	410	424
1 year and under 2 years	732	803	703	549	605	563
2 years and under 5 years	481	538	727	890	857	1,059
5 years and under 10 years ..	80	55	125	309	293	346
10 years or more	23	17	26	97	103	114
Governor's Pleasure	19	11	5	23	25	19
Life	6	7	9	130	125	131
Balance of Licence‡	¶	¶	20	¶	¶	9
Maintenance Confinees	472	550	556	121	152	154
Total	10,368	11,419	10,738	2,957	3,140	3,334

* Cumulative sentences are taken as equal to their united length. Concurrent sentences are taken as equal to one of them, or to the longer when they are of unequal length.

† Counted each time received.

‡ Prisoners recommitted to gaol on cancellation of licence—see page 417.

¶ Classified according to unexpired period of sentence.

The period of sentence was seven days or less for 30 per cent. of the male prisoners and 45 per cent. of the female prisoners received into gaol during 1966-67. Of the persons in gaol under sentence at 30th June, 1967, 31 per cent. were serving sentences of under twelve months, 51 per cent. were serving sentences of from one to five years, and 18 per cent. sentences of five years or more.

Capital punishment was abolished, for all offences except treason and piracy with violence, by an amendment of the Crimes Act in 1955. Before this, death sentences imposed in New South Wales were usually commuted. From 1918 to 1954, there were only seven death sentences carried out—two in 1924, one in 1932-33, two in 1935-36, one in 1937-38, and one in 1939-40.

Among the special classes of prisoners are those known as "maintenance confinees", who have been imprisoned for disobeying orders of the courts for the maintenance of their wives and children. Such prisoners are required to work, and the value of the work, after deductions towards the cost of the prisoner's keep, is applied towards the satisfaction of the orders for maintenance, etc. Maintenance confinees received into gaol numbered 556 in 1966-67; the number in gaol on 30th June, 1967, was 154. In 1966-67, 54 per cent. of those received into gaol were sentenced to imprisonment for less than six months.

Offences Committed by Prisoners

An analysis of the prisoners received under sentence in 1966-67, according to their age and the type of offence committed, is given in the following table:—

Table 319. Ages and Offences of Prisoners Received* into Gaol under Sentence, 1966-67

Type of Offence	Age (years)								Total Prisoners
	Under 21	21-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50 or more	Not Stated	
Against the Person	182	134	92	72	60	87	44	2	673
Against Property— With Violence	266	221	160	77	69	72	25	2	892
Without Violence	588	431	270	204	172	309	215	9	2,198
Against Good Order	297	280	226	304	510	1,859	1,911	29	5,416
Against Traffic Laws	169	164	116	95	65	106	26	...	741
Other Offences	46	92	115	133	166	189	72	5	818
Total	1,548	1,322	979	885	1,042	2,622	2,293	47	10,738

* Counted each time received.

The next table shows particulars of prisoners received into gaol under sentence during 1966-67, classified according to the type of offence and number of previous convictions. For a number of reasons, the figures in this table are not strictly comparable with the statistics of convictions recorded in the lower and higher courts, as given in the chapter "Law and Crime". For instance, the figures in the table below include persons imprisoned in default of payment of fines, and they naturally exclude cases where a sentence of imprisonment is suspended. Furthermore, the lower court statistics are on a calendar year basis, and the higher courts record convictions only, and not sentences.

Table 320. Offences and Previous Convictions* of Prisoners Received† into Gaol under Sentence, 1966-67

Offence	Not Previously Convicted	Previously Convicted, Not Imprisoned	Previously Imprisoned			Record Not Stated	Total		
			Once	Twice	More than Twice		Males	Females	Persons
Against the Person—									
Murder	6	...	2	4	1	...	11	2	13
Manslaughter (excl. Driving)	6	...	6	1	1	1	13	2	15
Malicious Wounding (incl. With Intent to Murder)	5	...	1	4	8	...	18	...	18
Robbery	27	9	24	6	25	6	92	5	97
Assault	94	29	56	19	66	17	275	6	281
Sexual Offences	42	19	26	7	13	17	124	...	124
Unnatural Offences	9	1	7	3	10	2	32	...	32
Driving Offences	32	10	9	6	7	6	69	1	70
Other	6	1	3	...	13	...	23	...	23
Total, Against the Person	227	69	134	50	144	49	657	16	673
Against Property—									
Break, Enter, Steal	125	79	151	99	280	28	757	5	762
Larceny	369	148	311	128	564	117	1,591	46	1,637
Embezzlement and Fraudulent Misappropriation	24	6	11	8	5	3	56	1	57
False Pretences	53	11	35	28	55	15	187	10	197
Receiving	42	15	44	13	66	7	185	2	187
Forgery and Currency Offences	11	2	9	1	6	4	30	3	33
Illegally using Vehicle or Boat	28	7	14	10	24	2	85	...	85
Other	30	7	32	11	42	10	125	7	132
Total, Against Property	682	275	607	298	1,042	186	3,016	74	3,090
Against Good Order—									
Indictable Offences	1	...	1	1	1	...	4	...	4
Drunkenness	329	29	328	156	2,414	137	3,158	235	3,393
Offensive, etc. Conduct or Language	153	30	108	44	249	36	522	98	620
Other (incl. Vagrancy)	296	54	281	104	548	116	1,290	109	1,399
Total, Against Good Order	779	113	718	305	3,212	289	4,974	442	5,416
Traffic Offences	263	98	172	49	81	78	737	4	741
Maintenance Confinées	181	47	136	49	89	54	556	...	556
Other Offences	84	36	56	23	38	25	244	18	262
Total, All Offences	2,216	638	1,823	774	4,606	681	10,184	554	10,738

* Convictions for offences of any type.

† Counted each time received.

Of the total prisoners received into gaol under sentence in 1966-67, 50 per cent. were sentenced for offences against good order (mainly drunkenness), 29 per cent. for offences against property, and 6 per cent. for offences against the person.

Only a small proportion of prisoners received into gaol under sentence have not previously been convicted. Of the prisoners received into gaol under sentence in 1966-67, 21 per cent. had no previous convictions, and 43 per cent. had been previously imprisoned more than twice. Those convicted of offences against the person included 21 per cent. who had been previously imprisoned more than twice; the corresponding proportions in the case of offences against property and those against good order were 34 per cent. and 59 per cent., respectively.

Birthplaces of Prisoners

Particulars of the birthplace of prisoners received under sentence in recent years are shown in the following table:—

Table 321. Birthplace of Prisoners Received* into Gaol under Sentence

Birthplace	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67		
					Males	Females	Persons
Australia—							
New South Wales ..	7,640	6,648	6,642	7,043	6,398	313	6,711
Other States	1,769	1,601	1,650	1,879	1,607	152	1,759
New Zealand	107	111	100	134	114	18	132
Europe—							
United Kingdom ..	1,138	936	904	1,065	864	22	886
Other	1,068	938	987	1,169	1,041	38	1,079
America—							
Canada	32	12	9	14	16	...	16
Other	39	30	28	28	50	...	50
Africa	9	18	16	12	19	...	19
Asia	20	16	19	24	28	1	29
Unspecified	100	56	13	51	47	10	57
Total	11,922	10,366	10,368	11,419	10,184	554	10,738

* Counted each time received.

In general, the proportions of prisoners in each birthplace group show little variation from year to year. The prisoners of European origin (other than United Kingdom) represented 10 per cent. of the total in 1966-67, compared with 2 per cent. in 1948-49.

Prisoners Released from Prison

The following table shows the number of prisoners released from prison in recent years, and the manner of release:—

Table 322. Prisoners* Released from Prison

Manner of Release	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Sentence Expiry	7,244	6,087	6,354	6,884	6,068
Remission of Sentence ..	2,578	2,278	2,320	2,425	2,470
On Licence	252	390	338	325	324
Payment of Fines	1,196	1,006	953	1,034	1,039
Maintenance Confinées—					
Special Authority	155	91	79	66	68
Order Satisfied	435	473	365	435	483
Transferred to Other Institutions	62	34	34	82	80
Died	9	12	4	18	15
Escaped	6	12	21	10	26
Habitual Criminals on Licence	14	13	15	1	6
Unconvicted, etc.	4,903	4,914	4,906	5,239	5,652
Total Released	16,854	15,310	15,389	16,519	16,231

* Counted each time released.

Many persons are committed to prison each year in default of payment of fines; in 1966-67, the number was 5,462 (5,088 males and 374 females). Most of these prisoners completed their sentences, usually of short duration, but some (numbering 1,039 in 1966-67) are released from custody on payment of the balance of the fine.

HOUSING AND BUILDING

NOTE. Complete and final results of the 1966 population census were not available at the time this chapter was prepared. The more important housing statistics derived from the census are summarized in the Appendix to this volume.

HOUSING OF THE POPULATION

Information concerning the housing of the population of New South Wales is obtained from householders' schedules collected on the occasion of the periodic censuses of population.

For purposes of the census, an occupied "dwelling" is defined as "any habitation occupied by a household group living together as a domestic unit, whether comprising the whole or only part of a building". Occupied dwellings are classified into "private" and "non-private" dwellings. "Private" dwellings are further classified into the following four categories:—

House—includes houses, sheds, huts, garages, etc. used for dwelling purposes, and shared houses for which only one householder's census schedule was received;

Share of House—portion of a shared house which is occupied separately and for which a separate householder's schedule was received;

Flat—part of a house or other building which can be closed off completely and which has its own cooking and bathing facilities; and

Other Private Dwelling—includes private dwellings such as rooms, apartments, etc. which are not self-contained units.

"Non-private" dwellings include hotels, motels, boarding houses, lodging houses, hostels, clubs, educational, religious and charitable institutions, hospitals, defence and penal establishments, etc.

Dwellings unoccupied at the time of the census include "week-enders", holiday homes, seasonal workers' quarters, dwellings normally occupied but from which the usual occupants were temporarily absent, newly-completed dwellings not yet occupied, and dwellings to be demolished, etc., as well as vacant dwellings available for sale or rental.

Separate particulars are given in the tables in this section for occupied dwellings in "urban" and "rural" areas of New South Wales. For purposes of the 1961 census, "urban" areas were defined to include the Metropolis of Sydney, Newcastle Urban Area, the City of Greater Wollongong, all other municipalities (except for the rural parts within certain large municipalities), and all towns with a population of 1,000 or more persons situated within shires outside the metropolis and the Newcastle Urban Area; "rural" areas comprised the rest of the State. Because of changes since the 1954 census in the composition of the extra-metropolitan "urban" areas and "rural" areas, the figures for these areas for the two censuses, as shown in the tables, are not strictly comparable.

Particulars of the various classes of dwellings in areas of New South Wales, as recorded at the 1954 and 1961 censuses, are shown in the next table. Differences in definition at the two censuses affect comparisons, but in detail rather than in respect of the broad classes of dwellings shown.

Table 323. Classes of Dwellings in N.S.W.*

Class of Dwelling	30th June, 1954				30th June, 1961			
	Urban Areas		Rural Areas	Total, N.S.W.	Urban Areas		Rural Areas	Total, N.S.W.
	Metrop-olis	Other			Metrop-olis	Other		
<i>Occupied Dwellings—</i>								
<i>Private Dwellings—</i>								
House—								
House	391,920	215,107	133,919	740,946	471,282	264,781	134,580	870,643
Shed, Hut, etc. ..	9,275	6,782	8,742	24,799	6,496	6,240	6,499	19,235
Total Houses ..	401,195	221,889	142,661	765,745	477,778	271,021	141,079	889,878
Share of House ..	27,699	11,501	2,271	41,471	20,798	8,485	1,536	30,819
Flat	59,725	8,071	824	68,620	83,529	18,853	1,710	104,092
Other	21,133	2,845	345	24,323	19,844	3,380	209	23,433
Total Private Dwellings	509,752	244,306	146,101	900,159	601,949	301,739	144,534	1,048,222
<i>Non-private Dwellings—</i>								
Hotel (licensed) ..	605	935	460	2,000	621	951	443	2,015
Motel					23	157	69	249
Boarding House, Private Hotel, etc. ..	5,260	1,717	250	7,227	6,030	1,741	182	7,953
Educational, Religious or Charitable Institution ..	377	286	139	802	443	352	149	944
Hospital	190	201	82	473	255	185	67	507
Other	824	420	972	2,216	428	320	971	1,719
Total, Non-private Dwellings ..	7,256	3,559	1,903	12,718	7,800	3,706	1,881	13,387
Total Occupied Dwellings	517,008	247,865	148,004	912,877	609,749	305,445	146,415	1,061,609
<i>Unoccupied Dwellings</i>	14,222	13,417	15,192	42,831	24,437	22,592	25,403	72,432
Total Dwellings	531,230	261,282	163,196	955,708	634,186	328,037	171,818	1,134,041

* For definitions, etc., see text on page 423.

Between 1954 and 1961, the number of occupied private houses in New South Wales increased by 124,133 (or 16 per cent.) and the number of flats by 35,472 (or 52 per cent.), and the reported number of shares of houses fell by 10,652 (or 26 per cent.). Houses comprised 84.9 per cent. and flats 9.9 per cent. of the total occupied private dwellings in the State in 1961, compared with 85.1 and 7.6 per cent., respectively, in 1954.

In 1961, 54 per cent. of the occupied private houses in the State were situated in the metropolis, 30 per cent. were in other urban areas, and 16 per cent. were in rural areas. The corresponding proportions for flats were 80, 18, and 2 per cent., and for share of houses, 67, 28, and 5 per cent.

The average number of inmates per occupied private dwelling in New South Wales was 3.54 in 1954 and 3.51 in 1961, corresponding averages for different classes of private dwelling being 3.71 and 3.68 for houses, 2.79 and 2.85 for share of house, 2.60 and 2.63 for flats, and 2.05 and

1.98 for other private dwellings. The number of private dwellings occupied by only one inmate rose by 32 per cent. between 1954 and 1961, reflecting an increase of 33 per cent. in the number of houses with one inmate and of 84 per cent. in the number of flats with one inmate. Houses with one inmate accounted for 8 per cent. of the total occupied private houses in 1961 (compared with 7 per cent. in 1954), those with two inmates for 22 per cent. (21 per cent. in 1954), those with three inmates for 20 per cent. (21 per cent. in 1954), and those with four inmates for 21 per cent. (22 per cent. in 1954). Flats with one inmate accounted for 21 per cent. of the total flats in 1961 (compared with 17 per cent. in 1954), and those with two inmates for 38 per cent. in each year.

A classification according to the material of the external walls of the occupied private dwellings in New South Wales in 1954 and 1961 is given in the next table:—

Table 324. Occupied Private Dwellings, N.S.W.*: Material of External Walls

Material of External Walls	Class of Dwelling				Areas of State			Total Private Dwellings, N.S.W.
	House	Share of House	Flat	Other	Urban Areas		Rural Areas	
					Metropolis	Other		
30th June, 1954								
Brick, etc.† ..	310,510	22,534	62,089	20,880	344,249	57,390	14,374	416,013
Wood	270,204	12,883	4,189	2,040	70,961	131,312	87,043	289,316
Fibro	159,339	5,527	2,050	1,091	91,194	46,559	30,254	168,007
Other	25,692	527	292	312	3,348	9,045	14,430	26,823
Total	765,745	41,471	68,620	24,323	509,752	244,306	146,101	900,159
30th June, 1961								
Brick, etc.† ..	330,860	15,558	86,578	19,764	374,027	63,622	15,111	452,760
Wood	294,841	8,859	9,372	2,396	87,120	150,131	78,217	315,468
Fibro	244,820	6,072	7,709	1,070	138,418	80,486	40,767	259,671
Other	19,357	330	433	203	2,384	7,500	10,439	20,323
Total	889,878	30,819	104,092	23,433	601,949	301,739	144,534	1,048,222

* For definitions, etc., see text on page 423.

† Brick, brick-veneer, stone, concrete, etc.

Brick has been the most frequently used material for external walls, particularly in the metropolis, but fibro-cement dwellings have gained in popularity during the post-war years. Between 1954 and 1961, the number of private dwellings in the State with walls of brick, etc. increased by 36,747 (or 9 per cent.) and those with walls of wood by 26,152 (or 9 per cent.), while the dwellings with walls of fibro-cement increased by 91,664 (or 54 per cent.). Brick dwellings fell from 46 per cent. of the total occupied private dwellings in the State in 1954 to 43 per cent. in 1961 and wood dwellings fell from 32 per cent. to 30 per cent., while fibro-cement dwellings rose from 19 per cent. in 1954 to 25 per cent. of the total dwellings in 1961.

The occupied private dwellings in the State in 1961 are classified in the next table according to the date of building (as stated on census schedules). About one-fifth of the dwellings were built after 30th June, 1954.

**Table 325. Occupied Private Dwellings, N.S.W., at 30th June, 1961*:
Date of Building**

Date of Building	Class of Dwelling				Areas of State			Total Private Dwellings, N.S.W.
	House	Share of House	Flat	Other	Urban Areas		Rural Areas	
					Metrop-olis	Other		
Before 1st July, 1954†	692,533	27,080	85,130	21,510	476,816	232,459	116,978	826,253
After 30th June, 1954—								
1954 (July-Dec.) ..	10,808	148	400	34	6,462	3,526	1,402	11,390
1955	26,281	350	1,084	64	15,054	8,971	3,754	27,779
1956	23,448	332	1,252	50	13,891	7,933	3,258	25,082
1957	23,273	331	1,190	76	14,450	7,347	3,073	24,870
1958	27,037	381	1,984	60	17,521	8,670	3,271	29,462
1959	28,761	430	2,970	115	19,179	10,014	3,083	32,276
1960	28,929	456	4,924	88	19,731	11,066	3,600	34,397
1961 (Jan.-June) ..	11,237	163	1,706	19	7,020	4,315	1,790	13,125
Not Stated‡ ..	6,636	276	1,215	222	4,419	2,735	1,195	8,349
Total, After 30th June, 1954 ..	186,410	2,867	16,725	728	117,727	64,577	24,426	206,730
Other Not Stated ..	10,935	872	2,237	1,195	7,406	4,703	3,130	15,239
Total	889,878	30,819	104,092	23,433	601,949	301,739	144,534	1,048,222

* For definitions, etc., see text on page 423.

† As stated by occupants of dwellings at 30th June, 1961. For various reasons (demolitions, conversion from one class of dwelling to another, errors of memory regarding date of building, etc.), the figures shown on this line do not agree with the figures recorded at the 1954 census.

‡ After 30th June, 1954, but year not stated.

The extent to which private dwellings in the State had certain facilities (gas, electricity, and television) in 1961 is indicated in the next table:—

Table 326. Occupied Private Dwellings, N.S.W., at 30th June, 1961*: Facilities

Facility	Class of Dwelling				Areas of State			Total Private Dwellings, N.S. W.
	House	Share of House	Flat	Other	Urban Areas		Rural Areas	
					Metrop-olis	Other		
Gas or Electricity—								
With Gas only	1,371	32	76	44	641	222	660	1,523
With Electricity only	477,495	12,398	27,998	4,762	193,047	213,850	115,756	522,653
With Gas and Elec- tricity	379,822	17,947	75,641	18,326	405,819	82,411	3,506	491,736
Without Gas or Electricity	27,232	321	109	95	1,095	4,186	22,476	27,757
Not Stated	3,958	121	268	206	1,347	1,070	2,136	4,553
Total Dwellings	889,878	30,819	104,092	23,433	601,949	301,739	144,534	1,048,222
With Television Set	437,262	12,015	51,585	5,806	411,358	78,887	16,423	506,668

* For definitions, etc., see text on page 423.

During the post-war years, there has been a marked trend from home-renting to home-ownership, despite the increase in the number of government-owned rented dwellings. Between 1954 and 1961, the number of dwellings occupied by tenants fell by 36,568 (or 11 per cent.), while the number occupied by owners rose by 86,067 (or 21 per cent.) and the number being purchased by instalments rose by 97,875 (or 76 per cent.). As a result, the proportion of total occupied private dwellings in the State accounted

for by tenanted dwellings fell sharply from 39 per cent. in 1954 to 29 per cent. in 1961, the proportion accounted for by owner-occupied dwellings rose from 45 to 47 per cent., and the proportion being purchased by instalments rose from 14 per cent. in 1954 to 22 per cent. in 1961.

The nature of occupancy of the private dwellings in New South Wales in 1954 and 1961 is illustrated in the following table:—

Table 327. Occupied Private Dwellings, N.S.W.*: Nature of Occupancy

Nature of Occupancy	Class of Dwelling				Areas of State			Total Private Dwellings, N.S.W.
	House	Share of House	Flat	Other	Urban Areas		Rural Areas	
					Metrop-olis	Other		
30th June, 1954								
Owner	386,550	10,452	6,631	869	196,252	120,621	87,629	404,502
Purchaser by Instal-ments	125,195	2,579	809	181	87,663	36,033	5,068	128,764
Tenant (Governmental Housing)†	26,685	148	3,077	629	16,846	10,264	3,429	30,539
Tenant	203,463	27,155	57,432	22,284	203,231	71,508	35,595	310,334
Caretaker	9,542	298	392	184	3,010	2,578	4,828	10,416
Other Methods of Occu-pancy	9,751	340	171	77	1,634	1,904	6,801	10,339
Not Stated	4,559	499	108	99	1,116	1,398	2,751	5,265
Total	765,745	41,471	68,620	24,323	509,752	244,306	146,101	900,159
30th June, 1961								
Owner	463,372	8,675	17,282	1,240	252,049	148,317	90,203	490,569
Purchaser by Instal-ments	219,685	2,877	3,740	337	154,693	64,864	7,082	226,639
Tenant (Governmental Housing)†	28,455	151	5,575	36	21,748	11,981	488	34,217
Tenant	155,274	18,171	75,383	21,260	166,161	70,467	33,460	270,088
Caretaker	9,487	261	1,183	217	3,693	2,885	4,570	11,148
Other Methods of Occu-pancy	9,397	288	652	116	1,840	1,924	6,689	10,453
Not Stated	4,208	396	277	227	1,765	1,301	2,042	5,108
Total	889,878	30,819	104,092	23,433	601,949	301,739	144,534	1,048,222

* For definitions, etc., see text on page 423.

† Compiled from answers to the following question on census schedules:—

1954: "Tenant paying rent to a Government Authority to write 'Tenant (G)'";

1961: "Tenant paying rent to N.S.W. Housing Commission to write 'Tenant (G)'".

Particulars of the rents being paid for tenanted private dwellings are given in the chapter "Prices and Rents".

SUPERVISION OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

Municipal and shire councils in New South Wales are empowered, in terms of the Local Government Act, to supervise and regulate building construction within their area. The relevant provisions of the Act apply in all municipalities and to the larger residential areas within shires, but have not been proclaimed in some of the sparsely populated shires and portions of shires.

The principal powers and functions of the councils are defined in broad terms in the Act itself, while ordinances under the Act prescribe in detail the minimum building standards to be observed. Councils are empowered to insist on standards above those prescribed in the ordinances. Appeal against the decision of a council may be made to the Cumberland, Newcastle, and Wollongong Board of Appeal or (if the land is outside these areas) to the Country Board of Appeal.

Within the areas subject to building control by local authorities, detailed plans and specifications for a proposed building, or for alterations or additions to an existing building, must be submitted for the council's approval before building operations are commenced. The council carries out inspections at various stages of the construction.

Under the Height of Buildings Act, a building may not be erected in New South Wales to a height greater than 80 feet unless the plans of the building have been approved by the Minister for Local Government, nor to a height greater than 150 feet unless approved by the Minister on the recommendation of the Height of Buildings Advisory Committee.

Regional and town planning throughout the State are promoted and co-ordinated by the State Planning Authority, which was established in 1963 and is described in the chapter "Local Government".

ARCHITECTS

The practice of architecture in New South Wales is regulated by a Board of Architects. Persons using the name "architect" (other than naval architects) are required to be registered. Registration is granted to persons over 21 years of age who possess the requisite qualifications. There were 1,920 architects on the register at 31st December, 1967.

BUILDING STATISTICS

The statistics of building activity given in succeeding pages are based on:—

- (a) local government authorities' returns of building permits issued;
- (b) returns collected from contract (including speculative) builders who regularly engage in the erection of buildings;
- (c) progress reports on construction from owner-builders, i.e., persons other than recognised builders who are erecting buildings owned by themselves (principally their own homes) without the services of a contractor responsible for the whole job;
- (d) returns of building by or for governmental authorities.

The statistics relate to building structures, and exclude railways, roads, bridges, earthworks, water storage, and other types of construction.

Repairs and renovations are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory records. The statistics of building jobs approved include alterations and additions for which a building permit was issued or which were to be undertaken by or for a governmental authority; but the values of building jobs commenced, completed, or under construction include only those alterations and additions with an estimated value (when completed) of \$10,000 or more.

The statistics of government building cover the whole of New South Wales. The statistics of private building approved cover that part of the State (all municipalities and the larger residential areas within shires) subject to building control by local government authorities. For private building commenced, completed, or under construction by owner-builders, the statistics are also confined to this part of the State; but for private building undertaken by other builders, the statistics cover the whole State. Some building in rural areas is therefore excluded.

In these statistics of building activity, building is classified as *private* or *government* according to ownership. *Government* building includes all building for Commonwealth, State, local and semi-governmental authorities, whether carried out by private contractors or by day labour, and whether intended for use by these authorities, for rental, or for sale after completion. Building for private ownership for which finance is provided by governmental authorities is classed as *Private*.

The *value of building jobs* represents the estimated value of the whole job when completed, excluding the value of the land on which the job is carried out. The *value of building work done* during a period represents the estimated value of the building work actually carried out during the period.

Value of building jobs approved is—for private building, the value of building permits issued by local government authorities; and for government building, the value of contracts let or work commenced and day labour jobs authorised by governmental authorities.

The *number of houses and flats approved* is—for private building, the number of individual dwelling units covered by building permits issued by local authorities; and for government building, the number of individual dwelling units covered by contracts let or day labour jobs authorised by governmental authorities.

A building is regarded as having been *commenced* when work on foundations has begun. A building is regarded as being *under construction* at the end of a period if it has not been completed and work on it has not been abandoned.

The numbers of houses and flats are recorded in terms of separate *dwelling units*. Each flat in a group of flats (and each "home unit" in a group of "home units") is counted as a separate flat dwelling unit. *Temporary dwellings* (such as garages, sheds, etc.) are not included in the number of houses and flats.

The flat dwelling units that result from *conversions* of existing buildings into flats are not included in the numbers of *new* flats. However, the value of flat conversions is included in the value of flat building jobs.

The *Sydney Statistical Division*, as defined for general statistical purposes, embraces the area in close economic and social contact with Sydney. It replaces the metropolis of Sydney and the Division of Cumberland as delineated before 30th June, 1966. The new division comprises the former Cumberland Division, that part of Camden Municipality formerly included in the South Coast Division, and part of the City of Blue Mountains (formerly in the Central Tableland Division).

Newcastle Statistical District (within the Hunter and Manning Division) and *Wollongong Statistical District* (within the South Coast Division), as defined for general statistical purposes, embrace the area in close economic and social contact with the main city. Newcastle Statistical District comprises the Cities of Newcastle and Maitland, part of the City of Greater Cessnock, and the Shires of Lake Macquarie and Port Stephens. Wollongong Statistical District comprises the City of Greater Wollongong and the Municipalities of Kiama and Shellharbour. These new Statistical Districts were adopted in June, 1966.

VALUE OF BUILDING JOBS

Trends in the building industry are illustrated in the following table, which shows, by class of building, the value of building jobs approved, commenced, completed, and under construction in New South Wales in each of the last eleven years:—

Table 328. Value of Building Jobs Approved, Commenced, Completed, and Under Construction in N.S.W.: Class of Building

Year ended 30th June	Houses	Flats	Shops	Offices and Banks	Factories	Educational	Other Classes	Total, All Classes
\$ thousand								
APPROVED*								
1957	165,266	7,678	10,548	18,086	34,044	8,320	43,412	287,354
1958	180,290	12,230	14,012	16,438	26,040	20,284	50,680	319,974
1959	198,876	21,772	14,580	16,576	42,616	24,990	50,822	370,232
1960	214,362	51,358	22,680	40,970	41,436	31,020	65,880	467,706
1961	203,394	48,758	30,448	23,312	46,404	27,808	70,432	450,556
1962	203,520	32,194	27,474	61,122	36,938	25,682	63,896	450,826
1963	216,476	38,230	27,676	59,630	44,438	26,090	78,350	490,890
1964	245,590	71,690	18,766	53,382	41,564	48,730	86,250	565,972
1965	261,628	103,256	30,020	50,824	57,782	53,678	87,984	645,172
1966	256,287	78,211	21,099	40,327	50,094	46,179	94,067	586,264
1967	280,908	87,539	13,870	42,938	60,910	54,826	105,275	646,266
COMMENCED †								
1957	140,268	4,702	9,142	14,450	52,108	9,090	42,388	272,148
1958	148,944	10,342	10,204	11,760	31,072	17,400	45,350	275,072
1959	164,174	16,896	12,218	17,332	33,412	27,186	52,828	324,046
1960	178,252	32,366	23,066	37,768	41,732	30,998	61,180	405,362
1961	182,008	48,476	24,924	21,556	51,288	25,410	74,942	428,604
1962	172,588	29,614	19,116	60,920	38,762	30,328	68,912	420,240
1963	178,768	37,218	25,134	56,976	45,612	24,946	69,352	438,006
1964	208,220	59,418	29,414	44,080	44,972	40,212	89,310	515,626
1965	215,860	93,552	29,814	56,338	55,254	59,668	85,872	596,358
1966	215,825	79,991	23,885	42,722	57,492	47,870	92,594	560,379
1967	232,411	90,667	12,246	46,177	57,861	50,769	116,256	606,387
COMPLETED †								
1957	136,988	4,596	10,954	16,298	40,922	11,110	45,776	266,644
1958	155,116	6,744	11,488	35,530	66,504	13,656	50,010	339,048
1959	174,356	10,924	13,376	18,804	33,500	21,646	47,792	320,398
1960	184,526	22,472	13,788	11,886	40,922	27,666	55,086	356,346
1961	195,692	39,224	21,554	24,482	53,878	21,388	63,248	419,466
1962	179,136	39,172	27,946	25,650	47,302	27,462	70,582	417,250
1963	178,100	35,310	17,376	37,898	39,656	31,368	73,000	412,708
1964	193,044	44,828	27,452	53,720	45,612	28,106	80,466	473,228
1965	211,596	79,294	16,136	57,302	55,322	35,168	78,720	533,538
1966	222,972	93,919	34,042	41,871	53,678	58,196	80,456	585,134
1967	225,754	81,843	33,454	56,749	62,006	58,105	109,997	627,908
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT 30TH JUNE †								
1957	100,792	3,770	7,950	34,880	69,650	13,486	47,268	277,796
1958	98,148	7,536	6,536	14,936	36,574	17,140	46,604	227,474
1959	91,266	13,584	6,030	16,496	37,610	23,388	50,762	239,136
1960	88,472	23,704	15,950	42,722	40,482	25,680	56,840	293,850
1961	77,004	34,220	21,290	39,716	40,960	31,470	71,470	316,130
1962	72,524	26,278	13,020	79,286	33,640	34,372	75,904	335,024
1963	75,040	28,856	20,266	98,130	40,412	28,202	74,728	365,634
1964	92,322	43,482	20,610	90,502	39,876	40,712	86,084	413,588
1965	99,448	59,962	36,554	89,840	41,850	65,756	92,238	485,648
1966	94,997	48,701	26,821	93,152	48,467	56,177	105,921	474,236
1967	103,676	60,010	6,611	84,377	44,401	50,325	111,834	461,234

* Includes alterations and additions to existing buildings.

† Includes alterations and additions with a value of \$10,000 or more.

The generally rising trend in building activity during these years was marked by sharp increases in 1958-59 and 1959-60 in the total value of building jobs commenced, by a retarded rate of expansion in the years 1960-61 to 1962-63, and by further sharp increases in 1963-64 and 1964-65. The total value of building commenced contracted in 1965-66, but recovered strongly in 1966-67. A broadly similar pattern of activity was evident in residential building and in most classes of non-residential construction.

A significant feature of residential building activity in recent years has been the sharp increase in the rate of flat (including home unit) building. Flats accounted for 28 per cent. of the total value of houses and flats commenced in 1966-67, compared with 21 per cent. in 1960-61 and only 3 per cent. in 1956-57. Most of the flats were intended for owner-occupation and were built in advance of sale.

In most years, the value of building jobs approved is significantly higher than the value of building jobs commenced in the year. This relationship may be attributed partly to normal delays in the commencement of building operations, and partly to the fact that some intending builders find it impracticable to proceed with their plans, or are obliged to submit new plans for approval, for financial and other reasons.

The next table shows, by class of building, the value of private and government building jobs completed in New South Wales in the last six years:—

Table 329. Value of Building Jobs* Completed in N.S.W.: Class of Building

Year ended 30th June	Houses	Flats	Shops	Offices and Banks	Factories	Educational	Other Classes	Total, All Classes
\$ thousand								
PRIVATE								
1962	158,910	32,514	26,582	18,796	37,976	5,374	49,710	329,862
1963	160,430	31,804	17,102	29,682	38,200	6,306	47,390	330,914
1964	175,012	40,126	27,070	40,686	42,918	6,830	54,100	386,742
1965	186,542	74,574	15,540	32,750	47,372	5,280	46,862	408,920
1966	198,927	82,693	33,785	25,694	47,998	11,356	48,058	448,511
1967	204,678	74,010	32,976	33,270	53,427	14,218	52,525	465,104
GOVERNMENT								
1962	20,226	6,658	1,364	6,854	9,326	22,088	20,872	87,388
1963	17,670	3,506	274	8,216	1,456	25,062	25,610	81,794
1964	18,032	4,702	382	13,034	2,694	21,276	26,366	86,486
1965	25,054	4,720	596	24,552	7,950	29,888	31,858	124,618
1966	24,045	11,226	257	16,177	5,680	46,840	32,398	136,623
1967	21,076	7,833	478	23,479	8,579	43,887	57,472	162,804

* Includes alterations and additions with a value of \$10,000 or more.

Building for government ownership has accounted for about 23 per cent. of the total building jobs completed in recent years. Schools, universities, etc., and hospitals (which together accounted for 33 per cent. of the total value of government building jobs completed in 1966-67), houses and flats (18 per cent.), and offices and banks (14 per cent.) are the major elements in government building.

A geographical distribution of the value of building jobs completed in New South Wales during the last six years is given in the next table:—

Table 330. Value of Building Jobs* Completed in Areas of N.S.W.: Class of Building

Year ended 30th June	Houses	Flats	Shops	Offices and Banks	Factories	Educational	Other Classes	Total, All Classes
\$ thousand								
SYDNEY STATISTICAL DIVISION								
1962	118,264	35,207	22,162	21,041	33,389	16,765	45,782	292,610
1963	109,845	30,510	11,239	33,204	32,472	21,053	44,836	283,158
1964	119,847	39,397	21,643	49,719	31,655	18,380	56,390	337,031
1965	132,326	72,026	8,738	52,583	37,250	18,502	48,923	370,349
1966	135,453	84,066	26,154	37,596	40,116	31,180	43,104	397,668
1967	131,419	70,292	24,744	50,536	42,962	38,055	74,498	432,504
NEWCASTLE STATISTICAL DISTRICT								
1962	12,424	529	1,003	1,628	4,010	1,105	4,466	25,165
1963	15,206	1,032	1,154	792	1,817	2,184	6,267	28,452
1964	15,375	816	1,664	487	1,660	2,281	4,720	27,003
1965	15,212	1,399	2,576	998	2,623	1,893	4,704	29,405
1966	15,444	1,723	2,968	671	3,031	6,567	6,071	36,474
1967	15,880	2,654	1,278	1,023	2,955	4,340	6,468	34,599
WOLLONGONG STATISTICAL DISTRICT								
1962	12,578	1,421	1,510	532	5,772	3,356	3,320	28,489
1963	11,625	1,464	1,351	655	2,795	1,984	2,195	22,069
1964	11,853	1,434	904	535	7,693	810	2,066	25,297
1965	12,482	1,837	1,047	1,718	3,788	2,676	5,200	28,748
1966	13,716	2,561	996	683	4,745	3,038	2,709	28,448
1967	13,031	1,999	3,763	711	4,958	1,875	1,874	28,212
REST OF NEW SOUTH WALES								
1962	35,870	2,016	3,272	2,450	4,131	6,235	17,013	70,986
1963	41,424	2,305	3,632	3,248	2,572	6,147	19,702	79,029
1964	45,969	3,181	3,241	2,979	4,604	6,635	17,290	83,897
1965	51,577	4,029	3,777	2,002	11,659	12,099	19,893	105,037
1966	58,359	5,569	3,922	2,922	5,786	17,412	28,572	122,543
1967	65,424	6,899	3,668	4,479	11,129	13,835	27,159	132,593
TOTAL, NEW SOUTH WALES								
1962	179,136	39,172	27,946	25,650	47,302	27,462	70,582	417,250
1963	178,100	35,310	17,376	37,898	39,656	31,368	73,000	412,708
1964	193,044	44,828	27,452	53,720	45,612	28,106	80,466	473,228
1965	211,596	79,294	16,136	57,302	55,322	35,168	78,720	533,538
1966	222,972	93,919	34,042	41,871	53,678	58,196	80,456	585,134
1967	225,754	81,843	33,454	56,749	62,006	58,105	109,997	627,908

* Includes alterations and additions with a value of \$10,000 or more.

Building projects in the Sydney Statistical Division represented 58 per cent. of the total value of houses, 86 per cent. of the total value of flats, 72 per cent. of the total value of other building jobs, and 69 per cent. of the total value of all building jobs completed in New South Wales in 1966-67.

Table 331. Value of Building Jobs* Completed in Statistical Divisions of N.S.W.

Statistical Division	1965-66			1966-67		
	Houses and Flats	Other Classes of Building	Total, All Classes	Houses and Flats	Other Classes of Building	Total, All Classes
\$ thousand						
Sydney	219,519	178,149	397,668	201,710	230,794	432,504
North Coast	5,944	5,003	10,947	7,353	6,418	13,771
Hunter and Manning— Newcastle Statistical District	17,167	19,308	36,474	18,534	16,065	34,599
Balance	12,739	11,293	24,032	16,137	6,020	22,157
Total, Hunter and Manning	29,906	30,601	60,507	34,671	22,085	56,756
South Coast— Wollongong Statistical District	16,277	12,171	28,448	15,030	13,183	28,213
Balance	6,738	2,566	9,303	7,469	4,707	12,176
Total, South Coast	23,015	14,737	37,751	22,498	17,890	40,388
Northern Tableland	3,013	2,183	5,196	3,152	3,281	6,433
Central Tableland	6,069	6,713	12,782	6,264	6,994	13,258
Southern Tableland	4,797	6,717	11,514	4,565	4,448	9,012
North Western Slope	3,812	1,535	5,347	4,143	3,585	7,728
Central Western Slope	3,154	3,335	6,489	3,648	1,066	4,714
South Western Slope	8,356	9,567	17,922	9,528	14,758	24,286
North Central Plain	2,216	1,657	3,874	1,841	1,745	3,586
Central Plain	1,140	687	1,827	1,337	1,937	3,274
Riverina	4,338	4,174	8,512	5,585	4,135	9,720
Western Division	1,612	3,185	4,797	1,301	1,176	2,477
Total, New South Wales	316,891	268,243	585,134	307,597	320,311	627,908

* Includes alterations and additions with a value of \$10,000 or more.

The value of the building work done in New South Wales during each of the last eight years—i.e., the estimated value of the building work actually carried out during the period—is shown in the next table. Houses and flats accounted for 53 per cent. of the value of building work done in 1966-67.

Table 332. Value of Building Work* Done in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Houses	Flats	Shops	Offices and Banks	Factories	Educational	Other Classes	Total, All Classes
\$ thousand								
1960	208,750		163,634†			372,384		
1961	237,498		205,636†			443,134		
1962	176,112	31,040	22,662	34,634	41,580	33,394	74,014	413,436
1963	178,534	34,358	20,420	42,570	44,296	29,808	76,390	426,376
1964	201,624	51,694	25,178	57,256	46,384	31,556	76,424	490,116
1965	215,486	88,434	26,960	57,676	56,316	44,494	80,386	569,752
1966	219,952	84,956	33,545	57,902	61,180	59,984	96,958	614,477
1967	230,558	83,503	19,158	52,264	57,222	51,420	102,919	597,044

* Includes alterations and additions with a value (when completed) of \$10,000 or more.

† Covers all classes of building other than houses and flats.

NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES AND FLATS

The number of new houses and flats approved, commenced, and completed in New South Wales in each of the last eleven years is shown in the following table:—

Table 333. New House and Flat Building in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Approved			Commenced			Completed		
	Houses	Flats	Houses and Flats	Houses	Flats	Houses and Flats	Houses	Flats	Houses and Flats
	Number of Dwelling Units								
PRIVATE									
1957	21,999	1,258	23,257	19,445	642	20,087	19,189	618	19,807
1958	24,499	1,942	26,441	20,894	1,395	22,289	21,188	1,116	22,304
1959	27,026	3,274	30,300	22,601	2,344	24,945	24,407	1,622	26,029
1960	29,365	8,973	38,338	25,273	4,786	30,059	25,994	3,425	29,419
1961	24,410	7,773	32,183	23,899	7,093	30,992	26,540	6,244	32,784
1962	22,558	4,418	26,976	21,241	4,277	25,518	22,241	4,750	26,991
1963	23,412	6,511	29,923	21,331	5,419	26,750	21,727	5,037	26,764
1964	24,926	12,210	37,136	23,142	9,657	32,799	22,174	6,894	29,068
1965	24,685	16,337	41,022	22,276	13,332	35,608	21,935	12,150	34,085
1966	23,481	11,603	35,084	21,496	11,230	32,726	22,056	12,822	34,878
1967	23,666	12,544	36,210	21,222	11,579	32,801	21,343	10,853	32,196
GOVERNMENT									
1957	4,172	281	4,453	4,032	202	4,234	3,078	243	3,321
1958	3,438	182	3,620	3,283	273	3,556	3,926	215	4,141
1959	3,890	953	4,843	4,030	511	4,541	3,688	313	4,001
1960	2,873	600	3,473	2,794	958	3,752	3,544	445	3,989
1961	3,844	674	4,518	3,755	485	4,240	3,238	375	3,613
1962	4,335	1,329	5,664	4,117	650	4,767	4,170	1,188	5,358
1963	3,980	797	4,777	3,814	1,311	5,125	3,864	716	4,580
1964	5,243	1,105	6,348	4,815	553	5,368	3,780	882	4,662
1965	4,082	1,810	5,892	4,348	2,251	6,599	4,829	976	5,805
1966	3,116	1,049	4,165	3,072	1,238	4,310	3,848	2,040	5,888
1967	4,737	1,376	6,113	4,606	1,566	6,172	3,436	1,235	4,671
PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT									
1957	26,171	1,539	27,710	23,477	844	24,321	22,267	861	23,128
1958	27,937	2,124	30,061	24,177	1,668	25,845	25,114	1,331	26,445
1959	30,916	4,227	35,143	26,631	2,855	29,486	28,095	1,935	30,030
1960	32,238	9,573	41,811	28,067	5,744	33,811	29,538	3,670	33,408
1961	28,254	8,447	36,701	27,654	7,578	35,232	29,778	6,619	36,397
1962	26,893	5,747	32,640	25,358	4,927	30,285	26,411	5,938	32,349
1963	27,392	7,308	34,700	25,145	6,730	31,875	25,591	5,753	31,344
1964	30,169	13,315	43,484	27,957	10,210	38,167	25,954	7,776	33,730
1965	28,767	18,147	46,914	26,624	15,583	42,207	26,764	13,126	39,890
1966	26,597	12,652	39,249	24,568	12,468	37,036	25,904	14,862	40,766
1967*	28,403	13,920	42,323	25,828	13,145	38,973	24,779	12,088	36,867

* The number under construction at 30th June, 1967 was—houses 12,564 (9,808 private, 2,756 government); flats 8,369 (6,753 private, 1,616 government); houses and flats 20,933 (16,561 private, 4,372 government).

The number of new houses completed in the State rose from 22,267 in 1956-57 to a record 29,778 in 1960-61, and contracted to 24,779 in 1966-67. On the other hand, the number of new flats (including home units) completed rose sharply from 861 in 1956-57 to 6,619 in 1960-61 and to a record 14,862 in 1965-66. Flats represented 33 per cent. of the total houses and flats completed in 1966-67.

House and flat building for governmental authorities (mainly the New South Wales Housing Commission) accounted for 14 per cent. of the total houses and flats completed in 1956-57, 10 per cent. of those completed in 1960-61, and 13 per cent. of those completed in 1966-67.

A geographical distribution of the houses and flats completed in the last six years is given in the next table:—

Table 334. New Houses and Flats Completed: Geographical Distribution

Year ended 30th June	Sydney Division	North Coast Division	Hunter and Manning Division		South Coast Division		Table- lands Divisions	Slopes Divisions	Plains and Riverina Divisions	Western Division	Total N.S.W.
			New- castle Stat- istical District	Balance	Wollon- gong Stat- istical District	Balance					
HOUSES											
1962	16,433	650	2,008	1,935	1,942	771	998	1,047	485	142	26,411
1963	14,715	772	2,353	2,004	1,774	834	1,135	1,300	566	138	25,591
1964	15,161	768	2,304	1,648	1,755	818	1,239	1,454	612	195	25,954
1965	15,890	747	2,137	1,625	1,828	873	1,381	1,399	711	173	26,764
1966	14,611	709	2,078	1,720	1,847	968	1,453	1,515	787	216	25,904
1967	13,384	838	1,942	2,002	1,615	1,037	1,397	1,612	808	144	24,779
FLATS											
1962	5,069	62	101	172	324	71	50	67	22	...	5,938
1963	4,683	65	219	213	334	37	78	95	29	...	5,753
1964	6,655	68	151	235	319	38	155	78	72	5	7,776
1965	11,718	80	261	200	367	66	195	163	47	29	13,126
1966	12,983	148	308	214	483	103	267	213	123	20	14,862
1967	9,950	130	463	303	366	99	258	291	206	22	12,088
HOUSES AND FLATS: PRIVATE											
1962	17,363	659	1,936	2,038	1,922	797	824	907	422	123	26,991
1963	16,287	752	2,295	2,140	1,775	812	983	1,127	485	108	26,764
1964	18,904	731	2,119	1,794	1,683	803	1,099	1,187	599	149	29,068
1965	24,095	712	2,065	1,711	1,484	807	1,219	1,256	597	139	34,085
1966	24,271	752	1,956	1,845	1,639	937	1,295	1,354	707	122	34,878
1967	20,949	851	2,163	2,072	1,642	930	1,204	1,497	781	107	32,196
HOUSES AND FLATS: GOVERNMENT											
1962	4,139	53	173	69	344	45	224	207	85	19	5,358
1963	3,111	85	277	77	333	59	230	268	110	30	4,580
1964	2,912	105	336	89	391	53	295	345	85	51	4,662
1965	3,513	115	333	114	711	132	357	306	161	63	5,805
1966	3,323	105	430	89	691	134	425	374	203	114	5,888
1967	2,385	117	242	233	339	206	451	406	233	59	4,671
TOTAL HOUSES AND FLATS											
1962	21,502	712	2,109	2,107	2,266	842	1,048	1,114	507	142	32,349
1963	19,398	837	2,572	2,217	2,108	871	1,213	1,395	595	138	31,344
1964	21,816	836	2,455	1,883	2,074	856	1,394	1,532	684	200	33,730
1965	27,608	827	2,398	1,825	2,195	939	1,576	1,562	758	202	39,890
1966	27,594	857	2,386	1,934	2,330	1,071	1,720	1,728	910	236	40,766
1967	23,334	968	2,405	2,305	1,981	1,136	1,655	1,903	1,014	166	36,867

Since 1961-62, about two-thirds of the houses and flats completed in New South Wales have been located in the Sydney Statistical Division. The areas next in importance are the Hunter and Manning Division and the South Coast Division; these divisions accounted for 13 per cent. (including 7 per cent. in the Newcastle Statistical District) and 8 per cent. (including 5 per cent. in the Wollongong Statistical District), respectively, of the State total in 1966-67.

The houses completed in the State in the last six years are classified in the next table according to the type of builder and the material used for their external walls:—

Table 335. Houses Completed in N.S.W.: Type of Builder and Material of External Walls

Type of Builder	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
BRICK, STONE, OR CONCRETE						
Private Houses—						
Contract Builders	1,481	1,513	1,386	1,268	1,335	1,310
Owner-builders	†	†	595	595	575	569
Government Houses	19	26	31	28	11	4
Total Houses	†	†	2,012	1,891	1,921	1,883
BRICK-VENEER						
Private Houses—						
Contract Builders	3,134	4,368	6,581	8,238	9,316	9,874
Owner-builders	†	†	800	887	1,026	1,045
Government Houses	417	693	548	758	823	549
Total Houses	†	†	7,929	9,883	11,165	11,468
WOOD						
Private Houses—						
Contract Builders	4,436	4,717	4,082	3,255	2,585	2,239
Owner-builders	2,211	1,464	985	653	576	428
Government Houses	846	607	420	453	267	191
Total Houses	7,493	6,788	5,487	4,361	3,428	2,858
FIBRO						
Private Houses—						
Contract Builders	5,345	5,440	5,792	5,319	4,868	4,269
Owner-builders	3,668	2,722	1,890	1,617	1,657	1,451
Government Houses	2,888	2,538	2,781	3,590	2,747	2,692
Total Houses	11,901	10,700	10,463	10,526	9,272	8,412
TOTAL, ALL MATERIALS*						
Private Houses—						
Contract Builders	14,423	16,075	17,878	18,147	18,174	17,780
Owner-builders	7,818	5,652	4,296	3,788	3,882	3,563
Government Houses	4,170	3,864	3,780	4,829	3,848	3,436
Total Houses	26,411	25,591	25,954	26,764	25,904	24,779

* Includes a small number of houses not classified to any of the materials shown.

† Not available. The total number of brick, stone, or concrete and brick-veneer houses completed was 6,968 (including 1,917 owner-built houses) in 1961-62 and 8,040 (including 1,440 owner-built houses) in 1962-63.

"Owner-building" has taken a variety of forms, ranging from the employment on wages of a supervisor (who performs the services usually undertaken by a contractor but takes no responsibility for financing the project), to the work of the owner himself who undertakes the actual construction at week-ends or in other free time. Owner-builders accounted for 14 per cent. of the houses completed in the State in 1966-67, compared with 30 per cent. in 1961-62 and 47 per cent. in 1952-53.

Houses completed in recent years by contract builders for private ownership are classified in the next table according to the value of the house. In 1966-67, 47 per cent. of the houses completed had a value of between \$8,000 and \$11,999 compared with 24 per cent. in 1962-63.

The proportion of houses completed valued at less than \$8,000 has fallen sharply from 66 per cent. in 1962-63 to 33 per cent. in 1966-67.

Table 336. Houses Completed by Contract Builders for Private Ownership, N.S.W.: Classified by Value of House

Material of External Walls	Value of House*							
	Under \$4,000	\$4,000 to \$5,999	\$6,000 to \$7,999	\$8,000 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$11,999	\$12,000 to \$13,999	\$14,000 or More	Total, All Groups
1962-63: NUMBER OF HOUSES								
Brick, Stone, or Concrete	9	36	158	226	237	210	637	1,513
Brick-veneer	7	135	1,512	1,519	670	327	198	4,368
Wood	115	1,050	2,481	765	186	67	53	4,717
Fibro	541	2,588	2,019	228	43	13	8	5,440
Other Materials .. ..	...	8	13	9	6	...	1	37
Total, All Materials ..	672	3,817	6,183	2,747	1,142	617	897	16,075
1962-63: TOTAL VALUE OF HOUSES (\$ thousand)								
Brick, Stone, or Concrete	28	180	1,082	1,990	2,518	2,620	13,162	21,580
Brick-veneer	22	714	10,718	13,364	7,164	4,108	3,210	39,300
Wood	340	5,648	16,790	6,624	1,946	840	880	33,068
Fibro	1,614	13,220	13,312	1,964	450	166	120	30,846
Other Materials .. ..	...	40	82	78	62	...	14	276
Total, All Materials ..	2,004	19,802	41,984	24,020	12,140	7,734	17,386	125,070
1965-66: NUMBER OF HOUSES								
Brick, Stone, or Concrete	11	22	72	183	222	144	681	1,335
Brick-veneer	6	143	1,788	3,478	1,893	938	1,070	9,316
Wood	51	207	1,324	672	204	50	77	2,585
Fibro	304	1,744	1,907	691	148	48	26	4,868
Other Materials .. ..	...	8	22	10	23	1	6	70
Total, All Materials ..	372	2,124	5,113	5,034	2,490	1,181	1,860	18,174
1965-66: TOTAL VALUE OF HOUSES (\$ thousand)								
Brick, Stone, or Concrete	35	113	505	1,617	2,348	1,829	15,623	22,070
Brick-veneer	19	780	12,784	30,741	20,237	11,880	17,921	94,362
Wood	170	1,106	9,135	5,813	2,146	631	1,415	20,416
Fibro	930	9,056	12,884	5,967	1,563	599	442	31,441
Other Materials .. ..	...	44	153	88	245	12	93	635
Total, All Materials ..	1,154	11,099	35,461	44,226	26,539	14,951	35,494	168,924
1966-67: NUMBER OF HOUSES								
Brick, Stone, or Concrete	2	23	49	185	249	143	659	1,310
Brick-veneer	9	203	1,366	3,574	2,223	1,098	1,401	9,874
Wood	40	95	899	778	274	83	70	2,239
Fibro	241	1,255	1,658	804	197	59	55	4,269
Other Materials	4	18	15	24	12	7	8	88
Total, All Materials ..	296	1,594	3,987	5,365	2,955	1,390	2,193	17,780
1966-67: TOTAL VALUE OF HOUSES (\$ thousand)								
Brick, Stone, or Concrete	5	119	339	1,623	2,613	1,786	15,739	22,224
Brick-veneer	26	1,147	9,698	31,755	23,713	13,860	24,299	104,498
Wood	125	485	6,244	6,728	2,886	1,040	1,345	18,853
Fibro	718	6,447	11,290	6,946	2,073	738	965	29,177
Other Materials	11	88	104	212	129	86	154	784
Total, All Materials ..	885	8,286	27,675	47,264	31,414	17,510	42,502	175,536

* Excludes the value of the land on which the house is erected.

PERSONS ENGAGED IN BUILDING

It has not been practicable to compile quarterly statistics of the total number of persons engaged in building, because of the difficulty of obtaining information about those who are working on owner-builders' jobs and those who undertake only repairs and maintenance and minor alterations and additions to existing buildings.

A further difficulty arises because of the frequent movement of men between jobs and because some (e.g. electricians and plumbers) may work on several jobs which are under construction simultaneously. To avoid as far as possible the duplication that may result, builders are asked to record on their returns the number of persons actually working on their jobs on a specified day, including those temporarily laid off on account of weather.

The figures in the next table therefore relate to persons actually working on the jobs of contract (including speculative) builders and governmental authorities who regularly engage in the erection of buildings and (since June, 1962) of owner-builders engaged in the erection of buildings other than houses. They cover the persons working on all the jobs of these builders and authorities, including repair and maintenance jobs and minor alterations and additions to existing buildings. Working principals (contractors and sub-contractors) are included as well as their employees. The figures exclude persons working on the construction of houses being built by owner-builders and those engaged on the jobs of contractors who undertake only repair and maintenance work and minor alterations and additions.

Table 337. Persons Engaged in Building, N.S.W.*

Particulars	At 30th June						
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Occupational Status—							
Contractors	2,712	2,988	3,524	3,914	4,027	3,851	4,356
Sub-contractors	6,167	6,836	7,936	9,071	9,491	8,698	8,998
Wage Earners	31,102	32,596	33,233	35,863	40,634	37,819	33,254
Type of Building Work on which Engaged—							
New Houses and Flats ..	15,495	16,606	18,438	22,241	24,296	22,354	22,713
Other Building	22,184	23,254	23,431	23,227	26,655	24,926	20,914
Repairs and Maintenance	2,302	2,560	2,824	3,380	3,201	3,088	2,981
Trade—							
Carpenters	14,351	15,531	16,373	17,198	17,943	16,991	15,796
Bricklayers	3,556	4,056	4,540	5,504	5,919	5,516	5,235
Painters	3,202	3,418	3,523	3,982	4,404	3,990	3,900
Electricians	2,178	2,271	2,391	2,761	3,295	2,939	2,949
Plumbers	3,350	3,716	4,263	4,404	4,909	4,613	4,590
Builders' Labourers ..	7,101	6,902	7,010	7,536	8,571	7,860	6,731
Others	6,243	6,526	6,593	7,463	9,111	8,459	7,407
Total Men Engaged ..	39,981	42,420	44,693	48,848	54,152	50,368	46,608

* See explanation preceding table.

FINANCE FOR HOME BUILDING

Finance for the building or purchase of homes in New South Wales is provided from a number of private sources and from agencies owned or guaranteed by the State or Commonwealth Government.

The private sources of housing funds include life assurance offices, private trading and savings banks, co-operative building societies, superannuation and other trust funds, private finance and investment companies, etc. Complete statistics of the extent of lending from all these sources are not available.

Under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements, the Commonwealth Government has made substantial loans to the State for the construction of homes and for other housing purposes. The Commonwealth Government also conducts a War Service Homes scheme for the housing of ex-servicemen, provides grants to supplement young persons' savings for homes, and has introduced a scheme for the insurance of housing loans made by approved lenders. Other government sources of housing finance in New South Wales are the Commonwealth Savings Bank, the Rural Bank of N.S.W., and the State Government (which also guarantees the repayment of funds borrowed from private lending institutions by most of the actuarial-type terminating co-operative building societies).

The sums advanced by selected government and private organisations for the building or purchase of homes during the last ten years are summarised in the following table. Details of the various schemes under which the advances were made are given in the following pages.

Table 338. Advances by Selected Government and Private Organisations for Home Building and Purchase, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Commonwealth Advances to N.S.W. under Housing Agreements			Advances to the Public					
	Erection of Houses etc. for Rental or Sale	Service Housing	Building Societies, etc.	War Service Homes	State Government Sale of Homes Schemes *	Rural Bank Advances for Homes	Building Societies		
							Perman-ent †	Starr-Bowkett	Termin-ating‡
\$ thousand									
1958	16,720	1,760	4,400	30,436	19,966	6,980	9,472	2,514	23,984
1959	15,960	1,680	7,200	29,368	12,652	5,444	13,790	2,962	25,326
1960	16,426	1,728	7,410	28,608	14,542	8,052	12,722	2,972	25,426
1961	17,290	1,820	7,800	31,644	11,014	10,800	13,988	3,208	30,208
1962	22,614	2,450	10,202	25,556	13,934	11,316	13,092	3,338	32,306
1963	21,680	2,342	9,780	24,412	14,128	13,084	20,374	3,280	29,792
1964	21,946	2,318	9,900	23,884	7,772	15,148	36,225	3,161	32,898
1965	23,274	4,358	10,500	25,643¶	14,822	18,250	40,115	2,840	39,374
1966	26,947	5,346	12,081	25,212	12,648	11,699	44,767	3,158	42,710
1967	27,598	3,278	12,450	23,908	9,567	13,256	63,499	3,168	45,776

* Mainly the sale, on extended payment terms, of houses erected by the Housing Commission under Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements (see page 445).

† Including non-terminating building societies.

‡ Including advances from funds made available to the societies under Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements (see page 450).

¶ Revised.

COMMONWEALTH-STATE HOUSING AGREEMENTS

The 1945 Agreement

The 1945 Housing Agreement was approved by the Commonwealth and States in 1945, and ratified by the New South Wales Parliament in 1946. Under the Agreement, the Commonwealth was to make advances to the State to cover the State's expenditure on housing

projects between 3rd December, 1943 and 19th November, 1945 (the date of the Agreement) and on its housing projects during the following ten years. The operation of the Agreement was later extended from November, 1955 to 30th June, 1956.

Advances made under the 1945 Agreement were repayable by the State in equal annual instalments of principal and interest (at a flat rate of 3 per cent.) over a maximum period of 53 years. Three-fifths of the losses incurred by the State in the sale of houses or in connection with the administration of housing projects under the Agreement were to be borne by the Commonwealth, and two-fifths by the State. The advances made under the Agreement are shown on page 442.

Dwellings erected under the Agreement were to be allocated amongst persons requiring housing in accordance with a scale of "needs", and at least 50 per cent. of those erected were to be allocated to members and ex-members of the defence forces, merchant marinemen, and their dependants. Approved applicants for homes in New South Wales were classified into groups according to the size of the family to be housed, and each applicant was admitted to ballot for the homes allocated to his group, the ballots being conducted by the Housing Commission as dwellings became available for allocation.

The nominal rent payable to the Housing Commission by a tenant of a 1954 Agreement dwelling was to be an "economic rent". This rent was to be calculated as prescribed in the Agreement, and was to be sufficient to meet repayments by the State of the capital cost of the dwelling (with interest) and the costs of maintenance, rates and taxes, insurance, and administration. The actual rent payable was to be determined in the light of the "family income", i.e. the income of the principal wage-earner in the dwelling plus part of the income of each other occupant. If the "family income" was equal to the basic wage, the actual rent was to be equal to one-fifth of that wage, and the difference between this amount and the "economic rent" was to be regarded as a rental rebate. The actual rent was to be increased by one-third of the difference where the family income exceeded the basic wage, and reduced by one-fourth of the difference where the income was less than the basic wage.

The Agreement related primarily to rental housing. Initially, the State was empowered to sell a house erected under the Agreement only if the tenant was able to pay the full purchase price of the house immediately on sale. In 1955, however, the Agreement was amended to permit the sale of houses to tenants on terms. These terms provided for a minimum deposit of 5 per cent. of the first \$4,000 and 10 per cent. of the balance of the purchase price of the house, and for repayment of the balance of indebtedness (limited to a maximum of \$5,500) by monthly instalments of principal and interest (at 4½ per cent. per annum) over a maximum period of 45 years. The purchase price was to be the estimated cost of construction or the Rural Bank's valuation, whichever was the higher. Tenants eligible under the War Service Homes Act were entitled to purchase houses built under the Agreement on the terms provided in that Act. A further amendment of the Agreement in 1961 empowered the State to set its own terms for the sale (other than to tenants eligible under the War Service Homes Act) of houses erected under the Agreement.

The total number of house and flat dwelling units completed in New South Wales under the 1945 Housing Agreement was 37,718. The number

of houses sold under the Agreement by 30th June, 1967, was 9,251, comprising 1,615 sold to tenants who financed their purchase under the War Service Homes Act, 5,762 sold to other tenants on terms, and 1,874 sold (mostly before 1955-56) on a cash basis.

The 1956 Agreement

The 1956 Housing Agreement was operative for a period of five years from 1st July, 1956. Under the Agreement, the Commonwealth was to make advances to the States for the erection of dwellings and for the provision of finance to private home builders.

In the first two years of the Agreement, 20 per cent. of the funds allocated to each State were to be advanced to building societies and other approved institutions for lending to private home builders. During the remaining three years of the Agreement, this proportion was to be 30 per cent.

Each State was also required to set aside up to 5 per cent. of the remainder of its allocation, for the erection of dwellings for serving members of the defence forces. The Commonwealth provided supplementary advances to the States equal to the amounts set aside for this purpose.

Dwellings erected under the Agreement were to be of reasonable size and standard, "primarily for families of low or moderate means". Apart from this requirement, a State could determine its own housing policy and the type and location of the dwellings erected.

The New South Wales Government decided that 20 per cent. of the houses erected under this Agreement would be available for rental, and 80 per cent. would be available for sale on terms. Since 1963, however, houses erected under the Housing Agreements have been available for rental or for sale on terms, at the request of the applicant. The current terms of sale provide for a minimum deposit of \$100 and repayment of the balance over a maximum period of 45 years, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

The dwellings erected in New South Wales under the Agreement were allocated amongst persons requiring housing in accordance with a priority based on the date of application or the date of taking up tenancy in a Community Housing Centre. In terms of the Agreement, 50 per cent. of the dwellings erected were to be allocated to members or ex-members of the defence forces, merchant marinemen, and their dependants; this proportion was to take into account the dwellings erected using the funds specially set aside for service housing.

The 1956 Agreement made no provision for rental rebates to tenants on low incomes or for the sharing with the Commonwealth of losses incurred in the sale or letting of houses.

The State is responsible for the repayment of advances made by the Commonwealth under the Agreement. Repayments of principal and interest are to be made annually over 53 years. The interest payable on advances made during the first two years of the Agreement was to be fixed at the long-term bond rate less $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. if the bond rate did not exceed $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and less 1 per cent. if it did exceed $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. For later advances, the rate was to be a matter of negotiation, and was to be determined by the Commonwealth Treasurer if the Com-

monwealth and States could not agree, but in any event it was not to exceed the long-term bond rate less $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per annum. The effective rate of interest was 4 per cent. on advances made between 1st July, 1956 and 22nd February, 1961, and $4\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. on advances made during the remaining period of the Agreement.

The 1961 Agreement

The provisions of the 1961 Housing Agreement, which operated for a period of five years from 1st July, 1961, were substantially the same as those of the 1956 Agreement. The interest payable on advances made to the States by the Commonwealth was to be 1 per cent. below the long-term bond rate, which was $5\frac{1}{4}$ percent. in June, 1967. In each year of the Agreement, 30 per cent. of the funds allocated to a State were to be advanced to building societies and other approved institutions for lending to private home builders, and up to 5 per cent. of the remainder of a State's allocation was to be set aside (and to be matched equally by supplementary Commonwealth advances) for the erection of dwellings for serving members of the defence forces.

The current terms of sale of houses erected under the 1961 Agreement (other than to tenants eligible under the War Service Homes Act) provide for a minimum deposit of \$100 and repayment of the balance over a maximum period of 45 years, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

The 1966 Agreement

The 1966 Housing Agreement extends the provisions of the 1961 Agreement for a further period of five years (from 1st July, 1966), and provides that portion of the funds allocated to building societies and other approved institutions may be advanced to government institutions for lending to private home builders in rural areas not served by building societies.

The advances made to New South Wales by the Commonwealth under the various Housing Agreements are summarised in the next table:—

Table 339. Housing Agreements Commonwealth Advances to N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Commonwealth Advances to N.S.W. under Housing Agreements				Advances Outstanding to Commonwealth at end of year†	Interest Paid by State
	Erection of Houses etc. for Rental or Sale	Service Housing*	Building Societies, etc.	Total Advances*		
	\$ thousand					
1946 to 1957	194,114	1,728	4,320	200,162	183,920	26,926
1958	16,720	1,760	4,400	22,880	203,546	5,938
1959	15,960	1,680	7,200	24,840	225,504	6,676
1960	16,426	1,728	7,410	25,564	248,202	7,610
1961	17,290	1,820	7,800	26,910	272,136	8,716
1962	22,614	2,450	10,202	35,266	304,588	9,758
1963	21,680	2,342	9,780	33,802	335,312	11,086
1964	21,946	2,318	9,900	34,164	366,198	12,242
1965	23,274	4,358	10,500	38,132	400,718	13,582
1966	26,947	5,346	12,081	44,374	441,302	14,930
1967	27,598	3,278	12,450	43,325	487,724	16,553

* Includes supplementary matching advances for service housing in 1956-57 and later years.

† Outstanding indebtedness is reduced by principal repayments, repayment of proceeds of sales of properties, and transfers to the Director of War Service Homes of liability for dwellings taken over by that Authority.

Particulars of the dwellings provided in New South Wales under the 1956, 1961, and 1966 Agreements are given in the following table:—

Table 340. 1956-1966 Housing Agreements: Dwellings Provided in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Government Dwellings*				Private Houses Acquired†		
	Houses and Flats Completed			Houses Sold	By Erection	By Purchase	
	General Housing Programme	Service Housing Programme	Total			New	Other
1957	2,930	62	2,992	1,604	169	353	88
1958	3,302	367	3,669	3,012	636	138	51
1959	2,857	297	3,154	2,013	761	432	93
1960	3,142	209	3,351	2,227	937	414	34
1961	2,473	190	2,663	1,565	1,145	489	12
1962	3,905	381	4,286	1,826	1,288	551	38
1963	3,526	356	3,882	1,825	1,238	492	42
1964	3,359	379	3,738	957	1,059	712	44
1965	4,119	249	4,368	1,777	1,104	816	54
1966	3,780	567	4,347	1,377	1,232	727	79
1967	3,217	500	3,717	1,073	1,312	758	79
Total	36,610	3,557	40,167	19,256	10,881	5,882	614

* Dwellings erected for the Housing Commission of N.S.W.

† Private home builders' houses financed by building societies and other approved institutions.

HOUSING COMMISSION OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Housing Commission of New South Wales was constituted in 1942, with a full-time salaried chairman and four other members remunerated by fees. The principal function of the Commission is the provision of low-cost housing for rental or sale to persons in the lower or moderate income groups. The Commission is also empowered to make surveys of housing conditions, recommend local government building ordinances, provide assistance to private home builders, and undertake the manufacture, purchase, and supply of building materials.

Most of the permanent dwellings provided by the Commission have been erected under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements. The Commission's projects have extended throughout the metropolis, Newcastle, Wollongong-Port Kembla, and more than 330 country centres, and have involved the construction of single dwelling units, duplex and triplex units, multi-unit blocks, and shopping centres.

The next table shows the number and value of house and flat dwellings completed for the Housing Commission in the last eleven years. The dwellings were erected by private builders on contract to the Commission.

Table 341. Houses and Flats* Completed for Housing Commission

Year	Number	Value	Year	Number	Value	Year	Number	Value
		\$ thous.			\$ thous.			\$ thous.
1956-57	3,030	13,002	1960-61	3,153	14,550	1964-65	5,482	27,232
1957-58	3,695	16,807	1961-62	4,722	22,851	1965-66	5,390	29,961
1958-59	3,177	14,522	1962-63	4,342	19,798	1966-67	4,337	25,932
1959-60	3,502	15,909	1963-64	4,364	20,459			

* Including aged units.

Particulars of the Housing Commission's income and expenditure in the last six years are given in the next table.

Table 342. Housing Commission Income and Expenditure

Particulars	Year ended 30th June					
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
Income—						
Rents	13,149	14,232	16,112	17,414	18,864	20,823
Interest	3,994	4,776	5,296	5,817	6,752	7,243
Other	1,782	3,339	2,099	3,145	2,720	2,027
Total Income	18,925	22,347	23,507	26,377	28,335	30,093
Expenditure—						
Administration ..	1,659	1,893	2,045	2,259	2,403	2,652
Rates	2,647	2,906	3,241	3,500	3,903	4,409
Fuel, Cleaning, etc. ..	314	286	268	253	274	343
Provision for—						
Maintenance	1,863	2,187	2,527	2,861	3,454	3,740
Depreciation, etc. ..	1,859	1,993	2,113	2,254	2,418	2,640
Interest	8,423	9,452	10,278	11,114	12,388	13,652
Total Expenditure	16,766	18,719	20,472	22,241	24,840	27,437
Surplus	2,160	3,629	3,035	4,136	3,495	2,657
Capital Expenditure	26,174	26,482	32,556	41,566	35,673	38,666

Commonwealth advances made available to the Housing Commission under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements amounted to \$433,376,000 by 30th June, 1967. At that date, the outstanding indebtedness to the Commonwealth had been reduced to \$386,731,000 by principal repayments of \$46,645,000. Advances from the Commonwealth have provided most of the Housing Commission's capital funds, as shown in the following table:—

Table 343. Housing Commission: Balance Sheet

Particulars	At 30th June					
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
Liabilities—						
Repayable Advances—						
Commonwealth Government ..	263,754	284,925	306,255	330,672	359,621	386,731
State Government	10,069	11,038	11,232	13,676	13,399	13,403
Public Loans Raised by Housing Commission .. .. .	...	...	...	...	200	400
State Grants—						
Consolidated Revenue Fund ..	4,812	4,930	7,536	7,617	7,880	8,257
Other*	1,322	2,072	3,072	4,072	5,072	6,072
Provision for Maintenance of Properties	3,383	3,323	3,175	3,103	3,595	4,235
Accumulated Surplus	8,305	13,170	17,647	23,239	27,127	29,946
Sundry Creditors†	7,903	5,959	7,492	8,666	7,049	7,034
Assets—						
Fixed—						
Land, Property, etc.	203,952	211,803	233,824	258,749	278,450	303,407
Home Purchase Debtors	91,213	107,650	115,333	129,753	140,375	147,401
Current	4,383	5,963	7,252	2,562	5,118	5,270
Total Assets, Liabilities	299,548	325,416	356,409	391,065	423,942	456,078

* Mainly from proceeds of poker machine taxes.

† Mainly for purchase of land and work-in-progress.

RURAL BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Rural Bank of New South Wales provides assistance to individuals for the erection or purchase of homes and for other approved purposes associated with homes. Advances are based on the bank's official valuation of the dwelling, and are usually made on the long-term amortisation principle. The rate of interest on long-term loans for housing purposes has been 5½ per cent. per annum since October, 1968.

The following table shows particulars of Rural Bank advances for homes during the last eleven years:—

Table 344. Rural Bank of N.S.W.: Advances for Homes

Year ended 30th June	Advances during year		Total Advances to end of year		Advances Repaid during year	Advances Outstanding at end of year†	
	Number*	Amount	Number	Amount	Amount	Number*	Amount
		\$ thous.		\$ thous.	\$ thous.		\$ thous.
1957	1,372	5,702	72,011	117,968	4,302	18,098	36,342
1958	1,576	6,980	73,587	124,948	4,426	17,644	39,190
1959	1,176	5,444	74,763	130,392	4,454	16,915	40,424
1960	1,610	8,052	76,373	138,444	4,494	16,611	43,934¶
1961	2,032	10,800	78,405	152,244‡	4,212	17,096	50,564
1962	1,668	11,316	80,073	163,560	5,591¶	17,357	56,422
1963	2,014	13,084	82,087	176,644	6,877¶	18,017	62,762
1964	2,434	15,148	84,521	191,792	9,200¶	18,972	68,790
1965	2,613	18,250	87,134	210,042	10,684¶	19,936	76,450
1966	1,406	11,699	88,540	221,741	11,959	19,577	76,286
1967	1,578	13,256	90,118	234,997	12,236	19,398	77,587

* See text following table.

† Comprises principal outstanding and loan charges due but not paid.

‡ Includes \$3,000,000 brought to account in 1960-61 in respect of earlier years.

¶ Revised.

The figures in the previous table represent the advances made in the form of long-term loans or by way of overdrafts for the building or purchase of homes and for alterations and additions and other purposes associated with homes. The number of advances during a year, as shown in the table, represents the number of dwellings in respect of which an advance was first made in the year, and should not be related to the amount of advances, which includes subsequent advances made in respect of the dwellings; the number of advances outstanding at the end of a year represents the number of dwellings financed on which debt was still outstanding.

A Sale of Homes Agency was established in 1954, within the Rural Bank's Government Agency Department, to arrange for the sale on terms of houses erected by the Housing Commission of New South Wales.

The Agency's operations began with the sale to selected purchasers of 100 houses made available by the Commission during 1954-55 and 1955-56. The sales were made on the basis of 10 per cent. deposit and repayment of the balance over a maximum period of 40 years, with interest at 4½ per cent. per annum. Total advances under the scheme amounted to \$646,648; at 30th June, 1967, the advances outstanding amounted to \$393,950 in respect of 81 houses.

Since 1956, the Sale of Homes Agency has acted as the agent of the Housing Commission in arranging the sale on terms of houses erected under the 1956, 1961, and 1966 Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements. These houses are sold, in general at the Bank's valuation, to persons who have satisfied the Commission as to their housing need and have registered as prospective purchasers. The current terms of sale provide for a minimum deposit of \$100 and repayment of the balance over a maximum period of 45 years, with interest rates ranging from 4½ to 5½ per cent. per annum. The cash deposits and periodical instalments payable by purchasers are collected by the Agency as agent for the Commission. Particulars of the

advances made by the Agency in connection with the sale of houses erected under the 1956, 1961, and 1966 Agreements are given in the next table:—

Table 345. Sale of Homes Agency: Sale of Homes under 1956-1966 Housing Agreements

Year ended 30th June	Advances during year		Total Advances to end of year		Advances Repaid during year	Advances Outstanding at end of year†	
	Number*	Amount	Number*	Amount	Amount	Number*	Amount
		\$ thous.		\$ thous.	\$ thous.		\$ thous.
1962	1,826	13,074	12,247	80,686	1,174	12,128	77,016
1963	1,825	13,504	14,072	94,190	1,400	13,830	88,974
1964	957	7,362	15,029	101,552	1,808	14,568	94,178
1965	1,777	14,356	16,806	115,906	2,230	16,042	105,648
1966	1,486	12,197	18,292	128,104	2,364	17,126	114,154
1967	1,073	9,005	19,365	137,109	2,910	17,763	119,077

* Number of houses.

† Comprises principal outstanding and loan charges due but not paid.

The Sale of Homes Agency also acts as agent for the Housing Commission in arranging the sale of houses erected by the Commission on applicants' land and in collecting the cash deposits and instalments payable. Under this scheme, persons who have established a housing need may apply to the Commission to have a standard-type dwelling erected on their own land. The houses are sold, at a price equivalent to their capital cost, on the same terms as for houses erected under the 1956, 1961, and 1966 Housing Agreements. Up to 30th June, 1967, 432 houses had been built under this scheme, at a cost of \$2,920,169; the balance of indebtedness at that date was \$2,633,280.

A Building Society Agency was established in 1956 to administer advances made to co-operative building societies from funds allocated to the State under Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements. The societies to which advances are made are selected by the Minister for Housing and Co-operative Societies, on the recommendation of a committee set up by the State Government to consider loan applications from societies. The advances to the societies are repayable over periods up to 31 years, while repayments to the Commonwealth extend over 53 years; the difference between repayments to the Commonwealth may be used for further advances to building societies. The societies pay interest on the advances at rates ranging from 4½ to 5 per cent. per annum. Particulars of advances by the Agency appear below:—

Year ended 30th June	Advances during year	Total Advances to end of year	Advances Repaid during year	Advances Outstanding at end of year
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1962	11,884	45,182	1,404	40,654
1963	11,434	56,616	2,306	49,782
1964	11,906	68,522	3,078	58,610
1965	13,674	82,196	3,736	68,548
1966	16,156	98,352	4,235	80,468
1967	18,133	116,485	5,366	93,236

Other activities of the Government Agency Department of the Rural Bank are described in the chapter "Private Finance".

WAR SERVICE HOMES

In terms of the War Service Homes Act, 1918-1968, the Commonwealth Government provides assistance in acquiring a home to persons who, as members of the Australian armed services or associated nursing services, were engaged on (or enlisted for) active service outside Australia during the 1914-1918 War or the 1939-1945 War, or who served in the Korea or Malaya operations or in another prescribed operational area. Persons who served in the abovementioned wars or war-like operations with other British armed services and associated nursing services and who were domiciled in Australia prior to enlistment, and members of the Mercantile Marine Service domiciled in Australia during their period of qualifying service in the 1914-1918 or 1939-1945 Wars, are also eligible under the scheme. Assistance may be granted also to dependent widowed mothers of unmarried eligible persons and to the widows of eligible persons.

The scheme is administered by the Director of War Service Homes, Commonwealth Department of Housing. The Director may erect homes on land acquired for that purpose or owned by eligible persons, sell homes on a rent-purchase system, and make advances for the erection or purchase of homes and, subject to certain conditions, for the discharge of a mortgage on a home. The maximum loan which may be made available is \$8,000 and the maximum period of repayment is, in general, 45 years. The rate of interest is $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. per annum.

The following table shows the number of homes provided in New South Wales under the War Service Homes Act, the advances made under the Act, the instalments paid, and the number of loans repaid in each of the last eleven years:—

Table 346. War Service Homes in New South Wales

Year ended 30th June	Homes Provided during Year				Total Homes Provided to end of year	Advances	Instal- ments Paid†	Loans Repaid
	By Erection *	By Purchase	By Discharge of Mortgage	Total				
						\$ thous.	\$ thous.	
1957	1,836	2,100	378	4,314	39,871	22,338	6,597	679
1958	2,275	2,435	522	5,232	45,103	30,436	8,084	709
1959	2,527	2,842	797	6,166	51,269	29,368	10,274	851
1960	1,387	3,404	890	5,681	56,950	28,608	12,807	1,034
1961	1,242	3,583	1,268	6,093	63,043	31,644	14,880	1,207
1962	1,048	2,798	1,007	4,853	67,896	25,556	15,095	928
1963	807	2,546	663	4,016	71,912	24,412	17,361	1,080
1964	739	2,451	524	3,714	75,626	23,884	19,768	1,374
1965	497	2,856	527	3,880	79,506	25,643‡	21,660	1,528
1966	362	2,889	550	3,801	83,307	25,212	22,564	1,609
1967	340	2,847	446	3,633	86,940	23,908‡	24,242	1,712

* Constructed or sponsored by the Director of War Service Homes.

† Includes excess instalment payments.

‡ Comprises \$2,130,000 for the construction of homes and \$21,778,000 for the purchase of existing homes or the discharge of mortgages.

¶ Revised.

CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING SOCIETIES

There are four main groups of co-operative building societies operating in New South Wales—permanent societies (registered under the Permanent Building Societies Act, 1967), non-terminating societies (registered under the Building and Co-operative Societies Act, 1901, or the Co-operation Act, 1923-1967), Starr-Bowkett societies, and terminating societies. Although their structure and methods of operation differ, all societies provide finance for the erection or purchase of homes.

Before the Permanent Building Societies Act came into force, both the permanent and non-terminating societies were known as "permanent" building societies. This Act provides *inter alia* that the funds of a permanent building society must not be less than \$600,000 (including \$400,000 paid-up share capital) and that the society must hold liquid assets (cash, bank deposits, and authorised trustee investments other than mortgages over land) equal to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the aggregate of its paid-up capital and deposits. Non-terminating societies are required to remove the word "permanent" from their names by 1st July, 1970.

Permanent and non-terminating societies obtain funds from the general public (mainly by the issue of shares which give the purchaser the right, under certain conditions, to withdraw his capital on short notice) and from lending institutions (by way of advances or deposits). Borrowers from the societies may be required to take up shares in the societies (usually for a relatively small amount), and they obtain loans on credit foncier terms for periods generally ranging from 10 to 25 years. Some societies (three in 1968) still operate as "two-class share" societies. Their method of operation (described on page 432 of Year Book No. 59) is similar to that of the actuarial-type terminating societies (*see below*).

In Starr-Bowkett building societies, members pay regular subscriptions on the number of shares corresponding to the advance they wish to obtain. The funds thus made available to a society are used to make advances to members by ballot (interest-free advances) or by auction (the prospective borrower bidding a rate of interest). After receiving an advance, a member makes regular repayments of principal and (where applicable) pays interest, and continues to pay his share subscriptions. When an advance has been made to all members in a society, the process of winding-up commences and share subscriptions are repaid to members as repayments in respect of advances accumulate.

Terminating building societies comprise actuarial-type societies, non-actuarial-type societies (endowment assurance and credit foncier societies), and a series-type society.

Actuarial-type terminating societies obtain their funds from trading and savings banks, life and fire insurance companies, and other financial institutions, and, since 1st July, 1956, from loan moneys made available under Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements. The repayment of the loans obtained from private sources by nearly all the societies is guaranteed by the State Government. The societies make advances as their members apply for them. A member is required to take up shares in the society of a face value equal to the amount he wishes to borrow. He pays equal monthly instalments of subscriptions on shares during the life of the society,

is credited with interest on his subscriptions at the same rate as he is charged on his loan, and pays a small management fee. After taking up a loan, the member also makes equal monthly payments of interest, which is charged at a flat rate on the total amount borrowed. When all advances have been made and external obligations have been met, the society is wound up and a member's equity in the society (his subscriptions, the interest allowed thereon, and his share of any surplus of the society) is offset against his indebtedness.

The maximum amount that may be advanced to a member by an actuarial-type terminating society has been increased progressively since 1937. The maximum advance is currently 95 per cent. of the value of the security offered, subject to a limit of \$8,520 plus the value of the member's share subscriptions up to \$450. The rate of interest on the advances varies according to the source of the society's funds; in June, 1967, the rate was generally about $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Non-actuarial-type terminating societies were first formed in New South Wales in 1965. These societies obtain their funds from insurance companies, and make loans to members on either an endowment assurance basis or on credit foncier terms; in either case, the member is required to effect life assurance with the company providing the funds. Members are also required to take up a nominal shareholding in the society.

A member who elects to borrow on an endowment assurance basis takes out an endowment assurance policy with a sum assured equal in value to the amount of the loan required. The policy is assigned to the building society. The member makes equal monthly payments of premium and interest, but repayment of principal is not effected until the policy matures and the sum assured is paid to the building society. If the policy provides for the member to participate in bonuses, the bonuses accumulated over the life of the policy are paid to the member. Interest on the loan is charged at a flat rate on the total amount borrowed.

A member who borrows on credit foncier terms makes repayments of principal and interest in equal monthly instalments. Interest is calculated on the reducing balance. The member is also required to effect life assurance to the value of the amount borrowed.

In 1966-67, there were 30 non-actuarial-type building societies operating in New South Wales. Advances made by these societies during the year amounted to \$3,149,000.

The structure of series-type societies is similar to that of the actuarial-type terminating societies, each of the self-contained series or cells operated by the parent society being designed to terminate after a notional period.

Particulars of the co-operative building societies for which annual returns were made in the last six years are summarised in the next table. The figures for a particular year relate to societies which were in active existence at the end of the year, and exclude those societies which were terminated during the year.

Table 347. Co-operative Building Societies, N.S.W.

Particulars	At 30th June					
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
PERMANENT AND NON-TERMINATING BUILDING SOCIETIES						
Societies	48	49	50	53	60	64
Members	34,143	39,939	51,061	64,586	82,742	102,188
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
Assets—						
Advances on Mortgage	54,450	66,044	88,522	114,451	143,423	187,408
Other Assets	7,288	9,537	11,401	15,888	22,847	30,719
Liabilities—						
Members' Funds (net)	41,021	53,345	75,458	102,130	133,110	179,103
Deposits	3,619	3,996	5,038	5,728	5,872	6,966
Advances	17,097	16,368	16,397	19,122	23,638	27,480
Other Liabilities		1,872	3,030	3,359	3,648	4,578
Total Assets and Liabilities	61,738	75,580	99,923	130,339	166,269	218,127
Loans Made during year*	13,092	20,374	36,225	40,115	44,767	63,499
Reduction in Members' Indebtedness during year*	8,072	8,780	13,746	14,188	15,795	19,719
STARR-BOWKETT BUILDING SOCIETIES						
Societies	96	98	98	95	92	93
Members	41,796	42,880	41,074	40,021	38,125	37,458
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
Assets—						
Advances on Mortgage	14,524	15,242	15,503	15,194	15,329	15,896
Other Assets	2,160	2,278	2,275	2,607	2,620	2,743
Liabilities—						
Members' Funds	15,788	16,510	16,732	16,696	16,794	17,453
Other	896	1,009	1,046	1,104	1,155	1,186
Total Assets and Liabilities	16,684	17,519	17,778	17,801	17,949	18,639
Loans Made during year*	3,338	3,280	3,161	2,840	3,158	3,168
Reduction in Members' Indebtedness during year*	2,521	2,467	2,880	3,148	2,935	2,573
TERMINATING BUILDING SOCIETIES†						
Societies	1,500	1,621	1,803	1,920	2,105	2,255
Members	75,419	77,085	79,167	80,392	82,000	83,249
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
Assets—						
Advances on Mortgage‡	299,680	319,152	338,822	362,419	388,331	415,837
Other Assets	2,298	2,360	1,887	1,951	1,845	1,932
Liabilities—						
Members' Funds—						
Share Subscriptions	52,170	55,747	58,899	61,927	64,656	67,593
Provision for Interest	17,895	20,657	23,404	26,110	28,604	31,030
Other	5,690	6,814	8,705	10,683	12,147	13,426
Advances—						
Under Housing Agreements¶	40,656	49,781	58,609	68,547	80,468	93,236
From Other Lenders¶	185,027	187,955	190,540	196,477	203,612	211,710
Other Liabilities	540	560	553	626	690	776
Total Assets and Liabilities	301,978	321,512	340,710	364,370	390,177	417,770
Loans Made during year*—						
Under Housing Agreements	11,884	11,434	11,906	13,674	16,156	18,133
Other	20,422	18,358	20,992	25,700	26,554	27,643
Reduction in Members' Indebtedness during year*§—						
Under Housing Agreements	1,404	2,308	3,078	3,736	4,235	5,366
Other	13,022	15,432	18,406	19,764	19,412	19,581

* Year ended 30th June.

† Actuarial-type societies, non-actuarial-type societies (from 1965–66), and a series-type society.

‡ For credit foncier loans, total advances less repayments to date; for other loans, total advances less those fully discharged.

¶ Revised.

§ Estimated. Includes particulars for societies terminated during year.

HOME SAVINGS GRANT SCHEME

Under the Home Savings Grant Scheme, which has operated since 20th July, 1964, the Commonwealth Government provides tax-free grants to supplement the savings accumulated by young married couples to buy or build the first home they own after their marriage; grants are also payable to young widowed persons with one or more dependent children. The grants are payable at the rate of \$1 for each \$3 of savings accumulated in an acceptable form over a minimum period of three years. The maximum grant payable to a married couple, to the husband or wife if only one is eligible, or to a widowed person, is \$500. The scheme is administered, in terms of the Homes Savings Grant Act, 1964-1967, by the Department of Housing.

Table 348. Home Savings Grant Scheme: Operations in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Grants Approved	Method of Acquiring Homes Covered by Grants Approved			Method of Financing Homes Covered by Grants Approved			Total, Homes Covered by Grants Approved
		Purchased	Built Under Contract	Owner-built	First Mortgage Loan	First and Second Mortgage Loans	Other	
	\$ thous.							
1965*	4,110	4,843	3,706	306	7,198	1,432	225	8,855
1966	4,990	6,235	4,127	543	8,751	1,775	379	10,905
1967	4,309	5,730	3,749	390	8,161	1,394	314	9,869
Total	13,409	16,808	11,582	1,239	24,110	4,601	918	29,629

* Operations commenced on 20th July, 1964.

To be eligible for a grant, a person must be married (or widowed with one or more dependent children), and must have (or must be married to a person who has) entered into a contract to buy a home or have one built or begun to build a home as an owner-builder. The person must also be under 36 years of age, both at the time of marriage and at the date of the contract to buy or build (or, if an owner-builder, the date building commenced), and must have resided in Australia (apart from temporary absences) for at least three years immediately preceding that date.

Grants are payable in respect of houses, flats, home units, and other dwellings (whether in existence or being built), provided that the cost of the home (including the land on which it is erected) does not exceed \$15,000. Homes which are purchased from State authorities and which had been financed with funds advanced under Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements are not, however, eligible for a grant.

Savings qualify for a grant only if accumulated in an acceptable form over a period of at least three years immediately preceding the date of the contract to buy or build (or the date on which an owner-builder commences building). The amount of savings that qualifies is the sum of the net savings in each year, up to a maximum of \$600 in any one year and \$1,500 for the three-year period. The savings of the husband and the wife, whether made before or after their marriage, are treated as combined savings when calculating the grant, provided both husband and wife are eligible; only the savings of the eligible spouse are considered where one party is ineligible. The savings of the deceased spouse, held in an acceptable form, are taken into account in determining the grant payable to a widowed person.

The main forms of savings acceptable under the scheme are home savings accounts with savings banks, fixed deposits designated home savings accounts with trading banks, deposits with and shares in registered co-operative building societies, and savings spent in connection with the purchase or construction of a home (including land) prior to the date of the contract to acquire the home (or, if an owner-builder, the date on which building commenced).

HOUSING LOANS INSURANCE SCHEME

The housing loans insurance scheme was introduced by the Commonwealth Government primarily to assist individuals to obtain finance for housing purposes by way of a single first-mortgage loan, at a reasonable rate of interest, covering a high proportion of the cost of a home. The scheme is administered by the Commonwealth Housing Loans Insurance Corporation, which commenced operations in November, 1965.

Under the scheme, the Corporation offers to insure an approved lender against any loss (loss of principal or interest and any other loss arising from default) incurred in respect of an insurable loan. Loans acceptable for insurance include those for the purchase or erection of a house (including land), for the purchase of a home unit, for the purchase or erection of a property containing two dwelling units, for the conversion of an existing dwelling into two or more dwelling units, for alterations and additions to houses, home units, etc., and for the discharge of an existing mortgage over the house, home unit, etc. In all cases, the dwelling (one dwelling in a multi-dwelling property) must be occupied by the borrower.

Loans are insurable only if repayment of the loan is secured by a first mortgage, and if the mortgage interest rate does not exceed $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. The maximum amount insurable for a single loan to acquire a home is \$20,000. The maximum ratio of loan amount to valuation of property for a loan to purchase or erect a house is 95 per cent. of the first \$15,000, plus 70 per cent. of up to \$8,214 of the balance of the value—and for a loan to purchase a home unit, 80 per cent. The maximum period of repayment for an insurable loan to acquire a house is 35 years, and for a loan to purchase a home unit 25 years.

The Corporation charges a single premium equal to 2 per cent. of the amount of the loan. A lower premium is charged if the loan is less than 75 per cent. of the valuation of the property. The premium is payable by the borrower when the loan is made, but is generally advanced by the lender as part of the insured loan.

The classes of approved lenders include banks, life assurance companies, building societies, trustee companies, and mortgage management companies. Individual lending organisations must be approved by the Corporation.

During 1966-67, 2,325 loans amounting to \$19,213,000 were insured with the Corporation in New South Wales (including the Australian Capital Territory).

PUBLIC FINANCE

The collection and expenditure of public moneys in New South Wales are controlled by three groups of authorities:—

- (1) the Government of the State of New South Wales, including bodies authorized by State Acts to administer such services as transport and water and sewerage;
- (2) the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia; and
- (3) Municipal, Shire, and County Councils (local government bodies operating in defined areas).

The governmental revenue of the State Government is derived mainly from Commonwealth contributions under the States Grants Act, 1965–1967, and the Financial Agreement and from State taxes, the State lottery, and the sale and leasing of its lands and forests. The expenditure of the State on governmental account includes the cost of such services as education, public health, law and order, and social aid, and the administration of land, agricultural, mining, and factory laws. Public debt charges which are not attributable to services controlled by the statutory bodies are borne by governmental account.

The revenue of the State statutory bodies administering railways, omnibuses, harbour services, etc., is derived mainly from charges for the use of services which they administer, and all are ultimately subject to the control of the State Government. Revenue by way of motor taxation is used for the most part by the Main Roads Department on the construction and maintenance of roads throughout the State.

The revenue of the Commonwealth Government is derived largely from customs and excise duties, taxes on income, sales, and pay rolls, estate and gift duties, and the earnings of certain business undertakings such as the Post Office. Its expenditure is mainly in connection with war, defence and repatriation services, an extensive group of social services, the control of oversea trade and aviation, post office, administration of territories, representation abroad, meteorological services, subsidies, payments to the States, and public debt charges.

Local government bodies levy rates on the capital value of lands within the areas administered by them. They provide services to meet local needs, such as streets and roads, recreation areas, the supervision of building operations, and, in some cases, they also undertake the reticulation of electricity, water, etc. In general, the cost of these services is defrayed from the rates, but charges are imposed for services rendered.

Both the State and Commonwealth Governments have power to raise loans on their own security subject to approval by the Australian Loan Council. The constitution of the sinking fund and the management of the public debt are regulated by the Financial Agreement between the Commonwealth and States, described on page 505.

The local government bodies and some of the statutory bodies have power to raise loans under certain conditions. Such loans are subject to the approval of the Governor and (if in excess of \$300,000) of the Australian Loan Council.

TAXATION

Particulars of the State and local taxes collected in New South Wales during the last five years are shown in the following table:—

Table 349. State and Local Taxes in New South Wales

Tax	1963-64	1964-65	1965-65	1966-67	1967-68
	\$ thousand				
STATE—					
Death Duties	39,572	38,318	40,041	44,993	48,210
Stamp Duties*	40,804||	43,394||	42,820	47,869	59,636
Land Tax	24,101	29,717	34,477	33,646	35,711
Racing and Betting	5,996	7,272	9,724	13,670	16,686
Liquor Licences	10,219	11,285	11,397	12,891	14,067
Motor Taxes, Licences, etc.† ..	53,548||	56,932||	59,156	61,656	66,040
Poker Machine Taxes‡—					
Basic Licence Tax	4,450	5,032	5,517	6,380	6,576
Supplementary Tax	6,819	8,635	10,243	13,270	16,487
Other Taxes	410	442	449	439	426
Total State Taxes Collected—					
Paid to Consolidated Revenue Fund	121,103	130,330	138,324	152,449	173,207
Paid to Other Funds	64,816	70,696	75,500	82,364	90,633
Total	185,919	201,026	213,824	234,814	263,840
LOCAL RATES—					
Municipal, Shire, and County Councils¶—					
General Services	98,858	107,045	113,225	124,281§	135,547§
Water, Sewerage, etc.	9,342	10,244	11,066	11,923§	13,470§
Special Boards —					
Water, Sewerage, Drainage ..	49,008	51,752	56,441	61,565	67,191
Total Local Rates Levied	157,208	169,041	180,732	197,768§	216,209§
Total State and Local Taxes ..	343,127	370,067	394,556	432,582§	480,049§

* Stamp duty on betting tickets is included in "Racing and Betting".

† All motor taxes, etc., are paid into special road and traffic funds.

‡ The proceeds of poker machine taxes are paid to the Hospital Fund and the Housing Account (see page 463).

¶ Year ended 31st December preceding.

§ Preliminary.

|| Revised.

The amount of Commonwealth taxation borne by the people of New South Wales cannot be determined definitely. Portion of customs and excise revenue collected in the State relates to goods consumed in other States. Commonwealth income tax paid by persons deriving income in more than one State is included in assessments made by the Central Office, and is not allocated to the individual States. The average amount of Commonwealth taxation per head of population in Australia was \$360.59 in 1965-66, \$376.94 in 1966-67, and \$408.21 in 1967-68.

The amounts stated in the previous table are shown below at their equivalent rates per head of population:—

Table 350. State and Local Taxes, N.S.W., per Head of Population

Tax	1963-64 ‡	1964-65 ‡	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
STATE—					
Death Duties	9.71	9.26	9.52	10.53	11.09
Stamp Duties	10.01	10.48	10.18	11.21	13.71
Land Tax	5.91	7.18	8.20	7.87	8.21
Racing and Betting	1.47	1.76	2.31	3.20	3.84
Liquor Licences	2.51	2.73	2.71	3.02	3.24
Motor Taxes, Licences, etc.	13.13	13.76	14.06	14.42	15.19
Poker Machine Taxes—					
Basic Licence Tax	1.09	1.22	1.31	1.49	1.51
Supplementary Tax	1.67	2.09	2.44	3.11	3.79
Other Taxes	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.10
Total State Taxes Collected—					
Paid to Consolidated Revenue Fund	29.71	31.48	32.88	35.68	39.84
Paid to Other Funds	15.90	17.08	17.95	19.28	20.85
Total	45.61	48.56	50.83	54.95	60.69
LOCAL RATES—					
Municipal, Shire, and County Councils*—					
General Services	24.42	26.06	27.13	29.31†	31.46†
Water, Sewerage, etc.	2.31	2.49	2.65	2.81†	3.15†
Special Boards—					
Water, Sewerage, Drainage	12.02	12.50	13.42	14.41	15.46
Total Local Rates Levied	38.75	41.05	43.20	46.53†	50.06†
Total State and Local Taxes	84.36	89.61	94.03	101.48†	110.75†

* Year ended 31st December preceding.

† Preliminary.

‡ Revised.

STATE TAXES

STATE LAND TAX

A tax on the freehold lands in New South Wales, and on lands held from the Crown on tenures such as conditional purchase, settlement purchase, or lease in perpetuity, has been imposed by the State since 1st November, 1956. A tax on freehold tenures in the unincorporated areas of the Western Division, where local rates are not imposed, was abolished on 31st October, 1956. Particulars of the latter tax were given on page 411 of Year Book No. 55.

The land tax is imposed at graduated rates on the aggregate unimproved capital values of all lands held by a person, company, etc., on 31st October each year. No tax is payable if the aggregate value of the lands is \$17,250 or less (\$45,000 in the case of land used for primary production). A deduction of similar amounts is allowed in respect of lands of higher value, but this is reduced by \$3 for every \$1 by which the value exceeds \$17,250 (or \$45,000). A further deduction (of \$18 for each registered ewe owned at 31st December preceding the year of tax) is allowed to owners of registered sheep studs.

Until 1962-63 the tax was levied at the rates shown in the following table, but since 1963-64 rebates of tax have reduced the amount payable below the amount calculated from the table. Subject to the exceptions noted below, the rebates of tax allowed were equal to 5 per cent. of the amount calculated from the table in the years ended 31st October, 1964 to 1968, and 10 per cent. in 1968-69. These rebates in respect of certain lands used for primary production (broadly, lands owned by individuals and partners, or by proprietary companies in which a public company does not hold a beneficial interest) were 15 per cent. in 1967-68 and 33½ per cent. in 1968-69.

Table 351. Rates of Land Tax, New South Wales

Taxable Value		Tax on Amount in First Column	Tax on each complete \$2 of Balance of Taxable Value
Not less than—	Not more than—		
\$	\$	\$	cents
...	5,000	...	0·83
5,000	10,000	20·83	1·25
10,000	20,000	52·083	1·6
20,000	30,000	135·416	2·083
30,000	40,000	239·583	2·5
40,000	50,000	364·583	2·916
50,000	60,000	510·416	3·3
60,000	70,000	677·083	3·75
70,000	80,000	864·583	4·16
80,000	90,000	1,072·916	4·583
90,000	100,000	1,302·083	5·0
100,000	110,000	1,552·083	5·416
110,000	120,000	1,882·916	5·83
120,000	130,000	2,114·583	6·25
130,000 and over		2,427·083	6·6

Certain lands are wholly exempt from the tax. These include those owned by the Crown, local government or other public authorities, specified gas or electricity supply authorities, public or licensed private hospitals, charitable or educational institutions carried on solely for those purposes and not for profit, registered associations of employers or employees, and building, co-operative, friendly, medical benefit, or hospital benefit societies, and those owned by and used for the purposes of religious societies, racing clubs, and agricultural show societies. Lands used solely as a site for a place of worship, a club or charitable institution not carried on for profit, a children's home, a registered private school, a cemetery, or other prescribed purposes are also exempt, as are lands used primarily for sport and owned by sporting clubs not carried on for profit. Land used as a site for a club is only partially exempt if the building erected on it is not occupied solely by the club.

The value of lands owned by a mutual life assurance society and used for the conduct of life assurance business is taxed at a concessional rate of 5/6c per \$2 of taxable value. If the society is a non-mutual one, the proportion of the value of the land to be taxed at the concessional rate is determined by reference to the proportion of the amount of the society's

surplus allocated to policy holders. The concession applies to only part of the value of the land if it is used also for purposes other than life assurance business.

The amount of Land Tax collected in each of the last five years is shown in Table 349.

STATE DEATH DUTIES

Death duties have been imposed by the State since 1880. The tax is payable on assessment or within six months after the death of the deceased.

The dutiable value of an estate is the assessed value of all property of the deceased situated in New South Wales at his death and, in the case of deceased persons domiciled in New South Wales at death, the value of personal property outside New South Wales. Irrespective of domicile at death, an estate includes every specialty debt secured to the deceased over property in New South Wales. Where duty is paid on personal property situated outside New South Wales, a refund is allowed of the duty so paid or the duty paid in New South Wales, whichever is the less. Deductions are allowed in respect of the value of any interest which had been acquired for valuable consideration by the surviving joint tenant in property which was jointly owned, and of all debts actually due and owing by the deceased.

Since 25th November, 1952, duty has also been levied on any property in which the deceased or any other person had an estate or interest ceasing on the death of the deceased (referred to as property subject to a "limited interest"). The purpose of this provision is to enable death duty to be collected in respect of property placed under settlement.

Property subject to a limited interest is assessed for death duty as a separate estate, and is subject to the same rules regarding domicile as other estates (see above). No duty is payable if the value of the property subject to a limited interest does not exceed \$30,000, if it was included in the dutiable estate of the person who created the limited interest, and if it passes to that person's widow, widower, children, grandchildren, or wholly dependent widowed mother on the cessation of the limited interest. A reduction is made in the amount of duty if the person for whose life the interest was created dies within eleven years after the death of the person who created it. If death is within five years, no duty is payable; if death occurs within six years, an allowance of 60 per cent. of the duty is made, falling by 10 per cent. each year thereafter to 10 per cent. where death occurs in the eleventh year. Generally, the exemptions and rates of duty indicated below apply to this class of property as well as to ordinary estates.

Death duty is levied under several scales of rates graded according to the value of the estate. The lowest scale applies to bequests of a philanthropic nature, as specified in the Stamp Duties Act; and there are separate scales for the bequests of persons domiciled in New South Wales at death to beneficiaries within certain degrees of kinship. Where different scales apply to various portions of an estate, duty under each scale is calculated according to the rate applicable to the total value of the estate. For example, if the dutiable value of the estate of a person with local domicile at death is \$40,000, the rate of duty is $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the portion passing to public hospitals, etc., 8 per cent. on the portion passing to widow or lineal issue, 10 per cent. on that passing to widower, lineal ancestor, brother or sister or issue of such, and 13 per cent. on other property.

Duty is not charged on estates of persons with New South Wales domicile if the value does not exceed \$2,000—nor on property passing to widow,

widower, children under 21 years of age, wholly dependent adult children, or wholly dependent widowed mother, if the value of the estate does not exceed \$20,000. No duty is payable on the estates of persons who were members of the Australian armed services if they died while serving overseas in "special areas" (e.g., Malaya, South Vietnam), or if their death within twelve months of returning to Australia was due to injuries received or disease contracted in the "special area".

The current rates of death duty are summarised in the following table:—

Table 352. State Death Duties (N.S.W.)

Final Balance of Estate	Rates of Duty Payable on Property—			
	Passing to public hospital or trust for poor relief or education in New South Wales	Passing to widow or lineal issue	Passing to widower, lineal ancestor, brother or sister or issue of brother or sister	Other
	A	B*	C*	D
DOMICILE IN NEW SOUTH WALES				
\$2,001 to \$4,000	2½%	3½%	5½%	8½%
\$4,001 to \$6,000	2½%	3½%	5½%	8½%
\$6,001 to \$8,000	2½%	4%	6%	9%
	Rising by ¼ per cent. per \$2,000 to—			
\$120,001 to \$122,000	17%	18½%	20½%	23½%
	Rising by ¼ † per cent. per \$2,000 to—			
\$150,001 to \$152,000	20%	22%	24%	27%
	Rising by ⅓ per cent. per \$2,000 to—			
\$200,001 and over	25%	27%	29%	32%
DOMICILE OUTSIDE NEW SOUTH WALES				
\$1,000 or under	3%	8%		
\$1,001 to \$2,000	3½%	8½%		
	Rising by ⅓ per cent. per \$2,000 to—			
\$100,001 to \$102,000	20%	25%		
	Rising by ⅓† per cent. per \$2,000 to—			
\$130,001 to \$132,000	23%	30%		
	Rising by ⅓ per cent. per \$2,000 to—			
\$150,001 and over	25%	32%		

* For property subject to a limited interest, the degrees of kinship in these columns relate to kinship with the person who created the limited interest or (if the rate of duty applicable is lower) with the deceased life tenant.

† The rate in Column A rises by ⅓ per cent. per \$2,000.

NOTE. In certain cases, the rates in this table are subject to concession and allowances—see text.

Provision is made for abatement of duty, where necessary, so that the value of the estate will not be reduced by the tax below the value (less duty) of an estate of the highest value taxable in the next lower grade.

If the value of an estate—local domicile—does not exceed \$30,000, property passing to a widow, a widower, children under 21 years of age, wholly dependent adult children, or a widowed mother is dutiable as follows.

Final Balance of Estate
\$*Rate of Duty*

20,000 or under ..	Exempt.			
20,001 to 22,000 ..	50% of the rates in Column B or C of Table 352			
22,001 to 24,000 ..	60%	"	"	"
24,001 to 26,000 ..	70%	"	"	"
26,001 to 28,000 ..	80%	"	"	"
28,001 to 30,000 ..	90%	"	"	"

Particulars of the amount of death duty collected in each of the last five years are shown in Table 349. The number and value of estates assessed annually are shown on page 583.

STATE STAMP DUTIES

Stamp Duty is imposed on a considerable number of legal and commercial documents. A separate duty is prescribed for each type of document.

The rates of duty payable in 1969 on some of the documents which are liable for duty are shown below:—

<i>Document</i>	<i>Duty Payable</i>
Agreement or Memorandum (not otherwise charged)—	
(a) not under seal	15c
(b) under seal	\$3
Bill of Lading	15c
Cheque, Bill of Exchange, or Promissory Note—	
(a) payable on demand	5c
(b) payable otherwise than on demand	5c for every \$50 or part of \$50.
Instalment Purchase Arrangements	Amount equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of purchase price (cash price less deposit).
(Credit Arrangements and Credit Purchase Agreements where the purchase price—cash price less deposit—is \$400 or more, and Hire Purchase Agreements where the purchase price is \$50 or more.)	
Motor Vehicle Certificate of Registration—	
On transfer of ownership of new or second-hand vehicle ..	50c for every \$100 or part of \$100 of the value of the motor vehicle.
Policy of Insurance (for one year or less) and Renewal of Policy	5c for every \$100 or part of \$100 insured.
Policy of Life Assurance (sum assured \$100 or more)—	
(a) first \$2,000 of sum assured	10c for every \$200 or part of \$200 of sum assured.
(b) balance of sum assured	20c for every \$200 or part of \$200 of balance of sum assured.
Receipt (see text below)—	
(a) before 1st February, 1969, for—	
(i) amount from \$5 to \$200	3c
(ii) amount exceeding \$200	10c
(b) on or after 1st February, 1969	1c for every \$10 or part of \$10 received
Transfer and Conveyance on Sale of Property other than Shares—	
(a) consideration not more than \$100	\$1.25
(b) consideration more than \$100 and up to \$14,000 ..	\$2.50 for each \$200 or part of \$200.
(c) consideration more than \$14,000	\$2.50 for each \$200 up to \$14,000, plus \$3 for each \$200 or part of \$200 over \$14,000.
Transfer of Shares by sale (effected by brokers)—	
(a) consideration less than \$100	10c for every \$25 or part of \$25
(b) consideration \$100 or more	40c for every \$100 or part of \$100

From 1st February, 1969, receipts for certain payments (for example, cash sale dockets) which previously had been exempt from the tax became liable for Stamp Duty, and rates of duty were increased. Duty is now payable on receipts for all moneys received (or deemed to have been received) in New South Wales, unless they are specifically exempted from the tax by the Stamp Duties Act, 1920-1968. There is general exemption from the tax if the amount received is \$10 or less, but this does not apply to moneys received by persons in the course of trade or business, by corporate or unincorporated bodies, or by persons who pay the tax on a periodical-return basis. Receipts for salaries and wages, and pension and superannuation payments continue to be exempt from duty. Other receipts which are exempt include those acknowledging refunds made by an Australian government, social service and hospital and medical benefits, certain charitable assistance, scholarship allowances, workers' compensation benefits, bank deposits, deposits or loans at call or for terms of up to 12 months, deposits with credit unions, housekeeping allowances, gifts not exceeding \$200 in value, payments in respect of bets made on a racecourse with a registered bookmaker or bets made through the Totalizator Agency Board, and receipts of registered charities. A receipt must be made out for each non-exempt amount received, or the amount must be included on a periodical return rendered to the Stamp Duties Office. Duty is paid by attaching adhesive stamps to receipts, or by remitting the amount due with a periodical return.

The amount of Stamp Duty collected in each of the past five years is shown in Table 349.

STATE TAXES ON RACING AND BETTING

Taxes in respect of horse and greyhound racing and trotting contests include taxes on racing clubs and associations, on bookmakers, and on totalizator investments.

Taxes on Racing Clubs and Associations

All racing clubs and associations impose a licence or registration fee on bookmakers. Metropolitan horse racing clubs (since 1st January, 1948) and country racing associations (since 1st August, 1957) also impose a charge of 1 per cent. and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., respectively, on bookmakers' turnover. From the proceeds of these fees and charges, clubs operating racecourses within 40 miles of the General Post Office, Sydney, must remit 50 per cent. as tax to the State Government; and those operating racecourses in the remainder of the State must remit 20 per cent.

Taxes on Bookmakers

Taxes payable by bookmakers direct to the State Government comprise a registration tax, stamp duty on bets made, and a tax on the total amount of bets.

The registration tax is payable in respect of the licences issued by the racing clubs and associations to entitle bookmakers to operate on various racecourses or groups of racecourses.

Stamp duty is payable on betting tickets issued by bookmakers; it is also payable on the number of credit bets made, at the same rate as if tickets were issued. From 1st November, 1955 to 13th February, 1966, the rates of duty were 1½c for each ticket issued in the saddling paddock and 5/6c in the other parts of the racecourse; since 14th February, 1966, they have been 2c and 1c, respectively.

A tax on bookmakers' turnover has been charged since 1st October, 1932 as a percentage levy on the total amount of bets made by backers. The rate has been 1 per cent. since 19th September, 1952.

Totalizator Tax

Totalizator tax is payable by registered racing clubs and associations which, when directed by the Government, must establish an approved totalizator on the racecourses at which they hold race meetings. Commission is deducted by the club concerned from the total amount invested by patrons, a proportion being paid as tax to the Treasury and the balance retained by the club. The rate of commission, which had been 12½ per cent. of the investments since September, 1952, was increased to 13 per cent. from 15th December, 1968. The Government's share is 8 per cent. (previously 7½ per cent.) for all metropolitan meetings (including trotting) and 5 per cent. (previously 4½ per cent.) for meetings in other centres; unpaid fractions and unclaimed dividends are also payable to the Treasury.

A Totalizator Agency Board was established by the State Government in 1964 to conduct off-course totalizator betting in New South Wales. The Board, which is authorised to establish local branches throughout the State, commenced operations on 9th December, 1964. In general, the Board receives betting investments as agent for the club operating the totalizator on the racecourse at which the relevant races are held, and the investments received by the Board are pooled with the investments of the club's totalizator; the Board may also, however, conduct its own pool of investments. Of the total betting investments placed with the Board, 5½ per cent. (5 per cent. until 14th December, 1968) is remitted to the State Treasury and 7½ per cent. is credited to the Board as commission. Part of the amount remitted to the Treasury (equal to 1 per cent. of the total investments) is paid to a Special Deposits Account, to be used to repay (with interest) the advances made by racing clubs to assist the Board initially to meet its operating expenses and the cost of establishing branches throughout the State; when these advances have been repaid, the whole of the Government's share will be paid to the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The next table shows the total amount of taxation collected by the State in connection with horse and greyhound racing and betting in the last eleven years.

Table 353. State Taxes on Racing and Betting

Year ended 30th June	Racing Clubs and Associations	Book-makers' Licences	Book-makers' Turnover	Betting Tickets	Totalizator		Total
					On-course	Off-course *	
					\$ thousand		
1958	957	77	2,263	387	2,222	...	5,906
1959	825	74	2,004	372	2,324	...	5,599
1960	855	75	2,216	400	2,369	...	5,915
1961	833	77	2,238	392	2,183	...	5,723
1962	844	74	2,271	378	2,219	...	5,787
1963	879	71	2,373	387	2,258	...	5,968
1964	869	70	2,389	383	2,284	...	5,996
1965	1,004	70	2,794	445	2,467	492	7,272
1966	937	69	2,680	457	2,608	2,973	9,724
1967	986	65	2,833	466	2,916	6,404	13,670
1968	911	64	2,833	453	3,265	9,159	16,686

* Includes \$98,000 in 1964-65, \$583,000 in 1965-66, \$1,059,000 in 1966-67, and \$1,530,000 in 1967-68 paid to a Special Deposits Account (see text preceding table).

Further references to taxes on betting and racing are contained in the chapter "Social Condition".

POKER MACHINE LICENCES

Licences to operate poker machines have been issued to non-proprietary clubs since 19th September, 1956. For this purpose, a non-proprietary club is defined as an association or company of not less than sixty persons (if established at a place within fifteen miles of the General Post Office, Sydney) or of not less than thirty persons (if established elsewhere), formed for social, literary, political, sporting, athletic, and similar purposes, which applies its profits and other income to the purposes for which it was established and which prohibits payment of dividends, profits, etc. to its members.

The clubs must pay annual licence taxes on the machines. The basic licence tax per machine at 19th September, 1956, and at each subsequent date of change, is shown below:—

Machine operated by insertion of—					Annual Tax on Each Machine			
					From 19th September, 1956	From 1st January, 1960	From 1st July, 1966	
							Single-coin Machine	Multiple-coin Machine
					\$	\$	\$	\$
5 cents	..	..	..	..	100	100	100	600
10 cents	..	..	..	..	100	200	200	1,200
20 cents—								
First 2 Machines	..	..	..	..	500	1,000	1,100	6,600
3rd to 5th Machine	..	..	..	..			1,200	6,700
6th to 10th Machine	..	..	..	..	700	1,400	1,800	7,300
11th to 20th Machine	..	..	..	..			2,400	7,900
Machines in excess of 20	..	..	..	..			3,000	8,500

Since 1964-65, concessions of the basic tax have been granted in the light of a club's net takings (gross receipts less prizes awarded) from poker machines—if net takings are less than \$30,000 per annum the tax is reduced by half, but if the net takings exceed \$30,000, the amount of tax is reduced by one-half less the excess of the takings over \$30,000. Other concessions are allowed to new clubs with a small membership.

A supplementary tax, which was introduced in December, 1962, is levied on the club's net revenue (gross receipts less prizes awarded and basic licence tax paid) derived from poker machines at the rate of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the net revenue if it does not exceed \$20,000, as a flat amount of \$2,500 if it exceeds \$20,000 but does not exceed \$20,600, and at 15 per cent. if it exceeds \$20,600 per annum. (Before 1st December, 1966, the general rate of supplementary tax was $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) Additional supplementary tax is payable (from 1965-66) at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the excess of the net revenue over \$100,000, and (from 1966-67) a further $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the excess over \$200,000 per annum. If a club's net revenue from poker machines is more than \$10,000 but less than \$20,000 per annum, the revenue subject to tax is reduced by \$10,000 less the excess of the revenue over \$10,000; no supplementary tax is payable when the net revenue is \$10,000 or less per annum.

The proceeds of the tax in the years 1956-57 to 1958-59 were paid to the New South Wales Hospital Fund. Since 1959-60, part of the proceeds (\$250,000 in 1959-60, \$500,000 in 1960-61 and 1961-62, \$750,000 in 1962-63, and \$1,000,000 in each year since 1963-64) has been paid to the Housing Account to provide homes for the aged, and the balance to the Hospital Fund. The amount of tax collected in each of the last five years is shown in Table 349.

STATE MOTOR TAX

Taxes are levied by the State on motor vehicles, and fees and charges are imposed in respect of motor transport services and the registration and licensing of vehicles and drivers in terms of the Motor Vehicles (Taxation) Act, the Motor Tax Management Act, the Transport Act, and the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act. Details as to the rates of taxes, fees and charges, the amounts collected, and their allocation among the various road and transport funds are shown in the chapter "Motor Transport and Road Traffic". The amounts of motor tax, etc. collected in recent years are shown in Tables 349 and 369.

COMMONWEALTH TAXES

INCOME TAX

Taxation on incomes has been imposed by the Commonwealth since 1915-16. Under a uniform tax arrangement introduced in July, 1942, Commonwealth tax, levied at uniform rates throughout Australia, replaced the separate taxes formerly levied by the Commonwealth and each of the

States. Since then, the Commonwealth has been the only authority in Australia levying income tax. (From 1950-51 to 1964-65, the Commonwealth tax levy was described formally as Income Tax and Social Services Contribution.)

The amount of Commonwealth income tax collected in each of the last ten years is shown in the following table. In 1967-68, 72 per cent. of the total collections was obtained from individuals, 28 per cent. from companies, and 1 per cent. from dividend withholding tax.

Table 354. Collections of Commonwealth Tax on Incomes

Year ended 30th June	From Individuals	From Companies	Dividend Withholding Tax	Total Collections	Year ended 30th June	From Individuals	From Companies	Dividend Withholding Tax	Total Collections
	\$ million					\$ million			
1959	778	439	...	1,217	1964	1,272	586	16	1,874
1960	884	458	...	1,343	1965	1,571	709	16	2,296
1961	1,037	565	12	1,615	1966	1,731	801	17	2,550
1962	1,075	565	16	1,656	1967	1,923	785	23	2,730
1963	1,083	520	18	1,621	1968	2,175	837	23*	3,035

* Includes Interest Withholding Tax, \$1,000,000.

Residents of Australia are liable for tax on income derived in Australia, on dividends from sources outside Australia, and on other income from non-Australian sources which is not subject to tax in the country where it is derived. The tax on non-Australian dividends, however, is limited to any excess of Australian tax over non-Australian tax thereon.

Non-residents of Australia are liable for tax on income derived from sources within Australia.

A withholding tax on dividends, introduced from 1st July, 1960, is imposed at a flat rate on dividends which are subject to taxation and which are payable by companies resident in Australia to non-residents who are not actively engaged, through a permanent establishment, in business in Australia. The rate of tax is 15c per \$ on dividends flowing to countries with which Australia has a reciprocal taxation agreement (see below) and 30c per \$ on other dividends. A withholding tax on interest, introduced from 1st January, 1968, is imposed at a flat rate of 10 per cent. on interest payable from sources within Australia to non-residents of Australia. Withholding tax is the final liability of the overseas taxpayer for Australian tax on the dividends and interest.

Agreements between Australia and the Governments of the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Canada, and New Zealand provide for the avoidance of double taxation of income originating in one country and accruing to a resident of the other country.

"Pay as you earn" System. Since July, 1944, the taxation on incomes of individuals has been on the "pay as you earn" system. Under this system, individuals are required to make payments on a prescribed scale during a year on account of tax on income derived in that year. In the

case of employees, instalments are deducted at the source from salaries and wages. Non-employees are required to pay in a lump sum a provisional tax which, as a rule, is calculated on the assumption that income of the current year will be equal to that of the previous year. The actual liability for income tax is finally assessed from returns which all taxpayers must render after the close of the income year, and the instalments or provisional payments are then adjusted.

Taxable Income is calculated by deducting from gross income (other than exempt income) the allowable expenses incurred in earning it, and, in the case of individual taxpayers, any concessional deductions allowed.

Exempt Incomes. Certain incomes are exempt from income tax and social services contribution. These include the official salary of the Governor-General, the State Governors, and official representatives of other countries and of prescribed international organisations; the revenue of local authorities and of charitable, religious, scientific and similar institutions not carried on for gain; the pay and allowances earned by members of the Defence Forces during war service; income from gold mining; scholarships, bursaries, etc. (full-time students); war pensions and invalid, age, and widows' pensions; child endowment; unemployment and sickness benefits; and tuberculosis benefits.

There is a general exemption from the tax where the taxable income does not exceed \$416. Where, however, there are dependants, the concessions allowed have the effect of raising the limit of exemption as illustrated in the following table:—

Table 355. Limits of Income Not Subject to Tax

Individuals with the following Dependants	1953-54 to 1956-57	1957-58 to 1962-63	1963-64 to 1966-67	1967-68 and 1968-69
None	\$ 208	\$ 208	\$ 416	\$ 416
Wife	468	494	702	728
Wife and one child	624	676	884	936
Wife and two children	728	806	1,014	1,092
Wife and three children	832	936	1,144	1,248
Wife and four children.. .. .	936	1,066	1,274	1,404

Aged persons (i.e., males 65 years or over and females 60 years or over) are exempt from tax if their taxable income did not exceed \$1,248 in 1968-69. A person satisfying the age requirement and contributing to the maintenance of a spouse (of any age) is exempt from tax if the combined taxable income of the couple does not exceed \$2,184. Where the taxable income exceeds these exemption levels but does not exceed \$1,532 (married couples \$3,514), the amount of tax payable is limited to nine-twentieths of the difference between the exemption levels stated and the amount of the next income, plus 2½ per cent.

Concessional Deductions. Concessions for dependants, medical expenses, etc. are allowed by way of deductions in determining the taxable income.

The deductions allowed to Australian residents for dependants resident in Australia are as follows:—

	\$
(a) Spouse of taxpayer, or daughter keeping house for widowed taxpayer	312
(b) Housekeeper caring for dependent children under age 16 years, for invalid spouse, or for invalid relative (not normally allowed if foregoing deduction claimed) ..	312
(c) Parents and parents-in-law dependent on taxpayer, each	312
(d) Children under age 16 years: One child	208
Each other child	156
(e) Children, aged 16 to 21 years, at school or university (full-time), each	208
(f) Invalid relative (child, brother, or sister), age 16 years or more, each (less any invalid pension received)	208

The amount allowed as a deduction for dependants (a) and (c) to (f) is reduced by the amount by which the separate net income of the dependants exceeds \$130. If a dependant is partially maintained during the year of income, a partial deduction, based on the above amounts, is allowed.

Other deductions of a concessional nature are listed below. All these deductions are allowed to residents of Australia, but only deductions (f) to (h) are allowed to non-residents.

- (a) Medical and hospital expenses (including dental expenses, optical expenses, cost of artificial limb, eye, or hearing aid, cost of keeping a guide dog for a blind person, and pay of personal attendant in cases of blindness or total invalidity) for the taxpayer, his spouse, children under 21 years, and other dependants except housekeeper.
- (b) Funeral expenses up to \$100 each for dependants listed in (a).
- (c) Subscriptions, up to an aggregate of \$1,200 for life, sickness, or accident insurance, deferred annuity, superannuation, and friendly society benefit in respect of the taxpayer, his spouse, or children.
- (d) Payments to medical or hospital benefits funds in respect of the taxpayer, his spouse, or children.
- (e) Education expenses up to \$300 for each dependent child under 21 years receiving full-time education.
- (f) Rates and land tax paid on non-income-producing property.
- (g) Gifts of \$2 and upwards made to approved public institutions and funds and to the Commonwealth or a State for defence purposes.
- (h) One-third of the amount of calls paid on shares in companies engaged in Australia in afforestation or mining or prospecting for gold, silver, certain other metals, and oil.
- (i) Share capital subscribed for oil exploration purposes, or for prospecting or mining for minerals other than gold or uranium, in Australia, Papua, or New Guinea, less any deduction allowed under (h), providing the company to which the capital is subscribed waives its right to a deduction for capital expended on oil exploration, mining, or treatment.

The amount of the deduction allowed for medical or funeral expenses is reduced to the extent to which the taxpayer (or any other person in the case of medical expenses) is entitled to be recouped such expenses by a government, society, or institution. The deductions shown for funeral expenses and education expenses are the maximum amounts allowable in respect of any one dependant; if more than one taxpayer claims a deduction for the same dependant, the amount allowed is apportioned between them.

Because of uncongenial climatic conditions, isolation, and high living costs, residents of certain prescribed areas are allowed a special deduction (zone allowance) from their income. In Zone A, the allowance is \$540 plus an amount equal to one-half of the deductions allowable to the taxpayer for dependants (see previous page); in Zone B, it is \$90 plus an amount equal to one-twelfth of these deductions.

A deduction equal to the deduction allowed to residents of Zone A is allowed to members of the Defence Forces serving in certain overseas localities.

Rebates of tax are given in respect of interest on Commonwealth securities and certain State and semi-governmental securities issued before 1st November, 1968; the rebate is 10c for each \$1 of interest.

Rates of Income Tax. The rates of tax imposed on income derived by individuals in the years 1965-66 to 1968-69 are shown in the next table. The tax payable is the amount calculated from the table, plus 2½ per cent.

Table 356. Rates of Income Tax Payable by Individuals

Total Taxable Income		Tax on Amount in First Column	Tax on Balance of Taxable Income	Total Taxable Income		Tax on Amount in First Column	Tax on Balance of Taxable Income
Not Less than—	Not More than—			Not Less than—	Not More than—		
\$	\$	\$	Cents per \$	\$	\$	\$	Cents per \$
417	499*	5.66	4.5	3,600	3,999	624.10	32.1
500	599	9.40	6.1	4,000	4,799	752.50	35.4
600	799	15.50	8.2	4,800	5,599	1,035.70	38.3
800	999	31.90	10.8	5,600	6,399	1,342.10	41.2
1,000	1,199	53.50	12.5	6,400	7,199	1,671.70	43.8
1,200	1,399	78.50	14.2	7,200	7,999	2,022.10	46.3
1,400	1,599	106.90	15.9	8,000	8,799	2,392.50	48.7
1,600	1,799	138.70	17.6	8,800	9,999	2,782.10	51.7
1,800	1,999	173.90	19.3	10,000	11,999	3,402.50	55.0
2,000	2,399	212.50	21.6	12,000	15,999	4,502.50	57.9
2,400	2,799	298.90	24.6	16,000	19,999	6,818.50	60.4
2,800	3,199	397.30	27.1	20,000	31,999	9,234.50	63.3
3,200	3,599	505.70	29.6	32,000 or more		16,830.50	66.7

* The minimum amount of tax payable is 50c. The maximum tax payable on taxable incomes of \$417 to \$428 is half the excess of the income over \$416, plus 2½ per cent.

Amount of Tax Payable. Examples of the amount of tax payable by individuals on incomes derived in 1968-69 are shown in the following table. The "actual incomes" shown in the table are amounts of income before any deductions of a concessional nature have been made (see page 466). In calculating the tax payable, no allowance has been made for concessional deductions other than for the dependants indicated in the headings.

Table 357. Examples of Income Tax Payable by Individuals, 1968-69

Actual Income	Person without Dependents	Person with Dependents		
		Wife	Wife and Child	Wife and Two Children
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
500	9.63	...	...	...
600	15.88	...	...	...
700	24.29	...	...	...
800	32.69	9.07	...	...
1,000	54.83	23.27	8.71	...
1,200	80.46	42.43	22.61	11.12
1,600	142.16	93.25	65.08	46.42
2,000	217.81	158.02	122.61	98.49
2,500	331.58	259.42	213.85	182.98
3,000	462.78	378.97	326.54	289.54
4,000	771.31	668.64	603.29	555.95
6,000	1,544.57	1,412.80	1,328.54	1,267.29
8,000	2,452.31	2,304.24	2,205.53	2,131.49
10,000	3,487.56	3,322.21	3,212.00	3,129.32
20,000	9,465.36	9,272.20	9,143.43	9,046.84
40,000	22,720.66	22,507.34	22,365.15	22,258.49

Examples of the amounts of tax payable by a person with a dependent wife are shown in the next table for each of the last ten years:—

Table 358. Examples of Income Tax Payable by a Person with a Dependent Wife

Actual Income*	Income Year						
	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62 and 1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66 and 1966-67	1967-68 and 1968-69
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
500	1.00	1.00	1.00	...	...	...	...
600	2.40	2.50	2.40	...	...	...	...
700	5.30	5.60	5.30	...	...	...	...
800	10.00	10.50	10.00	10.00	10.50	10.50	9.07
1,000	24.00	25.30	24.00	24.00	25.30	25.45	23.27
1,200	42.60	44.80	42.60	42.60	44.80	45.31	42.43
1,600	90.50	95.30	90.50	90.50	95.30	97.04	93.25
2,000	151.10	159.10	151.10	151.10	159.10	162.72	158.02
2,500	246.00	258.90	246.00	246.00	258.90	265.18	259.42
3,000	357.60	376.40	357.60	357.60	376.40	385.53	378.97
4,000	627.70	660.70	627.70	627.70	660.70	677.20	668.64
6,000	1,320.00	1,389.50	1,320.00	1,320.00	1,389.50	1,423.78	1,412.80
10,000	3,092.00	3,254.70	3,092.00	3,092.00	3,254.70	3,335.99	3,322.21
20,000	8,609.90	9,063.00	8,609.90	8,609.90	9,063.00	9,288.29	9,272.20

* See text preceding Table 357.

Assessments for Resident Individuals. An analysis of the assessments of Commonwealth tax on incomes derived in 1964-65 and 1965-66 by individuals resident in New South Wales and in Australia is shown in the table on the next page. The particulars are classified according to the taxpayers' actual income, which includes exempt income and amounts allowed as concessional deductions in the assessment of the taxable income.

Table 359. Commonwealth Tax Assessments for Resident Individuals

Grade of Actual Income	1964-65 Income			1965-66 Income		
	Taxpayers	Taxable Income	Tax Assessed	Taxpayers	Taxable Income	Tax Assessed
\$	Number	\$ thousand		Number	\$ thousand	
417 to 599	48,266	23,883	457	50,761	24,904	553
600 " 799	66,378	43,119	1,349	64,938	42,019	1,352
800 " 999	77,982	64,024	2,778	73,634	60,130	2,673
1,000 " 1,199	90,331	89,145	4,838	88,149	86,810	4,814
1,200 " 1,399	95,496	109,971	7,093	95,024	109,304	7,209
1,400 " 1,599	103,209	136,141	10,071	103,295	136,272	10,332
1,600 " 1,799	101,988	150,757	12,458	104,706	155,385	13,190
1,800 " 1,999	100,702	160,868	14,351	100,137	162,202	14,972
2,000 " 2,199	106,270	181,298	17,276	103,229	180,712	17,977
2,200 " 2,399	105,516	191,322	19,336	102,635	193,124	20,567
2,400 " 2,599	105,366	204,108	21,861	102,687	206,519	23,264
2,600 " 2,799	103,053	215,858	24,628	103,193	219,188	25,909
2,800 " 2,999	95,746	212,640	25,467	97,146	218,930	27,217
3,000 " 3,999	300,260	789,115	108,550	322,186	856,252	122,015
4,000 " 5,999	158,948	585,220	104,418	180,217	662,612	121,751
6,000 " 7,999	38,102	208,246	48,387	39,660	215,431	51,758
8,000 " 9,999	15,244	111,772	31,067	15,129	110,468	31,821
10,000 " 19,999	16,158	180,064	65,047	15,867	177,321	65,968
20,000 " 29,999	1,834	38,503	18,024	1,784	37,885	18,256
30,000 or more	709	29,727	16,471	710	28,397	16,060
Total	1,731,558	3,725,781	553,926	1,765,087	3,883,866	597,659

RESIDENTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES

RESIDENTS OF AUSTRALIA

417 to 599	137,122	67,819	1,296	141,676	69,313	1,589
600 " 799	190,233	123,770	3,872	182,683	118,703	3,847
800 " 999	221,616	181,980	7,878	214,957	176,202	7,826
1,000 " 1,199	247,883	244,740	13,242	245,847	242,538	13,440
1,200 " 1,399	259,250	300,079	19,403	259,366	299,783	19,810
1,400 " 1,599	278,864	368,750	27,264	280,021	371,026	28,135
1,600 " 1,799	266,670	392,403	32,210	272,872	404,193	34,171
1,800 " 1,999	270,858	430,509	38,126	262,280	423,000	38,824
2,000 " 2,199	291,532	496,365	47,004	280,326	486,120	47,834
2,200 " 2,399	293,571	529,102	53,046	284,991	528,956	55,588
2,400 " 2,599	290,225	562,164	59,929	288,127	572,251	63,715
2,600 " 2,799	275,392	572,135	64,662	284,841	601,092	70,434
2,800 " 2,999	248,244	551,123	65,743	260,131	584,594	72,227
3,000 " 3,999	765,272	2,003,985	273,694	831,852	2,196,194	309,966
4,000 " 5,999	403,473	1,478,942	260,996	473,003	1,732,199	314,647
6,000 " 7,999	99,934	548,147	126,301	111,480	607,328	143,944
8,000 " 9,999	40,478	298,055	82,261	42,430	310,974	88,221
10,000 " 19,999	43,479	485,889	174,880	46,226	518,389	191,563
20,000 " 29,999	4,894	103,402	48,492	5,302	112,187	53,912
30,000 or more	2,021	84,526	46,433	2,141	86,080	48,562
Total	4,631,011	9,823,886	1,446,732	4,770,552	10,441,122	1,608,256

Income Taxation of Companies

For taxation purposes, a distinction is made between public and private companies. A private company is a company in which the public is not substantially interested—e.g., a company in which at least three-quarters of the issued shares, or of the voting powers, are held by fewer than 21 persons. Other companies, including subsidiaries of public companies, are regarded as public companies.

Company Income Tax is levied on the net income of a company derived in the year preceding the year of tax. A co-operative company is allowed a deduction of the amount distributed among its shareholders as rebates or bonuses based on business done by shareholders with the company, as well as the amount of interest or dividends on shares distributed to shareholders. Dividends paid to shareholders by other companies are not allowed as a deduction, but a resident company receives a rebate of the tax on dividends paid to it and included in taxable income.

Both public and private companies are subject to primary tax, and private companies pay additional tax on any undistributed profits in excess of an acceptable "retention allowance".

The rates of tax payable by companies on incomes derived in each year since 1964-65 are shown in the following table:—

Table 360. Rates of Income Tax Payable by Companies

Type of Company	1964-65 to 1966-67 Incomes		1967-68 Income	
	On first \$10,000 of Taxable Income	On Balance of Taxable Income	On first \$10,000 of Taxable Income	On Balance of Taxable Income
	Cents per \$ of taxable income			
Public Companies—				
Mutual Life Assurance Companies	27·5	37·5	30·0	40·0
Co-operative Companies	32·5	42·5	35·0	45·0
Non-profit Companies—				
Friendly Society Dispensaries	32·5	32·5	35·0	35·0
Other	32·5	42·5	35·0	45·0
Other Public Companies	37·5	42·5	40·0	45·0
Private Companies—				
Primary Tax	27·5	37·5	30·0	40·0
Undistributed Profits Tax—see text below				

Private Company Undistributed Profits Tax. The method of applying this tax is broadly illustrated as follows. The distributable income is found by deducting primary tax payable from the taxable income. From the distributable income, a further deduction is made of a "retention allowance". The balance then remaining represents a sufficient distribution, and tax is levied, at the rate of 50c per \$, on the excess of this amount over dividends paid from taxable income within a prescribed period.

The "retention allowance" is the portion of the distributable income which a private company may retain free of undistributed profits tax. In respect of income derived in the years 1964-65 to 1967-68, it was calculated, firstly, by deducting the primary tax on the taxable income proportionately from the components of that income (private company dividends, other property income, and non-property income), and then by taking the

sum of (a) 10 per cent. of net other property income, and (b) the aggregate of the following percentages of the net non-property income—50 per cent. of the first \$10,000, 45 per cent. of the next \$10,000, and 40 per cent. of the balance in excess of \$20,000. No retention allowance is made in respect of dividends received from other private companies.

No rebate of tax is allowed to shareholders on dividends received by them out of private company income derived in 1951-52 and later years on which undistributed profits tax has been paid. Rebates were allowed to shareholders in respect of such dividends received out of income of 1950-51 and earlier years, but these were discontinued after 31st December, 1964.

COMMONWEALTH ESTATE DUTIES

The Estates Duty Assessment Act, which came into operation on 21st December, 1941, provides for the imposition of a Commonwealth duty on properties of persons dying after the commencement of the Act.

Where the whole of the estate passes to the widow, widower, children, adopted children, stepchildren, ex-nuptial children, or grandchildren of the deceased, there is a statutory exemption of \$20,000 from the value of the estate for duty, and the exemption diminishes by \$2 for every \$8 of value in excess of \$20,000. Where no part of the estate passes to the widow, widower, children, or grandchildren, the exemption is \$10,000, diminishing by \$2 for every \$8 of value in excess of \$10,000. Proportionate deductions are allowed when only part of an estate passes to the widow, widower, children, or grandchildren.

Duty is abated when a beneficiary in an estate dies within five years of his predecessor and the estate, wholly or in part, is subject to duty twice within that period. On the second succession, the amount of duty payable on the lower of the two values of the estate is determined and a rebate of tax based on this notional duty is allowed. The rebate amounts to 50 per cent. of the duty where the second succession is within one year of the first, falling by 10 per cent. each following year to 10 per cent. in the fifth year.

The rates of duty on estates of persons dying on or after 3rd December, 1941 are as follows:—

<i>Value for Duty of the Estate</i>	<i>Rates of Duty</i> Per cent of value for duty
Not exceeding \$ 20,000	3 per cent.
\$ 20,001 to \$ 40,000	3 per cent. increasing by $\frac{3}{80}$ per cent. for every \$ 200 of value in excess of \$ 20,000.
\$ 40,001 to \$ 240,000	6 per cent. increasing by $\frac{1}{80}$ per cent. for every \$ 200 of value in excess of \$ 40,000.
\$ 240,001 to \$ 999,999	26 per cent. increasing by $\frac{1}{80}$ per cent. for every \$ 2,000 of value in excess of \$ 240,000.
\$ 1,000,000 or more	27.9 per cent.

The amount of Commonwealth estate duty collected in Australia was \$36,124,000 in 1965-66, \$41,534,000 in 1966-67, and \$54,717,000 in 1967-68.

GIFT DUTY

A gift duty has been imposed by the Commonwealth on dispositions of property, real or personal, made after 28th October, 1941 without adequate consideration in money or money's worth. Gifts by residents are subject to duty if the property concerned is situated in or out of Australia, and gifts by non-residents, if the property is in Australia.

In respect of gifts made on or after 3rd June, 1947, duty is not payable unless the aggregate value of all gifts by the same donor at the same time, or during the period of 18 months previously or 18 months subsequently, exceeds \$4,000. The previous exemption was \$1,000. The rates of duty, based on the aggregate value of the donor's gifts within the period of three years, are the same as the rates of estate duty shown above.

Duty is not payable in respect of gifts by employers in the form of contributions to funds for employees' pensions, etc., or retiring allowances, gratuities or bonuses; gifts to institutions or organisations not carried on for profit; gifts to the Commonwealth or a State; business gifts for the purpose of obtaining commercial benefit or writing off irrecoverable debts; premiums up to \$200 per annum for life assurance for the benefit of wife or children; small gifts to the same donee which do not exceed in the aggregate \$100 during the period of three years; and gifts for the maintenance, education or apprenticeship of any person, having regard to the legal and moral obligations of the donor to afford such assistance.

Commonwealth receipts from gift duty were \$6,195,000 in 1965-66, \$7,658,000 in 1966-67, and \$8,543,000 in 1967-68.

PAY-ROLL TAX

A tax on pay rolls was introduced by the Commonwealth in July, 1941.

The tax is payable by employers, including State governmental authorities, local government authorities, and those Commonwealth authorities where wages are not paid from the Commonwealth Consolidated Revenue Fund. The Governor-General and State Governors, the official representatives of other countries and of prescribed international organisations, public and non-profit private hospitals, and religious or public benevolent institutions are exempt from the tax. Other employers are exempted if their pay roll does not exceed \$20,800 per annum (\$2,080 until 1st October, 1953, then \$8,320 to 1st September, 1954, and \$12,840 to 1st September, 1957).

The tax is levied, at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., on the amount by which the wages paid or payable by an employer exceed \$20,800 per annum. "Wages" is taken to include salaries and wages, commission, bonuses, and allowances, in cash or in kind. As a general rule, the tax is collected monthly on pay rolls which exceed \$400 per week, and any necessary adjustment is made annually.

Receipts from pay-roll tax in Australia amounted to \$161,943,000 in 1965-66, \$172,232,000 in 1966-67, and \$184,416,000 in 1967-68.

CUSTOMS, EXCISE, AND PRIMAGE DUTIES

The power to impose customs and excise duties in Australia is vested exclusively in the Commonwealth. Particulars regarding the customs and excise tariffs and the *ad valorem* primage duty are published in the chapter "Oversea Trade".

Customs, excise, and primage duties collected in Australia by the Commonwealth amounted to \$1,023,599,000 in 1965-66, \$1,082,943,000 in 1966-67, and \$1,167,227,000 in 1967-68.

SALES TAX

A sales tax on locally-manufactured and imported goods has been imposed by the Commonwealth since 1st August, 1930. The tax is payable by manufacturers and wholesale merchants on sales of taxable goods to retailers and consumers, and by importers on imported taxable goods which are not to be sold by wholesalers. The tax falls only once on each taxable article.

Many goods (e.g., most foodstuffs, drugs and medicines, most building materials, agricultural machinery, and primary products) are exempt from the tax. Taxable goods are classified into groups to which special rates of tax apply, or are subject to sales tax at the "general rate". The list of exempt goods and the classification of taxable goods have been varied from time to time. The general and special rates of sales tax imposed since September, 1957 are shown below:—

<i>Date of change</i>	<i>General rate</i>	<i>Special rates</i>
	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
1957— 4th September	12½	8½, 16½, 25, 30
1960—16th November	12½	8½, 16½, 25, 40
1961—22nd February	12½	8½, 16½, 25, 30
1961—16th August	12½	2½, 16½, 25, 30
1962— 7th February	12½	2½, 22½, 25
1968—14th August	15	2½, 22½, 25

The amount of sales tax collected in Australia was \$370,044,000 in 1965-66, \$380,673,000 in 1966-67, and \$416,621,000 in 1967-68.

LEVIES AND CHARGES ON PRIMARY PRODUCTS

The proceeds of levies and charges imposed by the Commonwealth on the production, sale, or export of certain primary products (e.g. wool, wheat, meat, livestock slaughtered, dairy produce, poultry, and canned, dried, and fresh fruit), and on man hours worked in the stevedoring industry, are used for the special purposes of the industry concerned, and are therefore to be distinguished from taxation for general revenue purposes. Particulars of the main levies and charges on primary products are given in the chapters "Agriculture", "Pastoral Industry", and "Dairying, Poultry, Beekeeping".

COMMONWEALTH GRANTS TO STATES

With the introduction of the uniform tax arrangement in July, 1942 (see page 463), the Commonwealth began to make annual tax reimbursement grants to the States. The methods of determining the grants are described on page 788 of Year Book No. 52 (covering the years 1942-43 to 1947-48) and on page 172 of Year Book No. 57 (covering the years 1948-49 to 1958-59).

In addition to tax reimbursement grants, special grants in aid of general revenues were made by the Commonwealth to South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania. These grants, which had been made for many years before 1941-42, had been made since 1934-35 on the recommendation of the Commonwealth Grants Commission.

Financial assistance grants by the Commonwealth in aid of the general revenues of the States have been made, in terms of States Grants Acts, in each year since 1959-60. These grants replaced the former tax reimbursement grants, the special grant to South Australia, part of the special grant to Western Australia (until 1968-69, when these grants were discontinued—see page 475), and part of the special grant to Tasmania.

The States Grants Act, 1959, specified the financial assistance grant to each State in 1959-60, and provided that the grant payable to a State in each of the years 1960-61 to 1964-65 was to be determined by:—

- (a) multiplying the grant per head of population in the previous year by the population of the State on 1st July of the current year; and
- (b) increasing the resultant amount by 1.1 times the percentage by which the average wage per person employed in Australia in the previous year exceeded the average wage in the year before it.

In 1964-65, for example, the grant for a State was found by multiplying the grant per head of population at 1st July, 1963 by the population of the State at 1st July, 1964, and by increasing the resultant amount by 1.1 times the percentage by which the average wage in 1963-64 exceeded the average wage in 1962-63.

The States Grants Act, 1965-1968, provided that the financial assistance grant payable to a State in each of the years 1965-66 to 1969-70 was to be determined by:—

- (a) varying the grant paid to it in the previous year (grant plus \$2,000,000 in the case of Queensland) in proportion to the movement in the population of the State during the twelve months ending on 31st December in the financial year to which the grant relates;
- (b) increasing the resultant amount by the percentage by which the average wage per person employed in Australia rose between years ended 31st March (between the years ended 31st March, 1964, and 1965 for the grant for the year 1965-66; between the March year ending in the financial year preceding the year of grant and the March year ending in the year of grant, for the grants for 1966-67 and later years); and
- (c) increasing the resultant amount by a "betterment" factor of 1.2 per cent.

The grant to Victoria in 1965-66 was the amount calculated according to the above formula, plus \$1,200,000, and this additional amount formed part of the base amount for calculation of the grant for that State in 1966-67 and later years. The financial assistance grants to the States are initially made on a provisional basis (i.e., monthly advances equal to one-twelfth of the State's estimated grant for the year); these provisional grants are adjusted, towards the end of the financial year, in the light of the actual percentage movements in population and average wages.

A special assistance grant of \$5,000,000 was distributed among the States in 1966-67, in the same proportions as they shared in the aggregate "formula" grant for that year. Each State's supplementary grant was added to its "formula" grant for 1966-67 for the purpose of calculating its financial assistance grant in 1967-68 and later years.

From 1968-69, payment of special grants to Western Australia is to be discontinued (see below). In lieu of these grants, the sum of \$15,500,000 is to be added to that State's financial assistance grant in each of the years 1968-69 and 1969-70.

The financial assistance grants to the States in the years 1962-63 to 1967-68 and the estimated grant for 1968-69 are shown in the following table:—

Table 361. Financial Assistance Grants to States

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total
AMOUNT OF GRANT (\$ thousand)							
1962-63	206,642	152,268	91,082	69,552	62,480	26,616	608,640
1963-64	215,712	159,482	94,822	72,730	65,596	27,626	635,968
1964-65	230,537	171,750	101,111	78,155	70,498	29,297	681,349
1965-66	255,001	191,922	113,356	86,467	78,474	32,131	757,351
1966-67†	276,794	208,790	125,514	94,346	86,396	34,773	826,613
1967-68	302,827	228,254	139,601	102,738	96,152	37,968	907,539
1968-69‡	328,900	247,700	153,900	111,100	121,700¶	41,200	1,004,500
AMOUNT PER HEAD OF POPULATION* (\$)							
1962-63	51.83	51.04	58.73	70.43	81.57	74.83	57.26
1963-64	53.26	52.45	60.10	71.96	83.21	76.58	58.73
1964-65	56.12	55.31	62.77	75.29	87.20	80.42	61.74
1965-66	61.07	60.65	68.93	80.99	95.06	87.34	67.35
1966-67	65.35	64.84	74.96	86.16	101.87	93.62	72.21
1967-68	70.31	69.71	82.04	92.43	109.72	100.86	77.92
1968-69‡	75.05	74.51	88.84	98.74	133.82	107.84	84.73

* Amount per head of population at 1st July in year shown. Figures for 1962-63 to 1965-66 have been adjusted in the light of the 1966 census of population.

† Includes special assistance grants, \$5,000,000 (New South Wales, \$1,674,000; Victoria, \$1,263,000; Queensland, \$759,000; South Australia, \$571,000; Western Australia, \$523,000; Tasmania, \$210,000).

‡ Estimate.

¶ Includes \$15,500,000 in lieu of a special grant—see text above table.

Special grants on the recommendation of the Commonwealth Grants Commission were made to Western Australia until 1967-68 and are still made to Tasmania. The special grants paid in each of the last five years were as follows:—

	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69 (Estimate)
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
Western Australia	17,120	24,038	19,406	15,518	582*
Tasmania	14,600	17,732	20,666	19,889	16,810
Total	31,720	41,770	40,072	35,407	17,392

* Final payment in respect of grant for 1967-68.

The financial assistance and special grants shown above do not include grants made by the Commonwealth to the States for expenditure on specific purposes (e.g., roads, universities, etc.), particulars of which are given elsewhere in this Year Book. They also exclude (in 1962-63 and 1963-64) grants (called "additional assistance grants") made for expenditure, at the discretion of the States, on employment-giving activities, and grants made in 1966-67 and 1967-68 to certain States to assist them to meet budgetary problems arising from the effects of drought on their revenues; these grants were distributed as follows:—

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1962-63	9,292	7,454	8,480	4,006	2,728	3,040	35,000
1963-64	12,816	10,280	4,800	5,524	3,764	2,816	40,000
1966-67	8,000	...	2,750	...	...	...	10,750
1967-68	5,090	4,837	2,346	1,727	...	...	14,000

STATE FINANCE

The divisions of the public accounts of the State of New South Wales are listed in Table 372. The chief operating accounts are as follows.—

The *Consolidated Revenue Fund* was created by the Constitution Act. All taxes and territorial and other revenues of the Crown are paid to this Fund, unless it is prescribed by statute that they are to be paid into some other fund. Subject to certain charges fixed by the Constitution Act, the Fund may be appropriated by Parliament for expenditure on specific purposes, as prescribed by statute. Parliamentary appropriations may be either special or annual. A special appropriation is one which is contained in an Act, which itself gives authority for the expenditure incurred on the object or function to which it relates. Annual appropriations are made each year to meet expenses of government not covered by special appropriations and not provided for by payments from special funds. Annual appropriations or balances of consolidated revenue are not available for expenditure after the end of the year for which they were voted.

Particulars of the *Government Railways Fund* are given in the chapter "Railways", of the *Metropolitan and Newcastle Transport Trust Funds* in the chapter "Omnibuses and Tramways", and of the *Maritime Services Board Fund* in the chapter "Shipping".

The *Closer Settlement Fund* for the promotion of land settlement is described on page 488.

The *Road Transport and Traffic Fund* and the *State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund*, dealing with the administration and control of road traffic and the regulation of commercial motor vehicles, are described in the chapter "Motor Transport and Road Traffic".

The *Special Deposits Account* comprises trust moneys and working balances of State departments and undertakings. Funds held in this Account are not subject to annual appropriations by Parliament, and balances may be expended at any time. A statement of the Special Deposits Account balances is shown on page 490.

The *General Loan Account* receives moneys borrowed by the Government on the issue of stock, Treasury bills, and debentures under the authority of a Loan Act. All expenditure from loan moneys must be authorised under a General Loan Appropriation Act, in the same manner as the ordinary expenditure chargeable to the general revenue. At the close of a financial year, unapplied appropriations and balances or appropriations made by a General Loan Appropriation Act passed two years or longer lapse, except for the payment of claims in respect of any outstanding contract or work in progress.

REVENUE ACCOUNTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES

A summary of the combined revenue operations of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and the chief business undertakings of the State is shown in Table 362. Though not embracing all State activities, the table covers the field comprised by the State Revenue Budget.

The Consolidated Revenue Fund relates mainly to the administrative functions of government, including the provision of social services. It is on a "cash" or "receipts and payments" basis, while the accounts of the business undertakings are on an "income and expenditure" basis.

In aggregating the "cash" and "income and expenditure" accounts to form a single statement, it is necessary to eliminate double counting of debt charges, which arises from the book-keeping practice of paying all debt charges from Consolidated Revenue Fund in the first instance and offsetting such payments with recoups from the business undertakings of a share of the debt charges applicable to them. When, by reason of unprofitable working, the undertakings are unable to recoup their due proportion of the charges, the amount unrecouped remains as a payment from the Consolidated Revenue Fund and is also included as an accrued charge in the "income and expenditure" accounts of the undertaking. In the table below, such unrecouped amounts have been deducted from payments of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, as they are fully reflected in the expenditure of the business undertakings.

Another adjustment is made to eliminate duplication arising from inter-fund payments in the nature of grants from the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the business undertakings.

The payments which are fully reflected in the expenditure of the business undertakings, and which are therefore omitted from the particulars shown for the Consolidated Revenue Fund in Table 362, comprise:—

- (a) debt charges (amounting to \$1,649,000, \$1,682,000, \$14,037,000, \$1,792,000, and \$1,859,000 in the years covered by the table); and
- (b) grants (amounting to \$1,500,000, \$2,410,000, \$2,800,000, \$2,400,000, and \$4,322,000 in the corresponding years) towards the accumulated losses of the omnibus services.

Inter-fund items included in expenses of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and in revenue of the Railways and Omnibuses, but omitted from the

column "Total Budget" to avoid duplication, comprise:—

- annual contributions of \$1,600,000 to Railways towards losses on developmental country services;
- annual contributions of \$1,600,000 to Railways and \$350,000 to Omnibuses towards superannuation costs; and
- a special contribution of \$1,100,000 to Railways in 1966-67 towards the cost of deferring increases in freight rates for carriage of wheat.

Table 362. State Revenue and Expenditure

Year ended 30th June	Con- solidated Revenue Fund	Business Undertakings				Total Budget †
		Railways	Omnibuses	Harbour Services*	Total	
\$ thousand						
REVENUE						
1963	404,296	185,683	25,120	13,712	224,515	625,260
1964	441,711	205,687	25,161	15,526	246,374	684,535
1965	474,067	216,458	25,099	17,017	258,574	729,091
1966	534,638	198,536	25,480	16,523	240,539	771,627
1967	572,813	217,635	27,209	17,678	262,522	830,685
1968	615,503	228,166	27,624	20,333	276,124	888,077
EXPENDITURE						
Expenses (excluding Debt Charges)						
1963	345,757	158,749	28,261	10,682	197,692	539,899
1964	378,812	177,524	28,054	12,981	218,560	593,822
1965	411,795	187,402	28,363	14,233	229,998	638,243
1966	454,851	180,090	29,384	12,644	222,119	673,420
1967	498,759	185,306	30,927	13,514	229,747	723,855
1968	530,803	195,380	32,389	15,852	243,621	770,874
Interest and Exchange on Interest‡						
1963	44,792	22,218	1,491	2,342	26,051	70,843
1964	48,160	22,829	1,472	1,954	26,255	74,415
1965	52,681	23,716	1,495	2,170	27,381	80,062
1966	56,317	25,166	1,533	3,004	29,703	86,021
1967	60,720	26,311	1,575	3,199	31,084	91,804
1968	65,853	26,602	1,621	3,504	31,728	97,580
Contributions to National Debt Sinking Fund¶						
1963	8,752	4,659	161	575	5,394	14,146
1964	10,182	4,908	169	495	5,572	15,755
1965	9,971	5,164	179	541	5,885	15,856
1966	10,374	5,531	189	780	6,500	16,874
1967	11,267	5,828	201	876	6,905	18,172
1968	11,851	6,174	214	924	7,312	19,163
Total Expenditure						
1963	399,300	185,626	29,913	13,599	229,138	624,888
1964	437,155	205,260	29,696	15,431	250,387	683,992
1965	474,447	216,282	30,037	16,945	263,264	734,160
1966	521,543	210,787	31,106	16,428	258,321	776,314
1967	570,746	217,444	32,703	17,589	267,736	833,832
1968	608,507	228,157	34,224	20,280	282,661	887,618

* Business undertaking activities of Maritime Services Board at Ports of Sydney, Newcastle, and Botany Bay.

† Excludes inter-fund transfers—see text preceding table.

‡ Includes interest on special Commonwealth advances.

¶ Includes repayments of special Commonwealth advances.

The surpluses and deficiencies of the several accounts forming the State Revenue Budget, which are set out in the following table, show that the finances of the transport undertakings strongly influence the budgetary results of the State. During the last ten years, the transport undertakings have had generally unfavourable results, while large surpluses have been recorded in the Consolidated Revenue Fund in each year except 1964-65.

Table 363. State Revenue Accounts: Surpluses and Deficits

Year ended 30th June	Consolidated Revenue Fund	Business Undertakings				Total Budget
		Railways	Omnibuses and Trams *	Harbour Services	Total	
		\$ thousand				
1959	16,584	(—) 12,899	(—) 3,742	142	(—) 16,499	85
1960	12,824	(—) 8,216	(—) 4,574	106	(—) 12,685	139
1961	4,480	(—) 370	(—) 5,873	87	(—) 6,156	(—) 676
1962	4,042	(—) 4,765	(—) 5,608	65	(—) 10,308	(—) 6,266
1963	4,995	57	(—) 4,793	113	(—) 4,623	372
1964	4,557	427	(—) 4,535	95	(—) 4,013	544
1965	(—) 380	176	(—) 4,938	72	(—) 4,690	(—) 5,070
1966	13,095	(—) 12,251	(—) 5,625	95	(—) 17,782	(—) 4,687
1967	2,068	191	(—) 5,494	89	(—) 5,214	(—) 3,146
1968	6,997	10	(—) 6,600	53	(—) 6,537	459

* The progressive conversion of tramway services to omnibus operation was completed in February, 1961

NOTE. (+) = surplus, (-) = deficit.

GOVERNMENTAL RECEIPTS

The following table provides a summary of the main items of Governmental receipts during the last five years:—

Table 364. Consolidated Revenue Fund: Receipts

Classification	Year ended 30th June				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
\$ thousand					
Receipts from Commonwealth for—					
Interest on Public Debt	5,835	5,835	5,835	5,835	5,835
Financial Assistance Grants* ..	228,528	230,537	255,001	284,794	307,917
Special Drought Assistance† ..	..	..	14,200	13,031	7,648
Hospital Benefits	1,088	1,137	1,032	1,064	1,203
Tuberculosis Campaign	3,800	3,700	6,628	4,012	3,864
Mental Institutions .. ..	..	..	..	169	271
Pharmaceutical Benefits	3,304	3,000	6,640	5,147	6,117
Blood Transfusion Service	101	110	117	231	168
Supply of Milk to School Children ..	2,663	2,881	2,916	3,073	3,357
Cattle Tick Eradication	517	414	348	246	288
Herd Recording	71	66	71	71	71
Emergency Housekeeping Services ..	12	12	12	12	12
Courses of Advanced Education ..	..	..	..	236	538
Investigation of Water Resources ..	..	38	..	132	152
Assistance to Deserted Wives ..	..	..	..	..	140
Total of foregoing	245,919	247,729	292,799	318,053	337,581
Taxes‡	121,103	130,330	138,324	152,449	173,207
Land Revenue	14,797	29,798	34,501	27,429	22,917
Receipts for Services Rendered ..	29,742	32,074	34,070	37,631	41,013
General Miscellaneous	30,151	34,136	34,944	37,250	40,786
Total Receipts	441,711	474,067	534,638	572,813	615,503

* Includes additional assistance grants for expenditure on employment giving activities (\$12,816,000 in 1963-64) and grants to meet budgetary problems arising from drought (\$8,000,000 in 1966-67 and \$5,090,000 in 1967-68).

† Grants and advances for loans to farmers, rebates of rail freights, and unemployment relief works.

‡ See Table 349 for details.

Receipts from the Commonwealth constitute the principal source of governmental revenue. Those shown in the table comprised 55 per cent. of the total receipts in 1967-68, whilst State taxes represented 28 per cent., land revenue 4 per cent, and other receipts 13 per cent.

Certain Commonwealth grants (such as contributions to sinking fund for repayment of the State debt, grants for roads, and grants for capital expenditure on mental hospitals) are paid into other funds, and other amounts are received for services rendered as shown in Table 364. The system of Commonwealth aid for roads is described in the chapter "Roads and Bridges".

Lands, Forestry, and Mining Revenue

At the establishment of responsible government in 1856, the control of lands was vested exclusively in the Parliament of New South Wales. At that date, only 7,000,000 acres had been alienated, and approximately 191,000,000 acres of land were owned by the Crown. Nearly all these lands have been made available for settlement. Large areas are occupied under various leasehold tenures and are in course of sale on terms.

In a considerable area of the State, the Crown has reserved to itself mineral rights, which produce a substantial income from royalties. In addition, State forests and timber reserves and land within irrigation areas return revenue to the Government.

The receipts from lands, mineral resources, and forests credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund during the last five years are shown below:—

Table 365. Governmental Revenue from Land, Minerals, and Forests

Particulars	Year ended 30th June				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	\$ thousand				
Alienations	2,206	2,214	2,716	2,960	3,374
Leases: War Service Land Settlement	1,122	1,072	998	1,182	1,079
Other	2,290	2,373	2,430	2,840	2,873
Western Lands (Leases, etc.)	754	768	760	730	778
Mining Occupation—					
Royalty on Minerals—					
Coal	1,179	1,250	1,529	1,667	1,937
Silver-Lead-Zinc	3,677	18,416	22,451	14,235	8,636
Other Minerals	235	281	337	425	456
Total Royalty	5,091	19,947	24,317	16,327	11,030
Other	148	172	147	208	199
Forestry	2,911	2,972	2,852	2,843	3,267
Miscellaneous	275	279	282	340	318
Total, Land Revenue	14,797	29,798	34,501	27,429	22,917

Mining royalties are assessed on the basis of the quantity mined (e.g., coal), the value of the minerals won (e.g., rutile), or (in the case of silver-lead-zinc from the Broken Hill field) as a proportion of net profits earned by the mining companies.

The revenue of the Forestry Commission in 1967-68 amounted to \$6,731,000, of which \$5,710,000 was derived from royalties, licences and permits, \$909,000 from timber-getting operations carried on by the Commission, and \$107,000 from timber inspection fees. Surplus funds from

timber-getting (which amounted to \$660,000 in 1967-68, and are regarded as equivalent to royalties) and all other receipts of the Commission are paid to the Consolidated Revenue Fund, from which one-half of the gross receipts from royalties and licence and permit fees, etc. are transferred to a special fund set apart for afforestation and re-afforestation. The amount included in Table 365 is the net amount credited to consolidated revenue after transfers to the special fund; the transfers amounted to \$3,215,000 in 1967-68.

Receipts for Services Rendered

Fees charged in respect of services rendered by the administrative departments which are within the ambit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund amount to a considerable sum. The principal items are shown below:—

Table 366. Governmental Revenue: Receipts for Services Rendered

Particulars	Year ended 30th June				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	\$ thousand				
Harbour, Tonnage, and Light Rates, Pilotage, etc.*	5,011	5,495	5,692	6,563	6,525
Agricultural Colleges and Farms ..	202	206	211	237	227
Fees—					
Registrar-General and Registrar of Companies	3,319	3,486	3,615	4,858	5,754
Law Courts	2,281	2,309	2,439	2,496	2,611
Public Trustee	823	882	935	1,039	1,128
Valuation of Land	1,103	1,169	1,260	1,465	1,290
Department of Education	2,886	3,001	3,292	3,590	3,929
Factories and Shops Inspection ..	645	654	653	663	710
Scaffolding and Lifts Inspection ..	333	402	396	433	508
Weights and Measures Inspection ..	102	95	89	95	102
Other	479	454	598	640	716
Meat Inspection	739	876	809	783	757
Charge for Architectural Services ..	1,628	1,864	2,654	2,276	2,893
Police Services—Traffic Control ..	5,120	5,369	5,514	6,172	7,273
Maintenance of Inmates of Public Institutions	1,240	1,304	1,395	1,530	1,789
Maintenance of Patients in Mental Hospitals	1,471	1,747	1,733	1,702	1,611
Commonwealth Contributions—					
Maintenance of Pensioners in Institutions	53	...	...	...	...
Administration of Migrant Education and Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme	350	431	331	455	442
Other Services	219	293	320	319	420
Other	1,739	2,035	2,133	2,316	2,326
Total	29,742	32,074	34,070	37,631	41,013

* See text following table.

Tonnage and wharfage rates, rents, etc. collected at the ports of Sydney, Newcastle, and Botany Bay are paid into the Maritime Services Board Fund, from which the Board meets the cost of operating and maintaining port facilities, provides for the renewal and replacement of wharves and other port facilities, and meets charges on the capital debt of the ports. Harbour and tonnage rates collected at other ports and navigation service fees (pilotage, harbour and light rates, etc.) collected at all ports are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund, from which are met the cost of pilotage and other navigation services at all ports and the cost of maintaining port facilities at ports other than Sydney, Newcastle, and Botany Bay.

A proportion of the fees received by law courts has been transferred to a Suitors' Fund in the Special Deposits Account to meet the costs of appeals to courts on questions of law in certain circumstances. The amounts shown above exclude such transfers, which totalled \$89,000 in 1967-68.

The cost of police supervision of traffic is borne by the special roads funds, principally the Road Transport and Traffic Fund, which recoup the Consolidated Revenue Fund for these services. A part of the amount recouped, representing pay-roll tax on police salaries, is set off against Consolidated Revenue Fund expenditure, and the balance is shown as a receipt of that Fund.

General Miscellaneous Receipts

All items of receipts not placed under headings already shown are included in the general miscellaneous group:—

Table 367. Governmental Revenue: General Miscellaneous Receipts

Particulars	Year ended 30th June				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	\$ thousand				
Miscellaneous Interest Collections—					
Metropolitan Water Board Advances	217	205	193	181	168
Housing Commission Advances ..	439	439	519	484	471
Country Water Supply and Sewerage Works	25	26	25	22	17
Rural Bank Agencies	454	460	539	589	620
War Service Land Settlement Loans	1,054	933	733	892	772
Daily Credit Balances with Banks (including fixed deposits) ..	3,027	4,263	5,206	4,801	6,031
Other Interest	1,047	1,005	1,091	849	1,412
<i>Total Interest</i>	<i>6,263</i>	<i>7,332</i>	<i>8,306</i>	<i>7,818</i>	<i>9,490</i>
Rents of Premises, etc.	1,216	1,576	1,499	1,521	1,587
Fines and Forfeitures	4,890	5,402	5,621	7,265	8,919
Prison Industries	719	626	622	749	808
Sales of Products, etc. of Departments	804	911	927	888	1,163
Water Conservation and Irrigation: Rents, etc.	189	190	228	347	428
Repayments—					
To Credit of Votes—Previous Years	1,115	2,318	1,747	1,309	1,689
Special Deposits Accounts	176	233	159	150	162
Advances—Unemployment Relief ..	25	25	25	25	25
State Lotteries—Gross Profit	11,171	11,470	11,217	11,892	11,809
Tourist Bureau	466	515	557	568	593
Other Miscellaneous Receipts	3,117	3,537	4,037	4,716	4,112
Total	30,151	34,136	34,944	37,250	40,786

Miscellaneous interest collections, broadly stated, consist of interest on funds, other than general loan account funds, advanced to various semi-governmental bodies and interest on the State's daily credit balances with banks. Interest payable by the business undertakings and by other bodies outside the ambit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund on loan moneys forming part of the public debt of the State, although payable to that Fund, is mostly offset against the expenditure on interest, and is not shown as revenue.

The gross profits of the State Lotteries (proceeds of sale of lottery tickets less prize money) exclude the profits on Opera House Lotteries, which are paid direct to the Opera House Account. Expenses of conducting the lotteries are not offset against the gross profits, but are charged as Governmental expenditure.

GOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE

The Governmental expenditure from revenue during the last five years is summarised in the following table. The ordinary departmental expenditure is classified according to functions.

Table 368. Consolidated Revenue Fund: Payments

Classification	Year ended 30th June				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	\$ thousand				
Ordinary Departmental—					
Legislature and General Administration (exclusive of interest, etc., shown below)	29,451	33,084	39,751	40,995	43,140
Adjustment of Old Accounts	176	198	188	226	223
Maintenance of Law, Order, and Public Safety	45,123	49,191	52,940	60,420	64,975
Regulation of Trade and Industry	2,240	2,494	2,496	2,936	3,037
Education	148,203	175,175	185,669	205,854	225,666
Science, Art, and Research	2,938	3,341	3,704	3,998	4,222
Public Health and Recreation	72,995	77,273	84,799	88,954	97,102
Social Amelioration	16,019	13,711	14,255	15,943	17,366
War Obligations	1,175	1,208	1,263	1,392	1,491
Development and Maintenance of State Resources	55,012	51,709†	62,009	66,887	63,887
Local Government	5,481	4,412†	7,779	11,154	9,693
Total Ordinary Departmental	378,812	411,795	454,851	498,759	530,803
Public Debt Charges—					
Interest	45,318	49,654	53,046	57,194	62,908
Exchange on Interest	2,285	2,437	2,504	2,452	1,539
Sinking Fund	9,947	9,732	10,131	11,020	11,603
Total Public Debt Charges*	57,551	61,823	65,681	70,666	76,050
Commonwealth Advances—					
Interest	557	589	767	1,074	1,406
Principal Repaid	235	239	243	247	248
Total Commonwealth Advances	792	828	1,010	1,321	1,653
Total Payments	437,155	474,474	521,543	570,746	608,507

* Excludes payments by Consolidated Revenue Fund of debt charges due, but unpaid by, business undertakings (see page 477).

† Revised.

Increases in prices and rates of salaries, and an expansion of services (particularly education services) made necessary by the growth of population, were the main factors responsible for an increase in ordinary departmental expenditure of \$151,991,000 (or 40 per cent.) between 1963-64 and 1967-68. Expenditure on education (which rose by 52 per cent. between 1963-64 and 1967-68 and in 1967-68 represented 43 per cent. of the total expenditure) and expenditure on public health (which rose by 33 per cent., and in 1967-68 represented 18 per cent. of the total) are the two largest items of ordinary departmental expenditure. Together, they accounted for 67 per cent. of the total increase in ordinary departmental expenditure since 1963-64. Salaries and wages paid in 1967-68 amounted to \$285,805,000, or 54 per cent. of the total ordinary departmental expenditure, and of this amount 53 per cent. was paid to employees classified under "Education".

Expenditure on education comprises expenditure (mainly of a non-capital nature) on primary and secondary education (including training of teachers, allowances to pupils at public and private schools, and direct

assistance to private schools) and technical colleges and colleges of advanced education, and grants to universities and other educational institutions. In 1967-68, expenditure on primary and secondary education amounted to \$182,925,000, on technical colleges and colleges of advanced education to \$20,646,000, and on grants to universities to \$20,965,000. Further details of expenditure on education are given in the chapter "Education".

Subsidies to hospitals and similar institutions, which is the largest item within the function "public health and recreation", amounted to \$55,949,000 in 1967-68. Other activities classified under public health and recreation are mental hospitals and other institutions, baby health centres, administration of public health generally, and the upkeep of the Botanic Gardens and certain parks.

Expenditure in 1967-68 on the principal activities embraced by the function "development and maintenance of State resources" was—agricultural and pastoral (mainly the cost of services rendered by the Department of Agriculture and the Soil Conservation Service and rail freight concessions and drought assistance to primary industries) \$25,101,000; public works \$13,959,000; land settlement \$6,028,000; forestry \$4,354,000; navigation \$2,189,000; tourist bureau and tourist resorts \$953,000; water conservation and irrigation \$2,867,000; and assistance to transport undertakings \$4,650,000 (\$4,300,000 to Railways and \$350,000 to Department of Government Transport). In the main, the expenditures listed above include the administrative expenses of the several departments concerned, and the costs of services rendered and of maintenance and renewals. Expenditure of a capital nature for these purposes is normally met from loan funds, details of which are shown in Table 375.

The cost of police services, \$38,006,000 in 1967-68, is the major item within the function "maintenance of law, order, and public safety". Other items in 1967-68 included the Department of the Attorney-General and of Justice \$15,070,000, prisons \$6,184,000, custody and care of delinquent children \$2,424,000, prevention of fire and flood and provision of bathing safeguards, etc., \$1,966,000, and salaries of the judiciary \$1,053,000.

Of the expenditure of \$43,140,000 in 1967-68 on the Legislature and general administration, \$2,976,000 was for the Legislature, etc., \$594,000 for electoral services and \$6,461,000 represented Commonwealth Pay-roll Tax paid from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Entries giving rise to the item "Adjustment of Old Accounts" were in the nature of book-keeping adjustments. Their effect was to transfer to Consolidated Revenue Fund part of long-standing overdraft balances of other Treasury Accounts, to which certain expenditure incurred in earlier years had been charged.

The item "Commonwealth Advances" represents payments in respect of special advances from the Commonwealth for railway standardisation, war service land settlement, provision of coal-loading facilities at ports, and water conservation works. Payments in respect of Commonwealth advances for housing are made from the Special Deposits Account.

ROAD AND TRAFFIC FUNDS

Revenues derived by the State from the taxation and registration of road transport vehicles, licensing of drivers, etc., are paid into separate funds and devoted to road and traffic purposes. Particulars of the funds (viz., Road Transport and Traffic, Public Vehicles, State Transport Co-ordination, and Main Roads) are shown in the chapters "Motor Transport and Road Traffic" and "Roads and Bridges".

A brief classification of the receipts and payments of these funds in the last three years is given on the next page.

A road maintenance charge has been imposed, since 1st May, 1958, on all commercial goods vehicles of more than four tons load-capacity, whether used for intrastate or interstate journeys. The charge is imposed at the rate of 0.27c per ton-mile travelled on public roads in New South Wales, the ton-mileage being calculated on the unladen weight of the vehicle plus 40 per cent. of its load-capacity. The proceeds of the charge are paid to the Main Roads Department, to be applied only to the maintenance of public roads.

Further particulars of the taxes, fees, and charges relating to motor transport are given in the chapter "Motor Transport and Road Traffic".

The funds shown in Table 369 as distributed amongst road-making authorities are paid, for the most part, to the Main Roads Department, and only small amounts are paid to municipal and shire councils.

Amounts paid to the railways and the Department of Government Transport from the State Transport Co-ordination Fund are derived from fees and charges imposed on motor vehicles carrying passengers or goods in competition with those undertakings. Since November, 1954, as a result of a judgment of the Privy Council, these fees and charges have not been imposed on motor vehicles used exclusively for interstate trade.

STATE ENTERPRISES

The principal State enterprises are those usually known as business undertakings—the railways, motor omnibus services, and harbour services. The capital of these enterprises has been provided, for the most part, from State loan funds, but the railways and the Maritime Services Board provide for renewal of assets from revenue and the Maritime Services Board has (since 1966-67) borrowed relatively small amounts from the public. The financial operations of the undertakings are kept in a separate account in the State Treasury, and these, combined with the Consolidated Revenue Fund, form the State Revenue Budget as shown on page 478.

Apart from the business undertakings, there is another group of State-owned utilities and trading concerns. The capital of enterprises in this group has been provided, for the most part, from State loan and revenue funds and from surplus earnings, but their revenue accounts have not been brought within the scope of the State Revenue Budget. Each of the enterprises (except the Metropolitan Meat Industry Board, the Grain Elevators Board, and the Fish Authority) maintains an account in the Special Deposits Account in the Treasury. Five of the enterprises (the Electricity Commission, the Metropolitan Meat Industry Board, the Housing Commission, the Grain Elevators Board, and the Fish Authority) have supplemented State Funds by borrowing from the public.

Table 369. Road and Traffic Funds: Receipts and Payments

Receipts				Payments			
Item	Year ended 30th June			Item	Year ended 30th June		
	1966	1967	1968		1966	1967	1968
	\$ thousand				\$ thousand		
ROAD TRANSPORT AND TRAFFIC FUND							
Registration Fees, Drivers' Licences, etc. ..	13,088	13,786	14,502	Administration, Traffic and Transport Control ..	10,308	11,613	12,296
Miscellaneous ..	504	522	564	Traffic Facilities Paid to Road-making Authorities ..	1,663	2,276	2,637
Total* ..	13,592	14,308	15,066	Total*† ..	1,557	338	14
PUBLIC VEHICLES FUND (SPECIAL DEPOSITS ACCOUNT)							
Tax on Public Motor Vehicles Omnibus Service Licence Fees Commonwealth Aid Roads Grant ..	526	537	553	Traffic Facilities Paid to Road-making Authorities ..	125	202	324
	68	68	70	Paid to Dept. of Govt. Transport ..	666	685	709
Total† ..	264	274	284		32	31	35
	859	879	907	Total ..	823	917	1,068
STATE TRANSPORT CO-ORDINATION FUND							
Licence Fees Commercial Motor Transport Charges—Passengers .. Goods .. Permits, etc. .. Miscellaneous ..	420	434	446	Administration and Transport Control .. Paid to Railways Paid to Dept. of Govt. Transport ..	1,308	1,601	2,031
	78	80	90		2,500	2,500	2,500
	3,221	3,271	3,792		2	2	3
	28	28	32				
	20	14	16	Total ..	3,809	4,103	4,533
Total ..	3,767	3,827	4,376				
MAIN ROADS SPECIAL DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS							
Motor Tax (except Public Vehicles) Road Maintenance Charge ..	30,692	32,048	33,989	Paid to Road-making Authorities ..	41 727	43,453	46,555
	11,035	11,405	12,566				
Total ..	41,727	43,453	46,554	Total ..	41,727	43,453	46,555
TOTAL, ALL FUNDS							
Motor Tax .. Registration Fees, Drivers' Licences, etc. .. Special Licences and Charges on Commercial Motor Vehicles Commonwealth Aid Roads Grant .. Miscellaneous ..	31,218	32,584	34,542	Administration, Traffic and Transport Control .. Traffic Facilities Paid to Road-making Authorities .. Paid to Railways and Dept. of Govt. Transport ..	11,616	13,214	14,327
	13,088	13,786	14,502		1,789	2,478	2,961
	14,850	15,286	16,996		43,949	44,476	47,274
	263	274	284		2,534	2,532	2,538
	525	537	580	Total Payments*†	59,887	62,700	67,099
Total Receipts*†	59,944	62,466	66,904				

* Contributions by the Commonwealth Government towards the activities of the Road Safety Council, etc. (\$26,000 in 1965-66, and \$30,000 in 1966-67 and again in 1967-68) have been deducted from both receipts and payments.

† Excludes transfers from Road Transport and Traffic Fund to Public Vehicles Fund (\$65,000 in 1965-66, \$81,000 in 1966-67, and \$61,000 in 1967-68).

The revenue and expenditure of the major State enterprises (other than the business undertakings) during 1967-68 are summarised in the next table:—

Table 370. State Enterprises: Revenue and Expenditure, 1967-68

Enterprise	Revenue	Expenditure				Surplus or Deficit (—)
		Working Expenses	Interest, Exchange, and Loan Flotation, Manage- ment	Depre- ciation*	Total	
\$ thousand						
Electricity Commission of N.S.W.	159,511	90,360	25,585	42,855	158,800	711
State Coal Mines	10,677	8,855||	472	1,701	11,028	(—) 351
Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertaking†	11,363	11,194	277	238	11,709	(—) 346
State Brickworks†	3,642	3,036	18	98	3,152	490**
Metropolitan Meat Industry Board	6,245	6,018	145	264	6,426	(—) 181
Water Supply—						
South West Tablelands‡ ..	405	326	158	42	525	(—) 120
Juneet	71	56	24	10	90	(—) 19
Fish River‡	620	75	464	62	600	20
Housing Commission	32,992††	12,192	14,989	2,743	29,923	3,069††
Sydney Harbour Transport Board	836	873	62	111	1,046	(—) 210
Grain Elevators Board¶ ..	11,305	6,733	1,690	2,589	11,013	292
N.S.W. Fish Authority§ ..	454	443	...	21	464	(—) 9

* Includes provision for renewals and repayment of capital in some enterprises.

† Year ended 31st March.

‡ Year ended 31st December, 1967.

¶ Year ended 31st October.

§ Year ended 30th September.

|| Includes provision for mine development, \$1,054,000.

** Includes provision for dividends to employees under profit-sharing schemes, \$146,000.

†† Result after allowing for rebates of rents (\$1,198,000).

The Electricity Commission of New South Wales operates generating stations and supplies bulk electricity to distributing authorities. Further particulars of its operations are given in the chapter "Factories".

Coal mines at Awaba, Liddell, Munmorah, Oakdale, and Wyee are operated by the State Mines Control Authority. The particulars shown in the last table cover the operations of the five mines and the administrative expenses of the Authority.

The New South Wales Government Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertaking carries out engineering work, shipbuilding, and repairs on behalf of the Commonwealth and State Governments and private firms.

The Metropolitan Meat Industry Board controls the slaughter of stock and sale of meat in the metropolitan area, its main sources of revenue being fees and charges for slaughtering and the use of cold storage facilities and receipts from the sale of by-products.

The Sydney Harbour Transport Board operates certain ferry services on Sydney Harbour.

The activities of the Rural Bank of New South Wales are reviewed on page 522, and of the Government Insurance Office of New South Wales on page 570.

Further particulars of the Housing Commission are given in the chapter "Housing and Building".

The Grain Elevators Board controls and operates the facilities for the bulk handling of wheat. Details of the Board's activities are given in the chapter "Agriculture".

CLOSER SETTLEMENT FUND

The Closer Settlement Fund is maintained as a separate account, and its transactions are not included in the ordinary revenue budget of the State.

The operations of the Fund are confined to the closer settlement schemes instituted in 1905 and the settlement of ex-servicemen of the 1914-1918 War. Financial transactions in respect of the land settlement scheme for ex-servicemen of the 1939-1945 War, and of the closer settlement scheme introduced in 1960 for land-seekers generally, pass through the General Loan Account and Consolidated Revenue Fund.

A large measure of relief has been granted to debtors of the Fund in the form of reduction of capital value of the lands, and debts have been written off and interest charges, etc. reduced or suspended because of financial difficulties of settlers. As a result, the Fund disclosed a deficiency of \$6,703,000 at 30th June, 1968. Particulars of the operations of the Fund on an income and expenditure basis in the last six years are summarised below:—

Table 371. Closer Settlement Fund: Income and Expenditure

Year ended 30th June	Income				Expenditure			
	Interest	Rentals	Other Income	Total	Interest	Administration, etc.	Debts Written Off	Total
	\$ thousand							
1963	100	267	25	392	266	124	2	392
1964	88	270	26	384	257	122	5	384
1965	81	271	67	419	272	147	...	419
1966	73	269	8	350	196	154	...	350
1967	70	270	114	454	307	147	...	454
1968	64	274	182	519	375	144	...	519

The Fund is required to pay interest on its loan debt and contribute to the National Debt Sinking Fund, but is not charged with a share of the exchange on interest paid on the State overseas debt. The charge for interest has been 2 per cent. from 1st July, 1944, but, commencing in 1956-57, the amount charged in any year may not exceed the net income of the Fund remaining after administration and maintenance charges have been met. From 1956-57, contributions to the National Debt Sinking Fund in any year are not to exceed the amount of principal repaid by settlers during the year.

At 30th June, 1968, liabilities of the Fund consisted of creditors, \$108,000, loan liability, \$18,310,000, grants from State revenue, \$3,270,000, Crown lands, \$851,000, and assurance fees received under the Real Property Act, \$1,576,000. Assets, totalling \$17,412,000, were represented by debtors for lands, advances, and interest, \$1,702,000, land \$11,368,000 (including \$10,634,000 let under leasehold), and bank balance, \$4,342,000.

LEDGER BALANCES

The Audit Act provides that the Treasurer may arrange with any bank for the transaction of the general banking business of the State. The various accounts open at 30th June in each of the last five years are shown below. All amounts paid into any of the accounts mentioned are deemed to be "public moneys".

Table 372. State Accounts: Ledger Balances at 30th June

Account	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	\$ thousand				
Credit Balances—					
General Loan .. .. .	...	267	...	...	...
Government Railways	4,760	5,522	4,570	3,036	7,235
Government Railways Renewals	16,836	27,236	25,866	28,936	32,752
Metropolitan Transport Trust	1,614	2,171	2,264	1,786	1,231
Newcastle and District Transport Trust	173	265	121	269	183
Road Transport and Traffic	33	32	34	31	31
State Transport (Co-ordination)	1,183	1,171	1,128	853	696
Maritime Services Board	3,869	3,867	3,268	3,977	3,730
Maritime Services Board Renewals	156	470	2,056	720	679
Special Deposits	186,626	198,814	195,792	228,603	277,401
Special Accounts—Supreme Court Moneys	1,307	1,148	1,118	1,221	949
Miners' Accident Relief	154	154	154	154	154
Closer Settlement	5,090	5,036	4,900	4,956	4,342
Total Credit Balances	221,802	246,153	241,271	274,541	329,382
Debit Balances—					
Consolidated Revenue	657	5,129	8,871	10,996	10,180
General Loan	196	...	2,388	1,352	128
Advances for Departmental Working Accounts, and other purposes, and Advances to be recovered	2,898	2,898	2,898	2,898	2,898
Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board—					
Advance	5,324	5,023	4,712	4,390	4,056
Fixed Deposit Account	90,400	97,400	97,400	110,400	143,900
Amounts not transferred to Public Accounts	635	515	488	1,411	1,324
Total Debit Balances	100,110	110,965	116,758	131,447	162,486
Net Credit Balance held in—					
New South Wales: Current Accounts	15,201	20,674	8,007	11,190	1,049
Fixed Deposits	90,400	97,400	97,400	110,400	143,900
London: Cash at Bankers*	1,145	1,046	1,190	1,128	1,087
Remittances in Transit	1,435	1,656	1,400	1,451	1,448
Securities	13,512	14,413	16,517	18,926	19,412
Total Net Credit Balance	121,692	135,189	124,513	143,094	166,896

* At 31st May.

All the accounts are combined to form the "Treasurer's General Banking Account", in which the balances of the accounts in credit offset the over-drafts on others.

The Special Deposits Account comprises a number of individual accounts for recording transactions on funds deposited with the Treasurer, e.g., working balances of State Departments and undertakings and trust moneys. The Special Accounts mainly comprise trust moneys of the Supreme Court and the Public Trustee. A dissection of the funds held in these accounts is given in Table 373.

The account "Advances for Departmental Working Accounts and Other Purposes, and Advances to be Recovered" was used for many years as the medium for drawing against the Treasurer's General Banking Account to provide capital for Departmental Working Accounts and certain advances of a recoverable nature. Since 1952-53 however, capital for Departmental Working Accounts has been provided largely from votes of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and since June, 1958, recoverable advances have been made from the Advances to be Recovered Account in the Special Deposits Account. The debit balance at 30th June, 1968, in the "Advances for Departmental Working Accounts and Other Purposes, and Advances to be Recovered Account" comprises the unfunded balance of advances made prior to 1932-33 to the now defunct Family Endowment Fund.

The Metropolitan Water, Sewerage, and Drainage Board Advance Account represents the outstanding balance of repayable advances from the Treasurer's General Banking Account. These advances, amounting to \$12,990,000, were made to the Board between April, 1925 and June, 1929, and are being paid by half-yearly instalments of \$242,000, including principal and interest, spread over a period of 40 years.

The Fixed Deposit Account is the medium for the withdrawal, for deposit with banks at interest, of the net amount of cash held in other accounts which is not required for immediate use. The amount on fixed deposit is included in the credit balance of the Special Deposits Account.

The net credit balances at the end of the year are not indicative of the cash position of the State throughout the year. For example, the balance at any time in the Consolidated Revenue Fund is influenced to a degree by seasonal variation in receipts—and in the General Loan Account, by the spread of the loan flotation programme and the rate of spending on loan works.

The following table dissects the cash balances of the Special Deposits and Special Accounts as between those consisting of Government funds, such as departmental working accounts, and trust moneys representing Treasury liabilities. Balances held on fixed deposit are excluded.

Table 373. Special Deposits and Special Accounts at 30th June

Balance	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	\$ thousand				
Cash—					
Trust Funds	17,739	18,372	20,933	22,826	24,025
Government Funds	66,437	69,931	62,214	77,826	91,166
Securities	13,358	14,259	16,363	18,772	19,258
Total	97,534	102,562	99,510	119,424	134,450

STATE LOAN FUNDS

Moneys raised on loan by the State are credited to the General Loan Account, with the exception of loans used in funding revenue deficiencies and small amounts credited to the Closer Settlement Fund for the conversion, at maturity, of portion of the Fund's loan debt.

The loans credited to the General Loan Account comprise both new loans to be expended on works and services, and conversion or renewal loans for repayment of maturing loans. Additional credits are obtained from repayments to the account of loan moneys expended in earlier years. These repayments are derived mainly from the sale of land, works, materials, etc., acquired by means of loan funds, and the repayment of loan capital advanced to settlers and local government and statutory authorities. Normally they constitute an important contribution towards the funds available for expenditure on new loan works.

The expenditure from the General Loan Account is subject to Parliamentary appropriation, and consists of amounts expended on works and services, repayment of maturing loans—mostly from the proceeds of conversion loans—and the payment of flotation expenses and stamp duty on the transfer of stock issued in London.

LOAN EXPENDITURE ON WORKS AND SERVICES

The loan expenditure by the State on works and services in each of the last ten years is summarised in the following table. Gross loan expenditure represents the new expenditure in each period; from this, repayments to the loan account are deducted to obtain the net loan expenditure, or net amount added to the accumulated loan expenditure outstanding.

Table 374. Annual Loan Expenditure on Works and Services

Year ended 30th June	Gross Loan Expendi- ture	Repay- ments	Net Loan Expendi- ture	Year ended 30th June	Gross Loan Expendi- ture*	Repay- ments*	Net Loan Expendi- ture
\$ thousand				\$ thousand			
1959	120,103	11,111	108,992	1964	148,897	9,629	139,267
1960	127,302	11,372	115,931	1965	160,441	12,121	148,320
1961	130,364	10,212	120,152	1966	170,395	16,178	154,216
1962	135,040	10,644	124,396	1967	177,299	15,138	162,161
1963	140,661	11,184	129,478	1968	189,938	19,883	170,055

* Commonwealth payments to New South Wales towards the costs of providing science laboratories and equipment in public and private secondary schools, technical colleges, colleges of advanced education, and teachers colleges are paid to the General Loan Account, pending transfer to special deposits accounts for expenditure on specified projects etc. These payments (which totalled \$6,454,000 in 1964-65, \$6,952,000 in 1965-66, \$7,030,000 in 1966-67, and \$8,275,000 in 1967-68) are omitted from both "Gross Expenditure" and "Repayments" in this and the next table.

The expenditures shown in the table do not include flotation expenses and stamp duty on transfers of stock issued in London paid from the proceeds of loans. Such expenses amounted to \$442,000 in 1966-67 and \$962,000 in 1967-68.

The principal items of the gross loan expenditure by the State Government on works and services, and of repayments to the loan account, during recent years are given in the table on the next page.

Table 375. Distribution of Annual Loan Expenditure

Work or Service	Year ended 30th June				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	\$ thousand				
GROSS LOAN EXPENDITURE					
Railways	16,300	18,500	15,500	17,600	26,800
Omnibuses .. .. .	...	...	...	360	1,100
Sydney Harbour Transport Board	100	...	...	100	100
Harbours and Rivers	11,480	8,876	10,812	11,194	11,437
Roads, Bridges, and Punts	2,675	4,018	4,147	4,004	4,700
Circular Quay Improvements	39	25	...	(—) 1	...
Water Supply, Sewerage, and Drainage	19,188	18,675	19,601	21,295	21,218
Water Conservation and Irrigation—					
Water and Drainage Trusts etc.	628	735	1,130	1,124	1,601
Blowering Dam	992	3,504	5,506	6,202	4,026
Wyangala Storage Reservoir	6,459	6,682	5,826	5,739	5,214
Burrendong Dam	4,221	2,656	1,205	314	579
Keepit Storage Reservoir	22	7	...	...	...
Gogeldrie Weir	996	482	621	646	964
Lake Menindee Storage	534	660	469	445	324
Other	1,989	1,997	2,211	3,084	5,218
Land and Agriculture—					
War (1939-1945) Service Settlement	39	41	205	121	29
General Closer Settlement Scheme	1,384	1,204	995	2,448	2,771
Forestry	1,400	1,600	1,500	1,500	2,770
Soil Conservation	447	433	504	583	565
Other	810	800	800	700	700
Grain Elevators and Equipment	800	1,800	1,800	1,700	1,700
Industrial Undertakings, etc.—					
Electricity	15,200	15,200	15,000	15,070	15,060
Coal Mines, Tourist Resorts, Shipbuilding, Brickworks, Abattoirs, etc.	1,735	1,806	3,549	2,158	1,943
Housing	70	1,860	56	540	52
Public Buildings, Sites, etc.—					
Administrative	3,616	6,653	6,860	4,667	4,817
Courts, Police Stations and Gaols	1,722	2,169	1,216	1,115	2,036
Educational and Scientific	35,631	40,177*	48,852*	50,377*	48,408*
Hospitals and Charitable	18,443	18,396	20,264	21,269	21,482
Recreation Reserves, Parks, Baths, etc.	230	430	600	305	648
Miscellaneous	1,041	489	488	530	1,144
Assistanceto Country Industries .. .. .	...	...	...	1,000	1,000
Miscellaneous Works in Shires and Municipalities	707	567	679	1,110	1,483
Other .. .. .	...	...	...	...	50
Total Gross Loan Expenditure	148,897	160,441*	170,395*	177,299*	189,938*
REPAYMENTS TO LOAN ACCOUNT					
Railways	828	390	266	522	5,902
Tramways	30	313	112	...	...
Omnibuses	342	137	83	101	210
Harbours and Rivers	411	2,828	2,660	852	1,113
Roads, Bridges, and Punts	1	12	...	6	...
Water Supply, Sewerage, and Drainage	2,111	2,657	3,207	3,583	4,123
Water Conservation and Irrigation	758	1,644	1,629	2,479	1,318
Land and Agriculture	2,380	2,232	2,481	4,016	2,931
Grain Elevators and Equipment	207	247	270	360	445
Industrial Undertakings, etc.	1,099	504	2,541	501	1,123
Housing	379	298	1,087	392	551
Public Buildings, Sites, etc.	1,062	834	1,822	2,306	2,146
Unemployment Relief Works, etc.	22	25	21	21	21
Total Repayments	9,629	12,121*	16,178*	15,138*	19,883*
Total Net Loan Expenditure on Works and Services	139,267	148,320	154,216	162,161	170,055

* See note *, Table 374.

Gross loan expenditure on works and services rose from \$148,897,000 in 1963-64 to \$189,938,000 in 1967-68, and averaged \$169,394,000 per annum during the five years 1963-64 to 1967-68. During these years, expenditure on buildings and sites for educational and scientific purposes averaged \$44,689,000; on railways \$18,940,000; on hospitals and charitable institutions \$19,971,000; on electricity, \$15,106,000; and on water conservation and irrigation, \$17,002,000. Together these amounts represented 68 per cent. of the gross loan expenditure over the period. In 1967-68, buildings and sites for educational and scientific purposes absorbed 25 per cent. of the gross loan expenditure; railways, 14 per cent.; hospitals and charitable institutions, 11 per cent.; water conservation and irrigation, 9 per cent.; and electricity 8 per cent.

ACCUMULATED LOAN EXPENDITURE

A broad view of the field of State capital investment is provided by the following table, which shows the aggregate loan expenditure on principal works and services since 1853:—

**Table 376. Accumulated Loan Expenditure on Works and Services
1853 to 1968**

Work or Service	Amount	Work or Service	Amount
	\$ thousand		\$ thousand
Railways	745,741	Land and Agriculture—	
Tramways	16,386	Old General Closer Settlement	
Omnibuses	32,589	and Ex-servicemen (1914-1918)	
Sydney Harbour Transport Board ..	1,900	Settlement Schemes	23,037
Water Supply, Sewerage, and Drain-		War Service (1939-1945) Land	
age—		Settlement	45,108
Metropolitan	176,366	General Closer Settlement	
Hunter District	25,316	Scheme	13,228
Other	68,625	Forestry	21,681
Water Conservation and Irrigation—		Soil Conservation	7,284
Water and Drainage Trusts, etc.	29,932	Other	4,955
Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area ..	32,832	Housing—	
River Murray Commission ..	11,464	Housing Commission	9,461
Wyangala Storage Reservoir ..	37,214	Observatory Hill Resumed Area	1,895
Keepit Storage Reservoir ..	22,631	Other	3,661
Gogeldrie Weir	14,668	Public Buildings, Sites, etc.—	
Lake Menindee Storage	10,977	Courts, Gaols, and Police	
Glenbawn Dam	26,013	Stations	22,539
Burrundong Dam	37,004	Educational and Scientific—	
Blowering Dam	20,961	Public Schools	365,882
Other	21,891	Technical Colleges and Tech-	
Harbours and Rivers	159,742	nological Museums	45,955
Roads, Bridges, and Punts (Harbour		Universities	59,619
Bridge and Associated Works		Other	18,190
\$20,522,000)	74,835	Hospitals, etc.	235,760
Circular Quay Improvements ..	2,420	Recreation, Reserves, Parks, etc.	4,417
Industrial Undertakings—		Administrative	43,715
Engineering and Shipbuilding ..	6,081	Other	18,938
Newcastle Dockyard	1,918	Miscellaneous Works in Shires and	
Tourist Bureau and Resorts ..	1,695	Municipalities	13,539
Abattoirs and Meat Distributing	6,606	Unemployment Relief (including	
Electricity	403,859	Grants and Repayable Advances	
Coal Mines	10,622	to Shires and Municipalities) ..	31,604
Brick and Tile Works	2,838	Assistance to Country Industries ..	2,000
Other	614	Other Works and Services	9,397
Grain Elevators and Equipment ..	24,072	Total Loan Expenditure on Works	
		and Services to 30th June 1968 ..	3,029,678

It is apparent from the above table that a large proportion of the loan expenditure has been devoted to the establishment of assets which provide essential aids to industry and community services, and constitute valuable assets. Normally, these assets return sufficient revenue to pay a large proportion of the interests, sinking fund, etc., on the Public Debt. Some, however, are of a developmental character, and promote the growth of settlement and industry without earning any part of the capital debt charges on money spent in their construction. Transport services (i.e., railways, tramways, omnibuses, and ferries) have accounted for 26.3 per cent. of the total loan expenditure, public buildings, sites, etc., for 26.9 per cent., electricity for 13.3 per cent., water conservation and irrigation for 8.8 per cent., and water, sewerage, and drainage for 8.9 per cent., and land and agriculture (mainly war service settlement and closer settlement) for 3.8 per cent.

At 30th June, 1968, the accumulated loan expenditure on works and services amounted to \$3,029,678,000, and the public debt of the State was \$2,772,815,000. The difference between the two amounts is due to a number of factors, such as the financing of works and services by means of overdraft pending the raising of loans, the inclusion in the public debt of certain items which are not recorded in the General Loan Account, and the redemption of public debt from the sinking fund.

LOAN RAISINGS AND COST OF MANAGEMENT

The public borrowings of the Commonwealth and State Governments are co-ordinated by the Australian Loan Council in terms of the Financial Agreement, 1927, to which reference is made on page 505. All borrowings for or on behalf of the Commonwealth and States are arranged by the Commonwealth, in accordance with decisions of the Loan Council, and are secured by the issue of Commonwealth securities. Each State is liable to the Commonwealth for the loans raised on its behalf.

Inscription and management of the Commonwealth securities are conducted by the Commonwealth Government, but a State is required to meet the expenses in respect of its share of the total securities issued. The New South Wales share of the management expenses, which is charged to revenue, amounted to \$451,000 in 1967-68.

The expenses (underwriting commission, brokerage, advertising, printing, etc.) incidental to the issue of loans are paid from the proceeds of the loans. In 1967-68, the New South Wales share of these expenses amounted to \$914,000.

The following table shows particulars of the loans placed on the market by the Commonwealth for public subscription in Australia during recent financial years, and the share of new loan raisings allocated to the Commonwealth and the States. These particulars do not include a number of smaller loans raised by direct negotiation with financial institutions and Government instrumentalities, or raisings by the issue of Treasury Notes.

Table 377. Commonwealth Loans Raised by Public Subscription in Australia*

Period of Flotation	Floated by Commonwealth on Account of all Australian Governments					Share of New Raising Allocated to—					
	Interest Rate	Issue Price	Year of Maturity	Amount of Loan		Common- wealth †	New South Wales	Other States			
				Conver- sion†	New Raising†						
1965-66—	Per cent	\$		\$ thousand							
August ..	5 5 5½	100 99 100	1968 1975 1985	78,998 24,626 22,779	39,307 17,229 38,671	16,458	41,956	36,792			
November ..	5 5 5½	100 99 100	1968 1975 1987	17,951 11,527 26,980				9,758	14,560	32,140
December ..	5 5 5½	100 99 100	1968 1975 1987	98,020|| 85,669|| 125,945						
February ..	5 5 5½	100 99 100	1969 1975 1987	... ... ...	85,140 10,860 78,101	30,098	44,898	99,103		
May ..	5 5 5½	100 99 100	1969 1975 1987	123,956 74,477 100,748	24,464 7,854 29,677				11,983	15,593	34,419
Special Bonds\$—											
Series L ..	4½, 4¾, 5½	100	1972	83,589	17,417	3,011	4,492	9,914			
Series M ..	4½, 4¾, 5½	100	1973	18,252	7,849	5,815	634	1,400			
1966-67											
July ..	5 5 5½ 5½	100 98.75 100 100	1969 1976 1988 2001	44,146 30,904 36,406|| 32,505||	35,066 13,362 15,111 24,068	9,306	12,692	65,609			
October ..	5 5 5½ 5½	100 98.80 100 100	1969 1976 1988 2001	62,806 32,266 36,371|| 2,304	100,394 30,619 362 34,074				30,781	41,975	92,693
February ..	4½ 5 5½ 5½	99.75 100 100 100	1970 1976 1988 2001	102,680 61,769 27,076 13,373	37,248 44,395 42,137 72,011							3	61,026	134,762
May ..	4½ 5 5½ 5½	99.75 100 100 100	1970 1976 1988 2001	69,278 38,043 22,815|| 6,526	4,998 6,205 10,540 25,986	10,003	13,643	24,082			
Special Bonds\$—											
Series M ..	4½, 4¾, 5½	100	1973	21,088	150				150
Series N ..	4½, 4¾, 5½	100	1974	87,068	29,488	12,964	5,150	11,374			
1967-68—											
July ..	4½ 5 5½ 5½	99.65 100 100 100	1970 1977 1989 2003	... ... ... ...	8,613 28,856 43,187 48,664	...	42,956	86,364		
October ..	4½ 5 5½ 5½	99.75 100 100 100	1970 1977 1989 2003	105,587 74,847 26,685 13,046	12,546 54,750 41,782 37,516				...	48,331	98,263
February ..	4½ 5 5½ 5½	99.75 99.20 100 100	1971 1978 1990 2004	101,541 51,949 42,004 21,873	22,595 9,109 9,910 13,190							4	17,034	37,767
May ..	4½ 5 5½ 5½	99.80 99.20 100 100	1971 1978 1990 2004	102,527 49,197 48,291 18,900	9,362 7,038 12,441 12,290	2	12,783	28,346			
Special Bonds\$—											
Series N ..	4½, 4¾, 5½	100	1974	4,412	1,268				1,268
Series O ..	4½, 4¾, 5½	100	1975	48,137	9,781	...	3,040	6,741			
Series P ..	4½, 5, 5½	100	1975	41,932	13,238	7,017	1,934	4,287			

* Excludes Treasury Notes.

† Value of stocks converted and cash subscriptions used to repay loans.

‡ Cash subscriptions available for public works and services.

¶ For Commonwealth works and services and advances to States for housing.

§ See text following table.

|| Includes amounts raised in Australia and used for redemption of securities maturing overseas.

The special bonds referred to in the above table are issued on terms which differ from those attaching to other Commonwealth bonds. Special bonds are issued in separate series, each of which is open for continuous subscription over a period. The bonds are redeemable at the option of the holder, on one month's notice, at any time after a date specified for each series, and the interest rate and redemption value increase during the term of the bonds. Further particulars of each series of bonds on issue in 1965-66 and later years are shown below:—

<i>Series</i>	<i>Open for Subscription</i>	<i>Redeemable (at option of holder) after—</i>	<i>Date of Maturity</i>	<i>Maximum Interest Rate</i> Per cent.	<i>Maximum Redemption Value</i> Per cent.
L	7-4-65 to 13- 2-66	1- 4-66	1-10-72	5½	103
M	14-2-66 to 25- 9-66	1- 2-67	1- 8-73	5½	103
N	26-9-66 to 13- 7-67	1- 9-67	1- 3-74	5½	103
O	14-7-67 to 30- 1-68	1-10-68	1- 4-75	5½	103
P	31-1-68 to 23- 7-68	30- 3-69	1-10-75	5½	103
Q	24-7-68 to 31-10-68	1- 4-69	1- 4-76	5½	103

Holdings of special bonds are limited to \$30,000 per person (\$20,000 before November, 1968, and \$10,000 before January, 1960).

Special loans, additional to the loans raised by public subscription, were raised by the Commonwealth Government in each year from 1951-52 to 1961-62 and from 1964-65 to 1967-68, to make up the difference between ordinary loan proceeds and the approved loan programmes of the Commonwealth and States. The special loans were issued at the end of the respective financial years on the same terms as those for the last public loan raised in the financial year.

Subscriptions to the special loans amounted to \$168,760,000 in 1965-66, \$89,922,000 in 1966-67, and \$192,550,000 in 1967-68. The subscriptions in these years came from the Loan Consolidation and Investment Reserve.

The distribution of the proceeds of the special loans in these years was as shown below:—

<i>Allocated to—</i>			1965-66 \$ thous.	1966-67 \$ thous.	1967-68 \$ thous.
Commonwealth Loan Fund	..	..	40,486	9,975	43,938
New South Wales	..	..	47,422	29,162	46,163
Other States	..	..	80,852	50,786	102,449
Total	..	..	168,760	89,922	192,550

THE PUBLIC DEBT

The public debt of New South Wales had its origin in 1841, when, on 28th December, the first loan amounting to \$98,000 was offered locally. The first overseas loan was raised in London in 1854.

The growth of the debt is described in earlier issues of the Year Book, and particulars of the amount outstanding in various years since 1901 are given on page 498 of this issue.

In Tables 378 to 382, the public debt domiciled overseas has been converted to Australian currency equivalent at the following rates of exchange:—

London—1901 to 1926: £stg.0.5 = \$A1; 1931: £stg.0.3846 = \$A1; 1936 to 1967: £stg. 0.4 = \$A 1; 1968: £stg. 0.46667 = \$A1.

New York—1931: U.S. \$1.8717 = \$A1; 1936: U.S. \$2.0067 = \$A1; 1941 to 1949: U.S. \$1.612 = \$A1; 1950 and later years: U.S. \$1.12 = \$A1.

Canada—Can. \$1.2108 = \$A1.

Switzerland—4.8978 Sw. francs = \$A1.

Netherlands—4.0544 Neth. guilders = \$A1.

The rates used for the years 1931 to 1946 were those actually current at 30th June in the respective years. The rates used for the years after 1946 were the mint par rates of exchange (equivalent in the case of Switzerland) notified to the International Monetary Fund; the mint par rate for Canada was established in May, 1962.

In considering the rate of growth of the debt, attention should be paid to the fluctuations in exchange rates listed above, variations in the purchasing power of the money expended, the steady growth of population throughout the period, the economic development of the State, as measured by the growth of its wealth, income, and productiveness, and the earning power of the works constructed from loans.

Furthermore, comparisons of the rate of growth of the State debt with that of other States of Australia should take into account the differences in the distribution of governmental functions as between the central and local governments, and the inclusion or non-inclusion of the capital debts of public utilities controlled by governmental authority.

Similarly, in making international comparisons, care should be taken to allow for differences in the distribution of debt as between central, provincial, and local governments, and the existence or otherwise of reproductive assets acquired from loan funds.

DOMICILE OF PUBLIC DEBT

For many years, the London money market was the principal source of New South Wales loan moneys. Of the public debt outstanding in 1931, 63 per cent. was held in London, 32 per cent. in Australia, and 5 per cent. in New York.

Small loans were raised in New York in each year from 1955-56 to 1962-63 and in 1964-65, in London in 1958-59, 1962-63, and 1963-64, in Canada and Switzerland in 1960-61, and in the Netherlands in 1961-62, but otherwise the State's requirements for new loan capital have been met since 1931 entirely from local sources. The total overseas debt has, therefore, declined as a result of redemptions through the sinking fund, and as a result of repayment of maturing London loans from locally raised loans. At 30th June, 1968, 90.1 per cent. of the public debt was held in Australia, 7.2 per cent. in London, 2.4 per cent. in New York, and 0.3 per cent. in other overseas centres.

Particulars of the State public debt outstanding in Australia and overseas at intervals since 1901 are given on the next page.

Table 378. Public Debt of New South Wales*: Domicile

At 30th June	Domicile of Public Debt						Total Public Debt		Proportion of Total Public Debt		
	Australia	Overseas†					Amount	Per Head of Population	Australia	Oversea	
		London	New York	Canada	Switzerland	Netherlands					Total Overseas†
\$ thousand											
1901	25,382	109,341	...	...	...	...	109,341	134,722	98.69	18.84	81.16
1906	39,454	131,830	...	...	...	...	131,830	171,283	115.38	23.03	76.97
1911	59,937	131,111	...	...	...	...	131,111	191,048	114.98	31.37	68.63
1916	86,781	174,307	...	...	...	...	174,307	261,088	137.98	33.24	66.76
1921	133,335	216,835	...	...	...	...	216,835	350,170	166.48	38.08	61.92
1926	163,652	280,645	...	...	...	...	280,645	444,297	189.58	36.83	63.17
1931	215,003	431,561	...	...	...	...	431,561	682,511	267.18	31.50	68.50
1936	344,199	403,593	...	...	...	...	403,593	779,733	292.48	44.14	55.86
1941	395,924	396,742	...	...	...	...	396,742	829,848	296.56	47.71	52.29
1946	394,396	361,688	...	...	...	...	361,688	790,399	268.42	49.90	50.10
1951	656,707	307,358	...	...	...	...	307,358	1,011,618	308.61	64.92	35.08
1953	871,157	306,645	...	...	...	...	306,645	1,224,235	361.79	71.16	28.84
1954	963,222	305,703	...	...	...	...	305,703	1,314,995	384.11	73.25	26.75
1955	1,045,956	305,352	...	...	...	...	305,352	1,396,843	400.16	74.88	25.12
1956	1,130,522	305,280	...	...	...	...	305,280	1,482,567	417.12	76.25	23.75
1957	1,239,582	280,203	...	...	...	...	280,203	1,566,817	432.22	79.11	20.89
1958	1,334,939	269,590	...	...	...	...	269,590	1,657,126	448.85	80.56	19.44
1959	1,415,008	279,132	...	...	...	...	279,132	1,751,540	465.86	80.79	19.21
1960	1,503,071	278,686	...	...	...	...	278,686	1,849,414	482.57	81.60	18.40
1961	1,599,858	278,586	...	...	...	...	278,586	1,932,332	498.42	81.95	18.05
1962	1,700,990†	278,186	...	...	...	...	278,186	2,056,620†	516.08†	82.71	17.29
1963	1,797,293†	281,049	...	...	...	...	281,049	2,167,009†	535.37†	82.94	17.06
1964	1,908,292†	286,820	...	...	...	...	286,820	2,283,381†	556.21†	83.57	16.43
1965	2,050,277†	256,931	...	...	...	...	256,931	2,407,364†	576.98†	85.17	14.83
1966	2,180,713†	255,643	...	...	...	...	255,643	2,531,929†	598.02	86.12	13.88
1967	2,333,082†	254,493	...	...	...	...	254,493	2,666,906†	619.21	87.48	12.52
1968	2,497,750†	200,917	...	...	...	...	200,917	2,772,815†	632.72	90.08	9.92

* Commonwealth and State Government Securities on issue.

† Overseas debt has been converted to Australian currency equivalent—see text on page 497.

‡ Excludes premiums payable on redemption of Special Bonds. These amounted to \$104,000 in 1962, \$324,000 in 1963, \$696,000 in 1964, \$877,000 in 1965, \$917,000 in 1966, \$873,000 in 1967, and \$1,025,000 in 1968.

¶ Revised.

DOMICILE AND RATES OF INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT

The following table shows the amount of New South Wales public debt in the various registers and the rates of interest at 30th June, 1968:—

**Table 379. Public Debt of New South Wales* at 30th June, 1968:
Domicile and Rates of Interest**

Nominal Rate of Interest	Domicile of Public Debt				Total Public Debt†	Annual Interest Liability†
	Australia	London†	New York†	Other Oversea†		
	\$ thousand					
Per cent.						
6-000	...	85,060	...	...	85,060	5,104
5-750	...	...	...	3,380‡	3,380	194
5-500	...	30,336	39,071	...	69,408	3,817
5-375	77,544	...	...	...	77,544	4,168
5-250	541,679	...	7,728	...	549,407	28,844
5-000	968,081	2	3,576	2,390¶	974,049	48,702
Total, 5% and under 6%	1,587,304	30,338	50,375	5,771	1,673,788	85,726
4-800	86,754	...	...	...	86,754	4,164
4-750	161,432	...	3,987	...	165,418	7,857
4-625	18,658	...	...	...	18,658	863
4-600	8,621	...	...	...	8,621	397
4-500	443,109	...	10,783	3,233§	457,125	20,571
4-400	14,810	...	...	...	14,810	652
4-250	130,982	...	...	...	130,982	5,567
4-000	4,055	17,763	...	...	21,818	873
Total, 4% and under 5%	868,421	17,763	14,770	3,233	904,186	40,943
3-875	1	...	...	...	1	||
3-250	...	2,068	...	...	2,068	67
3-100	575	...	...	...	575	18
3-000	9,822	22,953	...	...	32,774	983
Total, 3% and under 4%	10,397	25,021	...	...	35,418	1,068
2-750	...	22,520	...	...	22,520	619
2-712	360	...	...	...	360	10
2-500	...	20,211	...	...	20,211	505
2-325	806	...	...	...	806	19
Total, 2% and under 3%	1,166	42,732	...	...	43,898	1,153
1-000	30,462	...	...	...	30,462	305
Matured	||	4	...	...	4	...
Total	2,497,750	200,917	65,145	9,003	2,772,815	134,298

* Commonwealth Government Securities on issue.

† Oversea debt and interest liability have been converted to Australian currency equivalent—see text on page 497.

‡ Debt repayable in Canada.

¶ Debt repayable in the Netherlands.

§ Debt repayable in Switzerland.

|| Less than \$500.

The debt of \$30,462,000 at 1 per cent. interest consists of debentures issued to the Commonwealth Bank in 1944-45 for the funding of deficiency Treasury Bills, which bore the same interest rate. The initial debenture issue, \$52,240,000, has been reduced by annual redemptions through the Sinking Fund totalling \$21,778,000.

The next table shows the annual interest charge on the public debt in the various registers, and the average rate of interest on the face value of the debt, in 1939 and selected later years. The interest rates shown in the table take no account of the fact that portion of the debt was issued at a discount, and they therefore understate the actual interest charge on the cash proceeds of the debt.

Table 380. Public Debt of New South Wales*: Annual Interest Liability and Average Nominal Interest Rates

Particulars	At 30th June					
	1939	1952	1965	1966	1967	1968
Australia—						
Debt .. \$ thous.	376,826	777,571	2,050,277	2,180,713	2,333,082	2,497,750
Annual Interest .. \$ thous.	12,836	22,502	93,461	103,164	112,312	121,068
Average Rate .. Per cent.	3.41	2.89	4.56	4.73	4.81	4.85
London—						
Debt† .. \$ thous.	396,880	307,214	256,931	255,643	254,493	200,917
Annual Interest† .. \$ thous.	14,752	9,376	11,764	11,722	11,678	9,363
Average Rate .. Per cent.	3.72	3.05	4.58	4.59	4.59	4.66
New York—						
Debt† .. \$ thous.	30,830	47,015	90,297	85,959	69,935	65,145
Annual Interest† .. \$ thous.	1,494	1,582	4,514	4,289	3,659	3,408
Average Rate .. Per cent.	4.85	3.37	5.00	4.99	5.23	5.23
Canada—						
Debt† .. \$ thous.	...	...	4,065	3,820	3,602	3,380
Annual Interest† .. \$ thous.	...	...	234	220	207	194
Average Rate .. Per cent.	...	...	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75
Switzerland—						
Debt† .. \$ thous.	...	...	3,233	3,233	3,233	3,233
Annual Interest† .. \$ thous.	...	...	145	145	145	145
Average Rate .. Per cent.	...	...	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Netherlands—						
Debt† .. \$ thous.	...	...	2,561	2,561	2,561	2,390
Annual Interest† .. \$ thous.	...	...	128	128	128	120
Average Rate .. Per cent.	...	...	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.02
Total—						
Debt† .. \$ thous.	804,536	1,131,800	2,407,364	2,531,929	2,666,906	2,772,815
Annual Interest† .. \$ thous.	29,082	33,460	110,247	119,668	128,130	134,298
Average Rate .. Per cent.	3.61	2.96	4.58	4.73	4.80	4.84

* Commonwealth Government Securities on issue.

† Oversea debt and interest liability have been converted to Australian currency equivalent—see text on page 497.

Ordinarily, the interest bill of the State is slow to reflect changes in the level of market rates, which take effect gradually as new loans and conversions of maturing loans increase in ratio to the total debt. The decrease between 1939 and 1952 in the average rate of interest on the debt outstanding in Australia reflects the downward trend in the rates at which the new Commonwealth loans were issued during the war and post-war periods. The increase since 1952 is due to increases in the rates at which these loans have been issued since May, 1951. Recent changes in the rates of interest on new loans are shown in Table 377.

The yields on Government securities sold on stock exchanges in Australia, and the rates of discount on Seasonal Treasury Securities and Treasury Notes, are given in the chapter "Private Finance".

DOMICILE AND TERM OF PUBLIC DEBT

The dates of repayment of the public debt extend to 2004, and the amounts falling due for redemption in successive years vary considerably. This is seen from the following table, in which the debt outstanding at 30th June, 1968, in Australia and overseas, is classified according to the latest due dates for repayment:—

Table 381. Public Debt of New South Wales* at 30th June, 1968:
Domicile and Dates of Maturity

Year of Maturity (ended 30th June)	Domicile of Public Debt						
	Australia	London†	New York†	Canada†	Switzer- land†	Nether- lands†	Total Public Debt†
	\$ thousand						
1969	167,707	...	...	...	...	...	167,707
1970	282,587	2'068	...	...	...	...	284,654
1971	216,944	17,763	10,783	...	...	...	245,490
1972	93,234	43,949	426	...	...	...	137,609
1973	148,675	3,881	3,987	...	...	...	156,542
1974	93,272	15,092	...	...	...	...	108,364
1975	125,050	20,211	...	...	...	...	145,262
1976	147,891	...	...	...	3,233	...	151,124
1977	74,614	33,964	...	...	...	...	108,578
1978	105,074	14,472	...	...	...	...	119,546
1979	2,333	11,981	3,150	...	...	...	17,464
1980	72,176	...	3,796	...	...	...	75,973
1981	56,326	29,668	3,931	3,380	...	...	93,305
1982	65,689	7,864	12,663	...	...	2,390	88,607
1983	20,971	...	9,863	...	...	...	30,833
1984	98,676	...	...	...	...	...	98,676
1985	154,319	...	16,546	...	...	...	170,865
1986	92,885	...	...	...	...	...	92,885
1987	57,606	...	...	...	...	...	57,606
1988	131,641	...	...	...	...	...	131,641
1989	63,576	...	...	...	...	...	63,576
1990	87,225	...	...	...	...	...	87,225
2002	58,588	...	...	...	...	...	58,588
2004	69,128	...	...	...	...	...	69,128
Interminable ...	576	2	...	...	...	...	577
Government Option	10,988	...	...	...	...	...	10,988
Overdue	‡	4	...	...	...	...	4
Total Public Debt..	2,497,750	200,917	65,145	3,380	3,233	2,390	2,772,815

* Commonwealth Government Securities on issue.

† Oversea debt has been converted to Australian currency equivalent—see text on page 497.

‡ Less than \$500.

The loans have been classified according to the latest date of maturity, but some of them are redeemable after the earliest date of maturity has been passed. These comprise special bonds (\$149,867,000 repayable in Australia), which are redeemable at the bondholder's option on one month's notice, and other loans (\$175,602,000 repayable in London, \$3,380,000 repayable in Canada, and \$3,233,000 repayable in Switzerland), which are redeemable at the Government's option on notice ranging up to three months being given. Some loans repayable in New York (equivalent to \$37,816,000) have no earliest date of maturity, but are redeemable at the Government's option at any time, subject to notice ranging up to 45 days being given. The debt of \$10,988,000 shown as redeemable at Government option has no dates of maturity, but the Government must give 12 months' notice of redemption.

Table 383 on the following page indicates the movements which have taken place in the public debt of New South Wales during the last five years. It shows the conversion loans and new loans raised, including those arranged privately as well as those raised by public subscription (shown in Table 377). Redemptions from conversions, sinking fund, and the loan account are also shown. Particulars of Treasury Bills issued and redeemed within the same financial year are excluded from the table.

LOANS GUARANTEED BY THE STATE

In addition to liability for its own loans, the State has guaranteed, in terms of various Acts, the loans and overdrafts of certain corporate bodies and institutions, etc., engaged, as a rule, in the promotion of public welfare and development. The guarantees extend to all loans issued by certain corporate bodies, the issue of the loans being subject to the Governor's approval. In other cases, with minor exceptions, the guarantee is given by the Treasurer with the Governor's approval, and on the recommendation of the appropriate administrative authority.

The loans and overdrafts under State guarantee as at 30th June in each of the last two years are summarised in the following table. The amounts shown do not indicate the net amount of the contingent liability of the State, because sinking funds for repayment have been accumulated in respect of some of the loans. Furthermore, the amounts shown under the Government Guarantees Act, 1934-1966, represent the limit of overdrafts and not the amount outstanding.

Table 382. Loans Guaranteed by State

Corporation or Body	Amount of Guarantee or Loans Outstanding at 30th June	
	1967	1968
	\$ thousand	\$ thousand
Loans Issued by—		
Broken Hill Water Board	5,874	5,718
Cobar Water Board	2,415	2,362
County Councils	26,635	27,808
Electricity Commission of N.S.W.	97,125*	114,228
Grain Elevators Board of N.S.W.	11,567	17,359
Hospitals Commission of N.S.W. .. .. .	...	1,119
Housing Commission of N.S.W.	400	700
Hunter District Water Board	64,241	68,973
Hunter Valley Conservation Trust .. .. .	...	99
Main Roads Department	12,588	19,998
Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.	200	496
Metropolitan Meat Industry Board	592	882
Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board	378,554	406,264
Minister for Decentralization and Development	400	400
Rural Bank of N.S.W.	18,119	18,042
Total	618,708*	684,449
Overdraft and Advances under Government Guarantees Act, 1934-1966 (Limit of Guarantee)—		
Co-operative Building Societies	376,760	379,574
Other Co-operative Societies	1,033	1,677
Metropolitan Meat Industry Board	300	300
Other	9	9
Total	378,102	381,559

* Includes \$4,000,000 in respect of an amount of £stg. 2,000,000 repayable in London (no adjustment being made for the rate of exchange between Australian and sterling currencies).

Table 383. Transactions on Public Debt* of New South Wales

Particulars	Year ended 30th June				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	\$ thousand				

LOANS RAISED

Conversion and Renewal Loans—					
Australia—					
Cash Subscribed and					
Converted Stocks ..	138,247	202,691¶	272,570	222,230¶	244,535¶
Discounts†	23	...	47	9	100
Overseas—					
Cash Subscribed and					
Converted Stocks ..	...	...	...	...	...
Discounts .. ..	...	...	...	...	...
Total Face Value of Conversion and Renewal Loans ..	138,270	202,691¶	272,617	222,239¶	244,635¶
New Loans—					
Australia—					
Cash Subscribed	130,956	131,784	152,150	163,640	172,240
Discounts	477	144	191	195	192
Overseas—					
Cash Subscribed	9,037	17,589	...	...	...
Discounts	138	268	...	...	...
Total Face Value of New Loans	140,607	149,784	152,341	163,835	172,432
Total Face Value of Conversions, Renewals, and New Loans	278,877	352,475	424,957	386,074¶	417,067¶

LOANS REPAYED

From Conversion and Renewal Loans—					
Australia	138,230§	177,587§	272,261§	209,849§	241,369§
Overseas .. ..	...	25,000	...	11,928	2,792
From Sinking Fund and Revenue Accounts‡—					
Australia	20,473	15,045	22,260	23,856	11,030
Overseas	3,803	10,859	5,871	5,464	20,301
Total Loans Repaid	162,506§	228,492§	300,393§	251,097§	275,492§

NET INCREASE IN PUBLIC DEBT

Australia	110,999||	141,985||	130,436||	152,369||	164,668||
Overseas	5,372	(—)18,002	(—)5,871	(—)17,392	(—)58,758**
Total Net Increase	116,371||	123,983||	124,565||	134,977||	105,910||

* Commonwealth Government Securities on issue. Transactions on the public debt domiciled overseas have been converted to Australian currency equivalent—see text on page 497.

† Excludes discounts on conversion loans met from Consolidated Revenue Fund (\$211,000 in 1963-64, \$235,000 in 1964-65, \$574,000 in 1965-66, and \$386,000 in 1966-67).

‡ Redemptions from Sinking Fund are shown in Table 387.

¶ Includes loans raised to repay loans overseas (cash subscribed and converted stocks—\$25,075,000 in 1964-65, \$12,002,000 in 1966-67, and \$2,800,000 1967-68).

§ Excludes payment of premium on redemption of Special Bonds (\$17,000 in 1963-64, \$28,000 in 1964-65, \$309,000 in 1965-66, \$379,000 in 1966-67, and \$366,000 in 1967-68).

|| Excludes additions to debt due to increase in redemption value of Special Bonds—see note ‡, Table 378.

** Includes a decrease of \$35,665,000 in the Public Debt domiciled in London as a result of the devaluation of the £ sterling in November, 1967.

THE INTEREST BILL OF THE STATE

The *annual interest charge* on the public debt of New South Wales at 30th June, 1968 is shown in Table 379 as \$134,298,000. This amount represents a full year's interest on the debt, based on the rates of interest applicable to the various loans outstanding at that date. It differs, therefore, from the amount of interest *actually paid*, which embodies the effects of changes in the composition of the loan debt during the year, and includes interest paid on temporary deposits lodged with the Government.

The following table shows, in Australian currency, the amount of interest *actually paid* on the public debt in Australia and overseas in 1900-01 and selected later years. It also shows the interest paid on moneys temporarily held by the Government (i.e., bank overdrafts and Special Deposits accounts).

Table 384. Interest and Exchange on Public Debt and Temporary Advances: Amount Actually Paid

Year ended 30th June	Amount of Interest Paid On—				Total Interest Paid	
	Public Debt Held in Australia	Public Debt Held Overseas*	Total Public Debt*	Moneys in Temporary Possession and Bank Advances	Amount*	Per Head of Population
	\$ thousand					\$
1901	711	3,983	4,694	303	4,997	3.68
1911	1,830	4,643	6,473	162	6,635	4.03
1921	5,381	8,844	14,225	833	15,059	7.21
1931†	11,035	16,754	27,789	1,537	29,327	11.52
1936	11,189	18,262	29,450	557	30,007	11.29
1941	13,176	16,563	29,739	693	30,432	10.91
1946	12,408	15,362	27,769	514	28,283	9.64
1951	17,922	11,351	29,273	327	29,600	9.14
1956	37,736	11,296	49,031	382	49,414	14.02
1961	62,853	13,820	76,673	517	77,189	19.92
1964	80,541	16,842	97,384	549	97,933	23.97
1965	87,533	16,940‡	104,473‡	719	105,191‡	25.41‡
1966	95,738	16,822	112,560	871	113,431	26.97
1967	103,512	16,333	119,845	883	120,728	28.26
1968	112,995	14,554	127,549	551	128,100	29.47

* Includes amounts taken to account in the Treasurer's Public Accounts as Exchange on Interest.

† Excludes amounts due in 1930-31, payment of which was deferred until 1931-32.

‡ Revised.

A proportion of the interest and sinking fund contributions is allocated to the various business undertakings and other activities that have been provided with capital from State loan funds and are conducted as separate enterprises or accounts, and the balance is chargeable to the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The amounts of interest (including exchange on interest) chargeable to the undertakings in the last two years are shown in the next table. Details of the sinking fund contributions are given in Table 388.

Table 385. Public Debt: Interest* Chargeable to State Undertakings

Undertakings, etc.	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	\$ thousand			
Railways	23,486	24,941	26,091	26,387
Omnibuses	1,495	1,533	1,575	1,621
Maritime Services Board	2,153	2,947	3,105	3,410
Closer Settlement Fund	251	276	211	402
Electricity Commission of N.S.W. ..	16,014	17,203	18,206	18,829
Metropolitan Water, Sewerage, and Drainage Board	4,711	5,435	6,073	6,640
Hunter District Water Board	625	675	714	739
Sydney Harbour Bridge	801	812	809	790
Main Roads Department	1,111	1,317	1,534	1,752
Grain Elevators Board	823	971	1,001	1,047
Other	1,630	1,771	1,763	2,036
Total	53,100	57,881	61,082	63,653

* Includes amounts taken to account in the Treasurer's Public Accounts as Exchange on Interest.

REDEMPTIONS AND SINKING FUND

An account of the debt redemptions and sinking funds of New South Wales in operation before the Financial Agreement, 1927, is given on page 170 of the Year Book for 1929-30. The present sinking fund is described below.

FINANCIAL AGREEMENT, 1927

The Financial Agreement between the Commonwealth and States was brought into operation from 1st July, 1927. The provisions of the Agreement are outlined on page 682 of the Year Book for 1930-31, and are given in detail at page 21 of the Commonwealth Year Book No. 31.

In terms of the Agreement, the Commonwealth took over the debts of the States on 1st July, 1929, and assumed, as between the Commonwealth and States, the liabilities of the States to bondholders. The Commonwealth also relieved the States of the liability of principal, interest, and sinking fund on an amount of debt equal to the value of properties transferred to the Commonwealth after federation.

The Commonwealth agreed to pay, as agent for the States, the interest due on the public debt of the States, and to contribute, for a period of 58 years from 1st July, 1927, \$15,169,824 per annum towards the interest. During this period, the States are to reimburse the Commonwealth for the balance of the interest paid on their behalf, and thereafter, for the whole of the interest. The contribution by the Commonwealth towards the interest on State debts is equal to the amount paid by the Commonwealth

to the States in 1926-27 under the former per capita (\$2.50 per head of population) grants; the contribution to New South Wales is \$5,834,822 per annum.

In terms of the Agreement, the Australian Loan Council was created to co-ordinate public borrowing. All borrowings by the States are arranged by the Commonwealth, in accordance with the decisions of the Council, which consists of a Minister of the Commonwealth and of each State. The Council determines the amount, rates, and conditions of loans to be raised, after consideration of the annual programmes submitted by the Commonwealth and by each State. In June, 1939, by common consent, the borrowings of local governing and semi-governmental authorities were brought within the purview of the Loan Council.

NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUND

The National Debt Sinking Fund, established in terms of the Financial Agreement, is controlled by the National Debt Commission. Annual payments to the Fund on account of State debts are contributed partly by the Commonwealth and partly by the States. The contributions in respect of New South Wales debt commenced from 1st July, 1928, one year after the commencing date of other States.

Contributions in respect of the net debt outstanding on 1st July, 1927 are payable for a period of 58 years at the rate of 0.375 per cent. per annum, the Commonwealth contributing 0.125 per cent. and the State 0.25 per cent. The rate on new loans raised after 1st July, 1927, other than revenue deficiency loans, is 0.5 per cent. for a period of 53 years, the contributions being shared equally by the Commonwealth and the State. The State's contribution may be increased to shorten the period of repayment of loans expended on wasting assets. Contributions on special revenue deficiency loans incurred during the depression were at the rate of 0.5 per cent. (shared equally by the Commonwealth and the State) until 30th June, 1944, when the rate was increased to 1 per cent. (Commonwealth 0.25 per cent. and State 0.75 per cent.) to provide for repayment in 39 years. On other loans raised to meet revenue deficiencies, annual contributions at a rate not less than 4 per cent. are payable by the State. Loan securities redeemed and repurchased by the Sinking Fund are cancelled, and the State is required to pay interest at the rate of 4.5 per cent. per annum on the cancelled securities, in addition to the contributions stated above. Additional contributions are paid by the State to recoup the Sinking Fund for appropriations from the Fund to meet discounts on conversion loans; the contribution in respect of each conversion loan is spread over the currency of the loan.

The operations of the National Debt Sinking Fund in regard to the debts of the State of New South Wales during each of the last six years, and the aggregate since 1st July, 1928, are summarised in the following table. The payments shown for re-purchases and redemptions of securities are expressed in terms of Australian currency, the exchange on overseas remittances being included in the net cost of securities acquired in London, New York, and Canada.

Table 386. National Debt Sinking Fund: Transactions on Account of New South Wales

Year ended 30th June	RECEIPTS					
	Contributions by—				Interest	Total Receipts
	Common-wealth	New South Wales				
		On Loans Issued	4.5% on Cancelled Securities	Total		
\$ thousand						
1963	4,981	5,914	11,480	17,395	(—) 2	22,374
1964	5,366	7,019	12,218	19,237	52	24,655
1965	5,662	6,562	13,279	19,841	2	25,505
1966	5,991	6,892	14,367	21,259	45	27,295
1967	6,368	7,269	15,466	22,734	23	29,125
1968	6,826	7,727	16,535	24,262	54	31,142
Total, 1929-1968	99,923	145,359	203,100	348,459	1,195	405,515*

Year ended 30th June	PAYMENTS					Cash Balance at 30th June
	(Net Cost, in Australian currency, of Securities Re-purchased and Redeemed)					
	Australia	London	New York	Canada	Total	
	\$ thousand					
	1963	14,386	5,727	1,527	25		21,665	1,473
1964	20,466	1,264	2,248	157	24,134	1,994
1965	15,044	6,879	3,882	113	25,918	1,581
1966	22,252	1,093	4,310	246	27,901	975
1967	23,836	1,023	3,990	214	29,064	1,036
1968	11,021	15,090	4,434	200	30,916†	1,263
Total, 1929-1968	307,822	140,303	955	449,252†	...	

* Includes contributions under Federal Aid Roads Act, \$937,000.

† Includes Netherlands, \$172,000.

The face value of securities re-purchased and redeemed is shown in the following table. During the forty years the Sinking Fund has been in operation, the average price paid for \$100 face value of securities re-purchased or redeemed in Australia was \$98.9, the average price for 1967-68 being \$99.92. It is not possible to make similar calculations for securities domiciled overseas because of exchange rate fluctuations.

Table 387. National Debt Sinking Fund: Face Value of Securities Re-purchased and Redeemed on account of N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Australia	London	New York	Canada	Netherlands
	SA thous.	£stg. thous.	U.S.\$ thous.	Can.\$ thous.	Guilders thous.
1963	14,432	2,280	1,723	31	...
1964	20,473	562	2,511	189	...
1965	15,045	2,756	4,321	136	...
1966	22,260	515	4,859	297	...
1967	23,856	460	4,588	264	...
1968	11,030	6,919	5,365	268	692
Total, 1929-1968	311,241	41,491	54,344	1,185	692

Sinking fund contributions chargeable to State undertakings and other activities conducted as separate enterprises or accounts are shown in the following table. The amount of interest chargeable to these undertakings is given in Table 385.

Table 388. National Debt Sinking Fund: Contributions Chargeable to State Undertakings

Undertakings, etc.	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	\$ thousand			
Railways	5,069	5,435	5,732	6,078
Motor Omnibuses	179	189	201	214
Maritime Services Board	507	665	680	723
Closer Settlement Fund	218	213	166	238
Electricity Commission of N.S.W.	1,813	1,967	2,128	2,295
Metropolitan Water, Sewerage, and Drainage Board	509	534	559	590
Hunter District Water Board	119	125	131	138
Sydney Harbour Bridge	308	323	339	357
Main Roads Department	137	155	174	195
Grain Elevators Board	192	203	212	219
Other	214	235	245	276
Total	9,264	10,042	10,567	11,324

PRIVATE FINANCE

CURRENCY

Under the Constitution, the control of currency, coinage, and legal tender in Australia is vested in the Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth Treasurer is empowered by legislation to arrange for the making and issuing of coins of specified denominations. The minting of Australian coins is carried out primarily by the Royal Australian Mint, which was opened in Canberra in 1965. Branches of the Royal Mint at Melbourne and Perth minted coins in the £ s. d. currency, and are assisting, for the time being, in the minting of coins in the new decimal currency.

Before 1910, the right to issue paper currency in New South Wales was vested in private banking institutions by virtue of Royal Charter or special Act of Parliament, and a tax of 2 per cent. per annum was imposed by the State on the bank notes current. In 1910, the Commonwealth Parliament authorised the issue of Australian notes, and to prevent the circulation of other notes, declared notes issued by any of the States not to be legal tender, and imposed a tax of 10 per cent. per annum on the notes of the trading banks issued or re-issued after 1st July, 1911. Under the Reserve Bank Act, 1959, the issue of notes other than by the Reserve Bank of Australia is prohibited.

The issue of Australian notes was controlled by the Commonwealth Treasury until 1920, when control was transferred to the Note Issue Department of the Commonwealth Bank. The Department was managed by a separate Board of Directors until 1924, and from then until 1960, by the authority controlling the Commonwealth Bank. Since 14th January, 1960, the Note Issue Department has been controlled by the Board of Directors of the Reserve Bank.

The assets of the Note Issue Department must be held in gold, on deposit with any bank, or in securities of the Government of the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth, or a State. The requirement of a reserve in gold and/or English sterling amounting to not less than 25 per cent. of the notes on issue was abolished as from 21st August, 1945. A statement of the profits of the Department is shown on page 517, and the balance sheet on page 516.

DECIMAL CURRENCY SYSTEM

In 1959, the Commonwealth Government appointed a Decimal Currency Committee to investigate the advantages and disadvantages of a decimal currency system in Australia and, if decimal currency were favoured, to recommend the most suitable unit of account and denominations of subsidiary currency and the method of introducing the system.

Following the Committee's recommendations, the Commonwealth Government announced in 1963 that it proposed to introduce a system of decimal currency into Australia. The Currency Act, 1963, the first of the Acts necessary to give effect to the Government's proposals, provided for the existing Australian currency system to be replaced by a decimal currency

system in which the monetary unit would be the dollar (\$). The new decimal system was introduced on 14th February, 1966, and replaced the £ s. d. system over a transitional period which ended on 31st July, 1967.

A Decimal Currency Board was appointed to advise the Commonwealth Treasurer and to supervise certain of the arrangements for the changeover to decimal currency. The Commonwealth undertook to pay compensation to the owners of a large proportion of the monetary machines converted for use under the new decimal system.

In the decimal currency system, the monetary unit is the dollar (\$), divided into 100 cents. The par value of the Australian dollar, as notified to the International Monetary Fund, is 0.99531 grammes (15.36 grains) of fine gold.

Particulars of the decimal coins and notes on issue are given in the next table. The notes are legal tender in Australia for any amount. The silver and cupro-nickel coins are legal tender for any amount not exceeding five dollars, and the bronze coins for any amount not exceeding twenty cents.

Table 389. Australian Decimal Coins and Notes

Coins				Notes	
Denomination	Diameter (maximum)	Weight (standard)	Composition	Denomination	Colour
	Inches	Grains			
Bronze—					
1 cent ..	0.695	40	{ 97% copper 2½% zinc ½% tin	\$1	Brown
2 cents ..	0.855	80		\$2	Green
Cupro-nickel—					
5 cents ..	0.769	43.6	{ 75% copper 25% nickel	\$5*	Mauve
10 cents ..	0.934	87.3		\$10	Blue
20 cents ..	1.128	174.6			
Silver—					
50 cents ..	1.246	205	{ 80% silver 20% copper	\$20	Red

* On issue from 29th May, 1967.

FORMER CURRENCY SYSTEM

In the pre-decimal currency system, the monetary unit was the pound (£), divided into 20 shillings (s.) each of 12 pence (d.). The par value of the Australian pound, as notified to the International Monetary Fund, had been 1.99062 grammes (30.72 grains) of fine gold since 18th September, 1949.

The coinage in the £ s. d. system consisted of silver and bronze coins. The denominations of silver coins on issue were the florin (2s.), shilling (1s.), sixpence (6d.), and threepence (3d.); the denominations of bronze coins were the penny (1d.) and halfpenny (½d.). The standard fineness of silver coins was fixed at $\frac{37}{40}$ fine silver, $\frac{3}{40}$ alloy, until 8th July, 1947, when it was altered to one-half fine silver, one-half alloy. Bronze coins were of mixed metal—copper, zinc, and tin.

The denominations of notes in the £ s. d. system were 10s., £1, £5, £10, £20, £50, £100, and £1,000, but notes of denominations higher than £10 had not been issued to the public since 1945.

Although the decimal currency system has replaced the £ s. d. system, notes in £ s. d. currency continue to be legal tender in Australia for any amount. Silver coins in the £ s. d. system are legal tender for any amount not exceeding \$5, and the bronze coins for any amount not exceeding 20c. There is, however, a limitation that coins of the denominations of 3d., 1d. and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. are legal tender only if they are in lots equal in value to 6d. or a multiple of 6d.

A conversion table illustrating the relationship between the £ s. d. system and the new decimal currency system is as follows:—

Table 390. Relationship between £ s. d. and Decimal Currency Systems

Pence	Cents		Shillings	Cents	£ s. d.	\$
	Exact Equivalent	Whole Cents Equivalent				
1	0.83333*	1	1	10	10 0	1.00
2	1.66667*	2	2	20	11 0	1.10
3	2.5	2	3	30	12 0	1.20
4	3.33333*	3	4	40	13 0	1.30
5	4.16667*	4	5	50	14 0	1.40
6	5	5	6	60	15 0	1.50
7	5.83333	6	7	70	16 0	1.60
8	6.66667*	7	8	80	17 0	1.70
9	7.5	8	9	90	18 0	1.80
10	8.33333	8	10	100	19 0	1.90
11	9.16667*	9			1 0 0	2.00
12	10	10				

* Taken to nearest 5th decimal place.

AUSTRALIAN NOTES ON ISSUE

Particulars of the Australian notes on issue in 1946 and selected later years are given in the next table:—

Table 391. Australian Note Issue

Denomination of Notes		Last Wednesday in June					
£ s. d. Currency System	Decimal Currency System	1946†	1956	1961	1966	1967	1968
		\$ thousand					
10s.	\$1	16,166	21,158	24,118	32,204	33,214	34,881
£1	\$2	143,430	149,726	135,682	138,164	127,997	117,929
...	\$5*	...	...	...	...	42,829	57,444
£5	\$10	158,308	323,350	372,326	369,247	389,201	401,079
£10	\$20	78,832	249,436	299,158	309,713	344,943	394,667
£20	...	18	8	4	2	1	1
£50	...	236	92	64	43	43	42
£100	...	390	100	74	41	40	40
£1,000	...	548	1,136	7,798	...	...	...
Held by—							
Public	.. .. .	363,346	661,018	728,306	695,298	776,263	846,357
Banks	.. .. .	34,582	83,988	110,918	154,117†	162,006	159,726
Total	.. .. .	397,928	745,006	839,224	849,414	938,269	1,006,083

* On issue from 29th May, 1967.

† Last Monday in June.

BANKING

The Australian banking system comprises a central bank (the Reserve Bank of Australia), two development banks, fifteen trading banks, and thirteen savings banks.

Particulars of central banking business are given in Table 392, and of the activities of the development banks on pages 519 and 521.

Statistics of general banking business are given in Tables 400 to 410 in respect of (1) the major private trading banks (seven in number since October, 1951), (2) the Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia (a Commonwealth Government bank), (3) the major trading banks, and (4) all trading banks. The "major trading banks" are the major private trading banks and the Commonwealth Trading Bank, all of which have interests throughout Australia. The group "all trading banks" comprises the major trading banks, three State Government banks (including the Rural Bank of New South Wales) which trade mainly in their respective States, and four other banks (three of them oversea institutions) whose business is either specialised and limited to a particular area or confined largely to financing oversea trade.

The savings banks comprise the Commonwealth Savings Bank, three State savings banks, seven private savings banks associated with private trading banks, and two trustee savings banks. Statistics of savings bank business are given in Tables 412 and 413.

COMMONWEALTH BANKING LEGISLATION

Banking in Australia, apart from the business of State Government banks, is controlled by Commonwealth legislation. The State banks are regulated by State legislation, but are subject to certain provisions of the Commonwealth law relating to the control of gold and foreign exchange.

The current Commonwealth banking legislation, which is described below, was enacted in 1959 and became operative from 14th January, 1960. The principal changes effected by the new legislation were:—

- (a) the reconstitution of the Central Banking Business, the Note Issue Department, and the Rural Credits Department of the Commonwealth Bank as the Reserve Bank of Australia;
- (b) the establishment of a new institution, the Commonwealth Banking Corporation, with responsibilities for the Commonwealth Trading Bank, the Commonwealth Savings Bank, and other activities formerly undertaken by the Commonwealth Bank; and
- (c) the substitution of a Statutory Reserve Deposits system (under which trading banks are required to lodge with the central bank a specified percentage of their deposits) for the Special Accounts system (under which the amounts lodged with the central bank were related to monthly movements in the deposits held by the trading banks).

The legislation replaced by the current legislation is described on page 341 of Year Book No. 56.

BANKING ACT

The Banking Act, 1959-1967, which replaced the Banking Act, 1945-1953, regulates the business of all trading and savings banks except the State Government banks. Apart from the substitution of a Statutory Reserve Deposits system for the Special Accounts system and the special provisions for the regulation of savings bank business, the provisions of the new Act are essentially the same as those of the Act it replaced.

Under the Act, banking business in Australia may be conducted only by a body corporate possessing the written authority of the Governor-General. Bodies (such as pastoral companies and building societies) which transact some banking business, though not engaged in the general business of banking, may be exempted from all or part of the Act. Amalgamations of banks, or reconstructions, require the consent of the Commonwealth Treasurer, but he may not withhold it unreasonably.

Each trading bank must maintain a Statutory Reserve Deposit Account with the Reserve Bank, and must keep in the account an amount equal to a specified percentage of its Australian deposits. This percentage, known as the statutory reserve deposit ratio, is determined by the Reserve Bank. The Bank may vary the ratio, but not so as to increase it above 25 per cent., on one day's notice, and may increase the ratio above 25 per cent. on 45 days' notice. A ratio in excess of 25 per cent. may be fixed initially for a period of up to six months, and may be continued in force for successive periods of three months if notice of extension is given at least 45 days before the end of each period. The same statutory reserve deposit ratio must be applied to each of the major trading banks (see page 512); for the other non-government trading banks, the ratio may be set below, but must not exceed, the ratio set for the major trading banks. The Reserve Bank is required to inform the trading banks, at least once in every quarter, of the statutory reserve deposit ratio policy it expects to follow.

Interest is payable on the daily balances of the statutory reserves, at a rate fixed by the Reserve Bank with the Treasurer's approval. The rate has been 0.75 per cent. since 1st January, 1958. Amounts held in the accounts in excess of the sums required to conform with the ruling ratio must be repaid by the Reserve Bank as soon as practicable.

The Reserve Bank may determine the general policy to be followed by banks in making advances. With the approval of the Commonwealth Treasurer, the Bank may also make regulations to control rates of interest payable to or by the banks or other bodies in the course of banking business.

Authority is given to the Reserve Bank to requisition on foreign currency receipts of the banks from their Australian business. The Governor-General may make regulations for the control of dealings in foreign exchange, including the fixing of rates of exchange. Provision is also made for the mobilisation of gold in Australia upon the issue of a proclamation by the Governor-General.

Under the Act, deposit liabilities in Australia have priority over all other liabilities. The Auditor-General is required to investigate the affairs of each bank periodically, and when directed by the Treasurer acting on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank. If a bank advises that its position is insecure, if it is unable to meet its obligations, or if the Reserve Bank, after receiving a report from the Auditor-General, is of the opinion that a bank's

position is insecure, the Reserve Bank may investigate that bank's affairs and assume control of its business. Banks must supply prescribed returns and such other information concerning their business as the Reserve Bank directs, but they cannot be required to disclose the affairs of an individual customer.

Savings banks must keep the Reserve Bank informed of their loan and investment policy, and must comply with regulations under the Act prescribing the ways in which depositor's funds may be invested. The provisions relating to savings banks are described in more detail on page 539.

RESERVE BANK ACT AND COMMONWEALTH BANKS ACT

The Reserve Bank Act, 1959-1966, established the Reserve Bank of Australia as the Central Bank, imposed duties on the Bank Board in respect of the Bank's monetary and banking policy, and defined the relationship between the Board and the Commonwealth Government.

The Commonwealth Banks Act, 1959-1966, established the Commonwealth Banking Corporation, and placed under its general control the Commonwealth Development Bank, the Commonwealth Trading Bank, and the Commonwealth Savings Bank.

Further particulars of the Reserve Bank and Commonwealth Banking Corporation are given below.

RESERVE BANK OF AUSTRALIA

Under the Reserve Bank Act, 1959-1966, the Central Banking Business, the Note Issue Department, and the Rural Credits Department of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia were re-constituted as the Reserve Bank of Australia. The Reserve Bank continues in existence the body corporate formerly known as the Commonwealth Bank, the development of which is discussed on page 342 of Year Book No. 56.

The Reserve Bank is the Central Bank. It controls the note issue, is custodian of Australia's international currency reserves, and exercises controls over trading and savings banks (see page 513). Most of its central banking powers are derived from the provisions of the Banking Act, 1959-1967. The Bank also acts as banker to the Commonwealth and some State Governments and provides special banking facilities through its Rural Credits Department.

The Reserve Bank is controlled by a Board of Directors which comprises the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank (who are chairman and vice-chairman respectively), the Secretary of the Commonwealth Treasury, and seven other members, of whom at least five must not be officers of the Bank or of the Commonwealth Public Service. The Governor and Deputy Governor are appointed for a maximum term of seven years. Of the seven other members, those who are officers of the Bank or the Commonwealth Public Service are appointed during the pleasure of the Governor-General, and the remainder for a maximum term of five years. The administration of the Bank is controlled by the Governor.

Under the Reserve Bank Act, it is the duty of the Board to ensure that the monetary and banking policy of the Bank is directed to the greatest advantage of the people of Australia and that the powers of the Bank are exercised in the manner that will best contribute to the stability of the currency, the maintenance of full employment, and the economic prosperity and welfare of the people of Australia.

The Bank Board must keep the Commonwealth Government informed of the monetary and banking policy of the Bank. In the event of a difference of opinion, the Board must endeavour to reach agreement with the Treasurer. Failing agreement, the Treasurer may make a recommendation to the Governor-General-in-Council who may, by order, determine the policy to be followed by the Bank. The Bank must adopt the policy ordered after the Treasurer indicates that the Government accepts responsibility for that policy and will take such action within its powers as it considers necessary by reason of the policy. Within fifteen sitting days of his advice to the Board, the Treasurer must inform Parliament of the difference of opinion and of the order determining policy.

Statistics of the central banking business (including the Note Issue Department) of the Reserve Bank during recent years are shown in the following table:—

**Table 392. Reserve Bank: Central Banking Business
(including Note Issue Department)**

Averages of Weekly Figures (Australia and elsewhere)—\$ million

Particulars	Year ended 30th June				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	\$ million				
LIABILITIES					
Capital and Reserves	60.6	65.4	70.3	74.4	72.1
Australian Notes on Issue	876.7	887.1	871.6†	908.8	990.2
Deposits of Trading Banks—					
Statutory Reserve Deposit	531.4	701.6	607.8	476.1	479.8
Term Loan Fund	68.8	48.8	41.0	42.6	38.4
Farm Development Loan Fund* .. .. .	...	...	13.0*	41.7	26.2
Other	14.0	13.6	12.9	8.9	8.9
Deposits of Savings Banks	420.3	434.4	437.1	455.5	505.1
Other Liabilities	278.4	284.2	274.2	277.9	227.0
Total Liabilities	2,250.2	2,435.0	2,327.9	2,285.9	2,347.6
ASSETS					
Gold and Foreign Exchange	1,399.7	1,490.7	1,207.6	1,173.8	1,041.8
Australian Government Securities—					
Redeemable in Australia—					
Treasury Bills and Treasury Notes	232.5	193.0	294.9	313.8	187.4
Other Securities	428.7	534.4	539.0	439.9	728.4
Other	3.0	0.2	...	...	...
Australian Notes and Coin	19.3	16.0	22.5	23.7	18.0
All Other Assets	167.1	200.7	263.9	334.7	372.1
Total Assets	2,250.2	2,435.0	2,327.9	2,285.9	2,347.6

* Farm Development Loan Funds were established in April, 1966.

† Includes abnormal stocks of notes (held by the banks) during the period of transition to decimal currency.

The Rural Credits Department, which was established in 1925 as a separate department of the Commonwealth Bank, may make seasonal advances to co-operative associations and marketing boards to assist them in marketing or processing primary produce. In lieu of making advances, the Department may discount bills on behalf of these institutions. Advances for the purposes of the Department may be obtained from the Treasurer and the Reserve Bank; the amount due to the Treasurer at any time may not exceed \$6,000,000.

The aggregate capital of the Reserve Bank amounted to \$49,428,000 (including \$32,000,000 transferred from the reserve fund in 1964-65) and general reserves totalled \$27,436,000 at 30th June, 1968.

The balance sheet of each department of the Reserve Bank at 30th June, 1968, and an aggregate balance sheet from which inter-departmental accounts totalling \$243,995,000 have been excluded, are summarised in the following table:—

Table 393. Reserve Bank: Balance Sheets at 30th June, 1968

Item	Central Banking Business	Note Issue Department	Rural Credits Department	All Depart- ments*
	\$ thousand			
LIABILITIES				
Capital	40,000	...	9,428	49,428
Reserve Funds	20,119	...	7,318	27,436
Australian Notes on Issue .. .. .	...	998,500	...	998,500
Deposits, Bills Payable, etc. (including Pro- visions)	1,397,673‡	20,320	212,844	1,386,842
Total Liabilities	1,457,792	1,018,820	229,589	2,462,207
ASSETS				
Gold and Balances held Abroad (including money at short call and Treasury Bills) ..	349,304	315,474	...	664,778
Other Oversea Securities	182,045	151,425	...	333,470
Australian Notes and Coin	9,461	...	...	9,461
Australian Government Securities†	536,239	500,983	...	1,037,222
Bills, Remittances in Transit	75,254	...	...	75,254
Premises	33,785	177	...	33,963
Loans, Advances, etc., and All Other Assets ..	271,704	50,760	229,589	308,059
Total Assets	1,457,792	1,018,820	229,589	2,462,207

* Excludes inter-departmental accounts (\$243,995,000 in 1967-68).

† Includes Treasury Bills and Treasury Notes.

‡ Comprises Statutory Reserve Deposit Accounts of Trading Banks (\$456,379,000), Term Loan Fund Accounts of Trading Banks (\$49,078,000), Farm Development Loan Fund Accounts of Trading Banks (\$44,722,000), Other Deposits of Trading Banks (\$24,095,000), Deposits of Savings Banks (\$495,760,000), Deposits of Oversea Institutions (\$8,431,000), and Other Deposits and Provisions for Contingencies (\$319,209,000).

The annual profits of the Reserve Bank are allocated as follows:—

Central Banking Business: A proportion, determined by the Treasurer after consultation with the Bank Board, to the Reserve Bank reserve fund, and the balance to the Commonwealth Treasury;

Note Issue Department: All to the Commonwealth Treasury;

Rural Credits Department: Half to Rural Credits Development Fund (to be used for the promotion of primary production) and half to the Department's reserve fund.

The profits of the Central Banking Business in each year since 1963-64 were allocated to the Bank's reserve fund and the Treasury in the following proportions:—

	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66 Per cent.	1966-67	1967-68
Reserve Fund	50.0	31.3	45.9	44.1	29.0
Commonwealth Treasury	50.0	68.7	54.1	55.9	71.0

The next table shows the net profits of the Reserve Bank, and their distribution in each of the last five years:—

Table 394. Reserve Bank: Net Profits

Particulars	Year ended 30th June				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	\$ thousand				
NET PROFITS					
Central Banking Business ..	9,965	15,294	8,712	7,942	4,452
Note Issue Department ..	26,983	30,521	31,070	34,318	23,042
Rural Credits Department ..	985	1,000	1,196	1,323	1,471
Total	37,934	46,814	40,979	43,583	28,964
DISTRIBUTION OF NET PROFITS					
Central Banking Reserves ..	4,983	4,794	4,000	3,500	1,289
Commonwealth Treasury ..	31,966	41,021	35,782	38,760	26,205
Rural Credits Department— Reserves	493	500	598	662	735
Development Fund ..	493	500	598	662	735
Total	37,934	46,814	40,979	43,583	28,964

COMMONWEALTH BANKING CORPORATION

The Commonwealth Banking Corporation, which was constituted on 14th January, 1960 under the Commonwealth Banks Act, 1959-1966, controls the Commonwealth Trading Bank, the Commonwealth Savings Bank, and the Commonwealth Development Bank. Each of the three banks under the control of the Corporation has its own statutory functions and responsi-

bilities and its separate identity within the framework of the Corporation. The Corporation and the banks under its control are guaranteed by the Commonwealth Government.

The Corporation is controlled by a Board of Directors which comprises eight members (of whom one is Chairman and another Deputy Chairman) appointed by the Governor-General for a maximum term of five years and three ex officio members (the Managing Director and Deputy Managing Director of the Corporation and the Secretary of the Treasury). Apart from the ex officio members, no officer of the Commonwealth Public Service and no director or officer of a bank is eligible for appointment to the Board.

The Board determines the policy of the Corporation and its constituent banks and controls their affairs. Under the Commonwealth Banks Act, it is the duty of the Board to ensure that the policy of the Corporation and the banking policy of the banks under its control are directed to the greatest advantage of the people of Australia and have due regard to the stability and balanced development of the Australian economy.

The statutory relationship between the Board and the Government, and the procedure to be followed in the event of differences of opinion between them, are similar to those outlined on page 515 in respect of the Reserve Bank. The Board must keep the Government informed of the policy of the Corporation and the banking policy of the banks under its control. If there is a difference of opinion which cannot be reconciled, the Governor-General-in-Council may, by order, determine the policy to be followed.

An Executive Committee of the Board, comprising the Managing Director of the Corporation and four other members of the Board, is appointed for each of the three banks under the control of the Corporation. The Chairman of the Board may not be a member of an executive committee, and the Secretary of the Treasury may be a member only of the committee for the Savings Bank. The Committee for a bank must ensure that the bank follows the policy laid down for it and complies with directions issued to it by the Board.

The Corporation is managed, under the Board, by the Managing Director and his Deputy, who are appointed by the Governor-General for a maximum term of seven years. Each of the banks under the control of the Corporation is managed, under the Managing Director of the Corporation, by a general manager who is likewise appointed by the Governor-General for a maximum term of seven years.

The balance sheets of the Corporation and the banks under its control at 30th June, 1968 are summarised in Table 395. The profits of the banks in each of the last five years are shown in Table 396.

COMMONWEALTH TRADING BANK OF AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth Trading Bank commenced business on 3rd December, 1953, when it took over the assets, liabilities, and trading business of the General Banking Division of the Commonwealth Bank. It was brought under the control of the Commonwealth Banking Corporation on 14th January, 1960.

The Trading Bank is empowered to carry on general banking business, is required to develop and expand its business, and, subject to the Treasurer's consent, it may arrange for other banks to amalgamate with it. It is subject to the provisions of the Banking Act, 1959-1967 (see page 513), and since 1959-60 has been liable for Commonwealth tax on incomes.

COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK OF AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth Savings Bank opened as a separate department of the Commonwealth Bank, in Victoria on 15th July, 1912 and in the other States within the following six months. Operations in New South Wales commenced on 13th January, 1913. The department was established as a separate institution—the Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia—on 9th June, 1928, but remained under the control of the management of the Commonwealth Bank. The Savings Bank was brought under the control of the Commonwealth Banking Corporation on 14th January, 1960.

Since 14th January, 1960, the Savings Bank has been subject to the provisions of the Banking Act, 1959-1967. Regulations under this Act (see page 514) prescribe the ways in which savings banks may invest depositors' funds.

The Bank may make housing loans to individuals and building societies. It is required to give preference to loans for the erection of homes or the purchase of newly-erected homes, but it may make loans for the purchase of other homes or the discharge of mortgages on homes. Loans to individuals must be on credit foncier terms and must be secured on first mortgage on land; they may be made up to 90 per cent. of the Bank's valuation of the security, subject to a maximum of \$8,000 for periods up to 32 years.

COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT BANK

The Commonwealth Development Bank was constituted under the Commonwealth Banks Act, 1959-1966, and commenced operations on 14th January, 1960. It was formed basically from an amalgamation of the Mortgage Bank and Industrial Finance Departments of the Commonwealth Bank, and is under the control of the Commonwealth Banking Corporation.

The main function of the Development Bank is to provide finance to primary producers and to persons seeking to establish or develop industrial undertakings (particularly small undertakings), in cases where the granting of assistance is considered desirable and finance would not otherwise be available on reasonable and suitable terms and conditions. In considering whether to grant a loan, the Bank is required to have regard primarily to the prospects of the borrower's operations being successful, and not necessarily to the amount of security that can be provided. The Bank is also required to give advice and assistance to promote the efficient organisation and conduct of primary production and industrial undertakings. It may not finance the purchase of goods which are not intended for use in the borrower's business.

Finance is provided by the Bank by way of fixed-term loans and hire purchase. At 30th June, 1968, the fixed-term loans outstanding amounted to \$171,677,000 (primary production \$142,952,000; industrial undertakings, \$28,725,000) and the outstanding balances on hire purchase agreements to \$55,800,000.

The Bank is subject to the Banking Act, 1959-1967, but it is not required to maintain a Statutory Reserve Deposit Account with the Reserve Bank. It must obtain the Treasurer's consent before borrowing overseas or before incurring indebtedness to the Reserve Bank in excess of \$4,000,000.

BALANCE SHEETS AND PROFITS OF COMMONWEALTH BANKING CORPORATION

The balance sheets of the Commonwealth Banking Corporation and the banks under its control at 30th June, 1968, and an aggregate balance sheet from which inter-bank accounts have been excluded, are summarised in the next table:—

Table 395. Commonwealth Banking Corporation and Banks under its Control: Balance Sheets at 30th June, 1968

Item	Commonwealth Banking Corporation	Commonwealth Trading Bank	Commonwealth Savings Bank	Commonwealth Development Bank	Total*
\$ thousand					
LIABILITIES					
Capital .. .. .	...	14,858†	...	61,714‡	76,572
Reserve Funds .. .. .	...	15,186	36,332	25,238	76,756
Balances due to Other Banks ..	...	8,038	...	112,800	8,038
Deposits, Bills Payable, and All Other Liabilities	20,496	1,351,575	2,741,859	32,291	4,105,999
Total Liabilities	20,496	1,389,657	2,778,191	232,043	4,267,366
ASSETS					
Cash Balances, Cash at Bankers, and Money at Short Call† ..	1,391	52,288	285,542	905	311,680
Statutory Reserve Deposit Account with Reserve Bank..	...	88,762	...	...	88,762
Australian Government Securities, including Treasury Bills	4,978	281,422	1,577,232	1,200	1,864,831
Loans, Advances, etc. .. ..	...	667,197	837,804	227,511	1,619,712
Premises	13,998	12,180	46,940	...	73,118
Other Assets	129	287,808	30,673	2,428	309,263
Total Assets	20,496	1,389,657	2,778,191	232,043	4,267,366

* Excludes amounts owing between the banks under the control of the Corporation.

† Includes \$8,786,000 held by the Trading Bank at short call overseas loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market (Trading Bank, \$12,265,000; Savings Bank, \$3,650,000; Development Bank, \$400,000), cash with Reserve Bank (Savings Bank, \$241,310,000), and deposits with Australian trading banks (Savings Bank, \$36,564,000).

‡ Includes \$4,000,000 transferred during 1959-60 from reserves of the Reserve Bank.

¶ Includes \$10,000,000 transferred during 1959-60 from reserves of the Reserve Bank and amounts provided by the Commonwealth Government (\$20,000,000 in 1961-62 and \$10,000,000 in 1963-64).

The annual profits of the banks under the control of the Commonwealth Banking Corporation are allocated as follows:—

Commonwealth Trading Bank: Half to the Commonwealth Treasury and half to reserve fund;

Commonwealth Savings Bank: Part to State authorities (because of amalgamations with State savings banks), half of the balance to the Commonwealth Treasury, and half of the balance to the reserve fund;

Commonwealth Development Bank: All to the reserve fund.

The next table shows the net profits in recent years, and the distribution of the profits, of the banks under the control of the Corporation:—

Table 396. Banks under the Control of the Commonwealth Banking Corporation: Net Profits

Particulars	Year ended 30th June				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	\$ thousand				
NET PROFITS					
Commonwealth Trading Bank ..	1,978	1,657	2,166	2,350	3,432
Commonwealth Savings Bank ..	7,367	6,870	7,699	5,860	5,390
Commonwealth Development Bank ..	1,936	2,139	2,198	1,983	2,086
Total	11,282	10,666	12,063	10,193	10,908
DISTRIBUTION OF NET PROFITS					
Reserve Funds	5,403	5,371	5,847	5,228	5,688
Commonwealth Treasury	3,467	3,232	3,649	3,245	3,602
State Authorities	2,412	2,062	2,568	1,721	1,617
Total	11,282	10,666	12,063	10,193	10,908

The profits shown for the Trading and Savings Banks are after writing down bank premises. Amounts written off, or provided for contingencies, before determining net profit must be approved by the Treasurer.

The Trading Bank became liable in 1959-60 for Commonwealth tax on incomes. The profits shown for the Bank in the above table are after payment of tax.

AUSTRALIAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT BANK

The Australian Resources Development Bank is wholly owned by the major trading banks, and is authorised by the Banking Act, 1959-1967, to carry on banking business in Australia. It provides finance (by way of direct loans or equity investment, or by refinancing loans made by trading banks) to Australian enterprises to assist them to participate in the development of Australia's natural resources. The Banking Act provides that the structure and ownership of the Resources Bank may not be varied without the written consent of the Commonwealth Treasurer. The Bank commenced operations on 29th March, 1968.

The Resources Bank's initial capital of \$5,250,000 comprised share capital of \$3,000,000 and loan capital amounting to \$2,250,000. The share capital was subscribed by the major trading banks, and the loan capital by the Reserve Bank (\$2,100,000), the Rural Bank of N.S.W. (\$100,000), and the Rural and Industries Bank of Western Australia (\$50,000). Additional loans (called subordinated bank loans) may be provided by the trading banks (60 per cent.) and the Reserve Bank (40 per cent., up to a maximum of \$18,900,000). It is expected that the Reserve Bank's share of the loan capital and subordinated bank loans will be repaid progressively. Short-term bridging loans may also be made to the Resources Bank by the trading banks and the Reserve Bank.

The Bank obtains funds from the public by accepting term deposits (minimum deposit \$10,000) for periods of four or five years, and by the issue of marketable registered securities (known as Transferable Certificates of Deposit) in multiples of \$100 for terms ranging from six to ten years. Particulars of the rates of interest offered by the Bank are given on page 544.

Loans made by the Bank are usually for period of from five to ten years, on terms which require progressive reduction of the principal during the currency of the loan. In general, the minimum loan is for \$500,000. By 30th September, 1968, the Bank had approved loans totalling \$89,000,000, of which \$24,000,000 had been drawn.

The net profit of the Resources Bank in the year ended 30th September, 1968, was \$16,000. The balance sheet of the bank at 30th September, 1968, is shown in the next table:—

Table 397. Australian Resources Development Bank: Balance Sheet at 30th September, 1968

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
	\$ thous.		\$ thous.
Issued Share Capital	3,000	Cash at Bankers	1,200
Loans from other Banks	2,250	Loans to Authorised Dealers in	
Transferable Certificates of Deposit*	27,144	Short-term Money Market	450
Term Deposits	932	Treasury Notes	498
Other Liabilities	98	Bills Discounted	6,725
		Loans and Advances	24,332
		Other Assets	219
Total Liabilities	33,424	Total Assets	33,424

* Includes advance subscriptions, \$7,099,000.

RURAL BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Particulars of the foundation and development of the Rural Bank of New South Wales are given on page 708 of the 1930-31 edition and in subsequent issues of the Year Book.

The Bank was reconstituted in 1947, and restrictions on its lending activities were then removed. It comprises a General Bank Department, which is empowered to conduct general banking business, and a Government Agency Department, which administers various lending activities on

behalf of the State Government. Control of the Bank is exercised by three full-time commissioners (one of whom is President) appointed until sixty-five years of age, subject to ability and good behaviour, and two part-time commissioners appointed for a maximum period of five years.

At 30th June, 1968, there were 159 branches and 16 agencies of the Bank in Sydney and important country centres. In other places, the Commonwealth Trading Bank acts as agent of the Rural Bank.

GENERAL BANK DEPARTMENT

The balance sheet and profit of the General Bank Department in the last four years are shown in the following table:—

Table 398. Rural Bank: General Department Balance Sheet and Profit

Item	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	\$ thousand			
LIABILITIES AT 30TH JUNE				
Inscribed Stock and Debentures	20,645	18,400	18,209	18,133
General Reserve	9,315	10,066	10,943	12,017
Special Reserve	22,363	24,450	27,018	29,131
Balances due to other Banks ..	*	384	935	1,448
Deposits, Other Liabilities, and Reserves for Contingencies	240,764	255,239	276,957	304,875
Re-establishment and Employment Act	568	497	427	359
Total Liabilities	293,655	309,037	334,488	365,962
ASSETS AT 30TH JUNE				
Cash and Bank Balances ..	9,751	10,366	10,134	6,125
Money at Short Call or on Short Term	15,781	26,322	20,407	17,835
Cheques, etc., and Balance with and due by other Banks	8,631	9,453	5,903	12,735
Government and Public Securities	43,086	45,401	65,986	69,076
Loans and Advances	190,201	191,346	204,496	228,834
Bank Premises and Sites ..	12,467	12,592	13,058	13,673
Sundry Debtors and Other Assets	13,737	13,557	14,505	17,685
Total Assets	293,655	309,037	334,488	365,962
NET PROFIT				
Total	732	752	876	1,075

* Not available separately - deducted from assets item "Cash and Bank Balances".

In terms of the agreement under which the savings business of the Government Savings Bank of New South Wales was amalgamated with the Commonwealth Savings Bank in 1931, the Commissioners of the Rural Bank receive one-half of the profits earned in New South Wales by the Commonwealth Savings Bank. Amounts received in this manner to 30th June, 1968, totalled \$32,350,000, of which \$29,131,000 has been credited to a special reserve. The share of the profits received was \$2,568,000 in 1966-67 and \$2,113,000 in 1967-68.

Loans and advances made by the General Bank Department amounted to \$228,834,000 at 30th June, 1968, and comprised: General Bank loans, \$49,920,000; Rural loans, \$55,580,000; Home loans, \$80,865,000; Personal loans, \$42,110,000; and advances under the Commonwealth Re-establishment and Employment Act, \$359,000. Comparative statistics of loans to primary producers are shown in the chapter "Rural Industries", and of advances for homes in the chapter "Housing and Building".

Personal loans are small loans made on terms generally more reasonable than are otherwise obtainable by persons requiring such accommodation. Interest is charged at a discount rate and deducted from the amount of the loan. The rate of discount for a loan of one year's currency was 5 per cent. until raised to 6 per cent. in October, 1945. The number and amount of advances made were 41,167 and \$36,738,000 in 1966-67, and 47,114 and \$39,998,000 in 1967-68; the average amount of advances was \$892 and \$840 in the respective years.

GOVERNMENT AGENCY DEPARTMENT

A Government Agency Department was established under the Rural Bank Act, 1932, with the object of co-ordinating, under the control of a central authority, certain lending activities formerly conducted through State Government departments. The scope of the Department's functions and powers is defined by the Rural Bank (Agency) Act, in terms of which various agencies have been created.

In respect of each agency, the Rural Bank acts in an administrative capacity as agent for the Government, collecting charges and principal sums owing and making new advances in accordance with Government policy. The cost of administering the agencies is payable to the Bank by the Government, and revenue earnings are payable to the State Treasurer. Collections on account of principal sums due by borrowers (except for building and housing) may be retained by the Department for the purpose of making further advances.

Four of the existing agencies are concerned with building and housing. Two of these ceased to make new advances in 1942, when their functions were transferred to the Housing Commission. The Sale of Homes Agency, however, commenced making new advances in 1954, and the Building Society Agency in 1956. The Sale of Homes Agency arranges the sale on terms of houses erected by the Housing Commission, while the Building Society Agency makes advances to co-operative building societies from funds allocated to the State under Commonwealth-States Housing Agreements. Further particulars of these agencies are given in the chapter "Housing and Building".

The other agencies within the Government Agency Department are concerned with rural finance. Particulars of their activities are given in the chapter "Rural Industries".

The financial operations of the various agencies during the last two years are summarised in the following table:—

Table 399. Rural Bank of New South Wales: Government Agency Department

Agency	Revenue Collections	Adminis- trative Expenses	Advances		
			Made during Year	Repaid during Year	Outstand- ing at 30th June
			\$ thousand		
1966-67					
Advances to Settlers	118	191	724	668	2,736
Rural Industries	328	321	7,611	2,111	13,725
Rural Reconstruction	122	226	1,217	646	5,259
Irrigation	4,518	220	1,787	962	14,835
Closer Settlement	2	1	...	2	48
Government Housing	*	*	...	2	2
Building Relief	*	*	...	*	1
Sale of Homes	5,685	503	9,567	2,984	122,104
Building Society	4,076	226	18,133	5,366	93,236
Total, All Agencies	14,848	1,688	39,040	12,742	251,945
1967-68					
Advances to Settlers	123	187	798	668	2,877
Rural Industries	422	272	4,175	1,974	16,267
Rural Reconstruction	153	250	2,268	853	6,721
Irrigation	4,868	237	2,044	1,183	15,638
Closer Settlement	2	1	...	4	44
Government Housing	*	*	...	1	1
Building Relief	*	*	...	1	1
Sale of Homes	6,058	536	13,398	3,151	130,616
Building Society	4,687	237	17,944	6,187	104,993
Total, All Agencies	16,313	1,719	40,627	14,021	277,157

* Less than \$500.

Amounts advanced and repaid during the year represent capital sums only, but balances outstanding at 30th June comprise principal outstanding and loan charges due but not paid.

It is not possible from the figures in the table to calculate the net profit or loss of the various agencies, as no charge is made for interest on capital resources used in making loans and advances.

TRADING BANKS

Fifteen trading banks conduct business in Australia. They comprise eleven private banks authorised in terms of the Banking Act, the Commonwealth Trading Bank (which is subject to the Banking Act, 1959-1967), and three State Government banks (including the Rural Bank of N.S.W.). Of these, ten private banks and two government banks conduct business in New South Wales.

The number of branches and amount of deposits and advances of each bank in New South Wales and Australia in June, 1968, are shown below. Large sums held by the banks in the form of cash balances, Statutory Reserve Deposits with the Reserve Bank, and investments in Government securities are omitted from this statement, but the totals for all banks are shown in later tables.

Table 400. Trading Banks: Branches, Deposits, and Advances, June, 1968

Bank	In New South Wales			In Australia		
	Branches	Deposits	Loans and Advances	Branches	Deposits	Loans and Advances
	*		†	*		†
	No.	\$ million		No.	\$ million	
Bank of N.S.W.	390	767.5	493.8	854	1,379.5	890.5
Commercial of Sydney	270	324.7	230.9	470	532.1	347.2
Commercial of Australia	121	121.2	78.7	481	521.4	340.0
National of Australasia	126	115.9	126.7	700	811.4	519.3
Bank of Adelaide	1	3.8	5.6	97	86.0	58.2
Australia and New Zealand . . .	207	235.8	190.8	640	795.0	511.2
English, Scottish, and Australian	113	104.3	68.5	425	450.1	282.5
Major Private Trading Banks	1,228	1,673.1	1,195.2	3,667	4,575.5	2,948.9
Commonwealth Trading Bank ‡	356	559.0	311.8	739	1,122.4	648.7
Major Trading Banks ¶	1,584	2,232.1	1,507.0	4,406	5,697.9	3,597.7
Rural Bank of N.S.W. ‡	159	263.0	234.4	159	263.0	232.0
Bank of New Zealand	1	7.2	4.3	2	10.1	7.7
Banque Nationale de Paris . . .	2	5.5	7.5	4	9.0	10.0
Bank of China	1	0.2	\$	1	0.2	\$
Banks Operating in N.S.W. . . .	1,747	2,507.9	1,753.2	4,572	5,980.3	3,847.4
State Bank (South Australia) ‡ . .	...	...	...	35	46.0	118.4
Rural (Western Australia) ‡ . .	...	...	...	55	53.1	44.9
Brisbane P.B. & Banking Co. . .	...	...	...	1	7.5	9.2
Total, All Banks	1,747	2,507.9	1,753.2	4,663	6,086.9	4,019.8

* Excludes agencies numbering 359 in New South Wales and 1,624 in Australia.

† Excludes loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market.

‡ Government banks.

¶ Major Private Trading Banks and Commonwealth Trading Bank.

\$ Less than \$50,000.

The trading banks' liabilities and assets within Australia in June of each of the last eleven years are summarised in the tables on the next two pages.

Table 401. Trading Banks: Deposits and Other Liabilities in Australia*

Month of June	Deposits			Balances Due to Other Banks†	Bills Payable and All Other Liabilities to the Public	Total Liabilities‡
	Not Bearing Interest	Bearing Interest	Total Deposits			
	Average of Weekly Figures—\$ million					

MAJOR PRIVATE TRADING BANKS

1958	1,980.4	705.6	2,686.1	13.3	36.6	2,736.0
1959	2,016.5	741.4	2,758.0	9.4	40.8	2,808.1
1960	2,147.3	772.8	2,920.1	22.7	60.7	3,003.5
1961	1,932.0	933.6	2,865.6	16.7	54.0	2,936.4
1962	1,961.5	1,081.5	3,042.9	17.8	61.0	3,121.7
1963	1,994.5	1,216.4	3,211.0	22.9	68.1	3,301.9
1964	2,187.6	1,440.4	3,627.9	22.0	77.2	3,727.1
1965	2,208.1	1,691.9	3,900.0	30.9	114.8	4,045.6
1966	2,219.4	1,849.6	4,069.1	23.3	127.5	4,219.9
1967	2,317.6	1,932.6	4,250.2	23.5	114.6	4,388.3
1968	2,480.2	2,095.3	4,575.5	37.0	128.5	4,741.1

COMMONWEALTH TRADING BANK

1958	303.9	126.6	430.5	0.8	38.2	469.5
1959	320.4	146.5	466.8	0.6	46.2	513.7
1960	382.5	159.7	542.2	2.7	5.1	550.0
1961	357.2	207.4	564.7	2.7	5.8	573.1
1962	373.7	231.7	605.4	1.5	5.7	612.6
1963	389.2	246.7	635.9	1.8	6.8	644.6
1964	431.3	318.9	750.3	1.1	7.9	759.3
1965	443.1	403.3	846.4	3.7	9.2	859.3
1966	453.7	469.6	923.4	2.5	11.6	937.5
1967	496.9	517.6	1,014.5	6.8	14.9	1,036.2
1968	537.6	584.9	1,122.4	4.5	18.6	1,145.5

MAJOR TRADING BANKS¶

1958	2,284.4	832.2	3,116.6	14.1	74.9	3,205.6
1959	2,337.0	887.9	3,224.9	10.0	87.0	3,321.8
1960	2,529.8	932.5	3,462.3	25.5	65.8	3,553.5
1961	2,289.2	1,141.1	3,430.3	19.4	59.8	3,509.5
1962	2,335.1	1,313.2	3,648.3	19.3	66.7	3,734.2
1963	2,383.8	1,463.1	3,846.9	24.7	74.9	3,946.5
1964	2,618.9	1,759.3	4,378.2	23.1	85.1	4,486.4
1965	2,651.2	2,095.2	4,746.4	34.6	124.0	4,904.9
1966	2,673.2	2,319.2	4,992.4	25.8	139.2	5,157.4
1967	2,814.5	2,450.3	5,264.8	30.3	129.5	5,424.5
1968	3,017.8	2,680.1	5,697.9	41.5	147.1	5,886.6

ALL TRADING BANKS

1958	2,362.0	878.2	3,240.1	16.5	118.2	3,374.8
1959	2,423.7	938.0	3,361.7	12.9	133.8	3,508.3
1960	2,621.2	989.9	3,611.1	27.2	114.1	3,752.4
1961	2,377.6	1,222.4	3,600.0	21.6	111.0	3,732.7
1962	2,431.3	1,405.5	3,836.8	22.1	142.5	4,001.4
1963	2,489.5	1,574.8	4,064.3	28.0	162.1	4,254.5
1964	2,739.2	1,910.1	4,649.3	26.7	180.5	4,856.5
1965	2,775.7	2,262.7	5,038.4	39.4	229.6	5,307.4
1966	2,801.5	2,506.9	5,308.4	35.0	253.9	5,597.3
1967	2,960.0	2,653.7	5,613.7	39.6	256.1	5,909.4
1968	3,165.5	2,921.4	6,086.9	54.2	284.5	6,425.6

* Includes Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

† Includes short-term loans from the Central Bank.

‡ Excludes shareholders' funds.

¶ Major Private Trading Banks and Commonwealth Trading Bank.

Table 402. Trading Banks: Assets in Australia*

Month of June	Cash Items	Commonwealth and State Government Securities		Other Securities	Statutory Reserve with Central Bank	Loans to Authorised Money Market Dealers	Loans, Advances, and Bills Discounted†	Other Assets‡	Total Assets within Australia
		Treasury Bills and Treasury Notes†	Other						
Average of Weekly Figures—\$ million									
MAJOR PRIVATE TRADING BANKS									
1958	116.9	26.0	303.3	29.7	488.3	...	1,663.5	164.7	2,792.4
1959	105.1	31.5	436.2	32.9	428.8	42.3	1,582.3	170.2	2,829.3
1960	122.0	23.8	371.6	36.8	514.1	30.3	1,750.7	203.0	3,052.4
1961	117.1	36.4	352.0	40.7	436.3	45.6	1,748.4	187.3	2,963.8
1962	118.9	19.3	567.7	47.5	324.7	46.7	1,748.7	284.5	3,158.0
1963	109.0	44.9	588.6	50.2	373.2	44.0	1,857.6	238.9	3,306.3
1964	112.0	32.7	684.6	56.5	563.0	54.6	1,963.0	235.0	3,701.5
1965	130.5	13.0	658.8	63.4	540.9	61.9	2,210.2	288.9	3,967.7
1966	120.4	29.4	760.6	71.2	386.7	51.8	2,371.6	362.1	4,153.9
1967	129.2	17.5	801.0	74.7	384.1	62.4	2,636.0	343.3	4,448.2
1968	120.2	20.0	811.2	85.7	367.5	59.9	2,948.9	387.5	4,800.9
COMMONWEALTH TRADING BANK									
1958	20.7	17.0	93.5	7.6	75.8	...	227.8	17.9	460.4
1959	21.5	3.5	121.8	7.4	70.3	6.3	250.3	19.3	500.4
1960	20.8	3.7	112.9	7.3	93.3	8.7	279.4	30.7	556.8
1961	20.8	3.0	135.6	7.8	83.1	11.1	291.7	26.7	579.9
1962	21.3	5.5	161.1	12.2	64.4	6.3	314.0	45.5	630.3
1963	21.9	8.3	145.2	12.9	73.2	9.6	344.8	45.0	661.0
1964	24.1	17.7	180.7	16.5	114.7	1.9	370.1	39.9	765.6
1965	29.4	7.6	212.3	15.9	115.2	15.5	420.9	42.8	859.6
1966	29.8	9.0	258.5	15.9	85.8	9.2	473.4	55.0	936.6
1967	30.8	6.6	264.8	21.2	89.9	11.1	544.8	54.0	1,023.3
1968	30.2	5.1	260.6	21.9	89.0	14.1	648.7	53.9	1,123.5
MAJOR TRADING BANKS§									
1958	137.6	43.0	396.8	37.3	564.1	...	1,891.3	182.6	3,252.7
1959	126.6	35.0	558.0	40.3	499.1	48.6	1,832.6	189.5	3,329.7
1960	142.8	27.5	484.6	44.1	607.4	39.1	2,030.1	233.7	3,609.2
1961	137.9	39.4	487.5	48.5	519.5	56.7	2,040.1	214.0	3,543.7
1962	140.2	24.8	728.7	59.7	389.1	53.0	2,062.7	329.9	3,788.3
1963	130.9	53.3	733.8	63.1	446.4	53.6	2,202.3	283.9	3,967.3
1964	136.1	50.4	865.3	73.0	677.7	56.6	2,333.2	274.9	4,467.2
1965	159.9	20.6	871.2	79.3	656.1	77.4	2,631.1	331.7	4,827.2
1966	150.2	38.5	1,019.0	87.1	472.6	61.0	2,845.0	417.1	5,090.5
1967	160.0	24.1	1,065.8	95.9	474.0	73.5	3,180.9	397.2	5,471.5
1968	150.4	25.1	1,071.8	107.6	456.5	74.0	3,597.7	441.4	5,924.4
ALL TRADING BANKS									
1958	143.8	44.0	425.1	40.8	565.5	...	2,060.2	200.3	3,479.8
1959	132.0	36.0	589.3	49.1	500.3	56.6	2,007.1	209.0	3,579.3
1960	148.5	28.5	517.6	49.7	608.5	54.3	2,211.1	254.3	3,872.4
1961	144.5	40.1	527.7	56.3	520.6	68.8	2,238.0	236.2	3,832.1
1962	154.9	24.8	771.7	67.0	390.0	55.8	2,286.8	354.6	4,105.5
1963	138.5	58.8	784.6	71.3	447.3	58.0	2,464.8	308.7	4,331.9
1964	144.0	53.4	959.1	80.8	678.8	67.3	2,609.9	302.8	4,896.0
1965	168.4	22.2	952.0	84.8	657.2	93.7	2,955.1	363.2	5,296.6
1966	162.8	40.0	1,116.6	98.6	473.5	74.8	3,182.7	449.9	5,598.9
1967	172.3	24.6	1,187.0	105.0	475.2	88.8	3,547.8	430.1	6,030.8
1968	161.4	27.5	1,188.5	123.7	457.8	87.7	4,019.8	477.2	6,543.6

* Includes Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

† Treasury Notes were first issued in July, 1962. Figures include Seasonal Treasury Securities, which were on issue in selected months from November, 1959 to June, 1962.

‡ Excludes loans to authorised dealers in short-term money market.

§ Includes Term Loan Fund and Farm Development Loan Fund Accounts with Reserve Bank.

¶ Major Private Trading Banks and Commonwealth Trading Bank.

Deposits not bearing interest are on current account and may be withdrawn on demand. Deposits bearing interest include some deposits on current account, but most are deposits for fixed terms of up to twenty-four months. In June, 1968, total deposits in Australia with the major trading banks amounted to \$5,697,942,000, of which current not-bearing-interest deposits represented 53 per cent., current bearing-interest deposits 7 per cent., and fixed deposits 40 per cent.; government balances included in the total deposits amounted to \$231,124,000, of which current not-bearing-interest deposits represented 12 per cent., current bearing-interest deposits 17 per cent., and fixed deposits 71 per cent.

Balances due to other banks include short-term loans from the Central Bank. These loans have been made in conjunction with the operation of the Special Accounts and Statutory Reserve Deposits systems, in order to avoid rigidity in the systems.

Cash items of the major trading banks in June, 1968, comprised gold coin (\$320,000), other coin (\$13,810,000), Australian notes (\$132,733,000), and balances (other than Statutory Reserve Deposits, Term Loan Funds and Farm Development Loan Funds) with the Reserve Bank (\$3,587,000). Treasury Notes and Treasury Bills are short-term Commonwealth Government securities which may be re-discounted at the Reserve Bank; by June, 1967, Treasury Notes had displaced Treasury Bills from the trading banks' portfolios.

The Statutory Reserve with the Central Bank represents the funds which trading banks have been required to hold in Special Accounts with the Commonwealth Bank or, since 14th January, 1960, in Statutory Reserve Deposit Accounts with the Reserve Bank. The Reserve is used as a means of control over bank credit. When the Statutory Reserve Deposits system was introduced on 14th January, 1960, the statutory reserve deposit ratio (the ratio between the funds required to be held on deposit with the Reserve Bank and banks' total Australian deposits) was fixed at 16.5 per cent. This was approximately the percentage which the balances held under the former Special Accounts system bore to deposits on 13th January, 1960. Subsequent changes in the ratio are shown below:—

<i>Date of Change</i>	<i>Ratio</i>	<i>Date of Change</i>	<i>Ratio</i>	<i>Date of Change</i>	<i>Ratio</i>
	Per cent.		Per cent.		Per cent.
1960—		1962—		1965—	
Feb. 10th ..	17.5	Apr. 18th ..	10.5	Apr. 5th ..	14.8
Dec. 12th ..	16.5	Oct. 31st ..	11.5	May 5th ..	13.8
Dec. 17th ..	15.0			Dec. 7th ..	12.8
		1963—		1966—	
1961—		July 10th ..	10.8	Apr. 5th ..	10.4
Jan. 4th ..	16.0			Apr. 26th ..	9.4
Jan. 11th ..	17.5	1964—		Dec. 6th ..	8.9
Apr. 19th ..	16.5	Jan. 8th ..	12.0		
May 10th ..	15.5	Feb. 5th ..	14.0	1968—	
June 21st ..	14.5	Mar. 4th ..	15.5	Feb. 19th ..	8.4
June 30th ..	13.5	July 13th ..	14.8	Apr. 9th ..	8.0
July 12th ..	12.5	Oct. 14th ..	15.8		

The reductions in the statutory reserve deposit ratio in April, 1962, July, 1963, July, 1964, December, 1966, and February and April, 1968, and part of the reductions in May, 1965 (0.4 per cent.) and on 5th April, 1966 (0.9 per cent.), were made to permit transfers of funds from the banks' Statutory Reserve Deposit Accounts to their Term Loan Fund Accounts or Farm Development Loan Fund accounts with the Central Bank.

The Central Bank implements its Statutory Reserve policy in conjunction with a convention established in 1956, in its present form, by agreement between the Central Bank and the trading banks. The trading banks agreed to endeavour to observe a minimum ratio of liquid assets plus government securities to total deposits (known as the L.G.S. ratio) and, if necessary, to borrow temporarily from the Central Bank (at penal rates if considered justified) to maintain this ratio. The Central Bank undertook to administer the Statutory Reserves so that trading banks would be able to maintain the L.G.S. ratio above the minimum if their lending was in accord with Central Bank credit policy. The agreed minimum L.G.S. ratio was initially 14 per cent., but was increased to 16 per cent. in 1959 and 18 per cent. in April, 1962.

Loans, advances, and bills discounted mainly comprise overdrafts repayable on demand. They also include (inter alia) fixed-term loans made from two categories of revolving funds held in accounts with the Reserve Bank and (since 1967) personal loans repayable by instalments and short-term mortgage and bridging loans. The revolving funds are Term Loan Funds (established in April, 1962), from which loans are made for fixed terms (ranging from about three to eight years) for capital expenditure, and Farm Development Loan Funds (established in April, 1966), from which loans are made for fixed terms (usually for periods of up to fifteen years) for farm development (including measures for drought recovery and mitigation of future droughts). Approximately two-thirds of the funds for the accounts were provided from the banks' Statutory Reserve Deposits, and one-third from their liquid assets and government securities. The balances in the trading banks' Fund accounts with the Reserve Bank in June of each of the last five years are shown in Table 392; the balances outstanding on loans made from the accounts are shown for the last six years in Table 403.

Particulars of new and increased lending commitments in Australia in each of the last six years, and of overdraft limits and advances outstanding at the end of each of these years, are given in respect of the major trading banks in the following table:—

Table 403. Major Trading Banks*: New and Increased Lending Commitments, Overdraft Limits, and Advances Outstanding, Australia

Year ended Second Wednesday of July	New and Increased Lending Commitments in Year†			Amount Outstanding at end of Year			
	Term Loans	Farm Development Loans	Other Loans, Advances, etc. ‡	Overdraft Limits ††¶	Loans, Advances, etc.		
					Term Loans	Farm Development Loans	Other Loans, Advances, etc. ‡
\$ million							
1963	98.8	...	1,048.2	3,642.7	53.4	...	2,099.4
1964	85.8	...	1,081.4	3,801.0	122.6	...	2,149.3
1965	75.4	...	1,073.9	3,932.2	177.5	...	2,393.3
1966	68.5	4.6	1,023.0	4,089.6	210.7	1.3	2,595.0
1967	128.3	27.1	1,472.8	4,507.0	260.0	21.3	2,861.9
1968	107.1	25.8	1,591.2	4,983.9	300.2	45.1	3,216.3

* Major Private Trading Banks and Commonwealth Trading Bank.

† Compiled by Reserve Bank of Australia.

‡ Excludes temporary advances to woolbuyers and loans to authorized dealers in short-term money market.

¶ Excludes term loans and farm development loans.

New and increased lending commitments (mainly new and increased overdraft limits) represent the gross new lending approved by the banks. Broad estimates of cancellations and reductions of existing overdraft limits in a year may be made, in respect of "Other Loans, Advances, etc.", by subtracting the overdraft limits outstanding at the end of the year from the sum of (a) overdraft limits outstanding at the end of the previous year and (b) new and increased lending commitments entered into in the year. Movements in overdraft limits from year to year show the net addition to these limits in the year; estimates of unused overdraft limits at the end of each year may be made by subtracting "Other Loans, Advances, etc." outstanding from the overdraft limits outstanding.

Important factors affecting the level of deposits of the trading banks are movements in international reserves, changes in government expenditure, and the advance policy followed by the banks themselves. Seasonal factors also affect the level throughout the year; deposits tend to be relatively low in August, when the wool export season commences, rise to a peak in March, and then decline as exports taper off and taxation receipts are credited to Commonwealth Government accounts with the Central Bank. The level of advances is determined largely by the demand for overdraft accommodation, the liquidity of the trading banks (which may be modified by Central Bank action), and the advance policy of the banks. Advances tend to follow a seasonal pattern contrary to that of deposits, but as many advances are non-seasonal and as the seasonal demand for advances is weaker when export incomes are high, the fluctuations are usually not as pronounced.

The next table shows, in respect of the major trading banks, the ratio of not-bearing-interest deposits and of various classes of assets to total deposits in Australia in recent years:—

Table 404. Major Trading Banks*; Ratios in Australia

Month of June	Deposits Not Bearing Interest	Liquid Assets and Government Securities			Statutory Reserve with Central Bank	Advances, etc.
		Cash Items	Commonwealth and State Government Securities			
			Treasury Bills and Treasury Notes†	Other		
Ratio per cent to Total Deposits—Average of Weekly Figures						
1958	73.3	4.4	1.4	12.7	18.1	60.7
1959	72.5	3.9	1.1	17.3	15.5	56.8
1960	73.1	4.1	0.8	14.0	17.5	58.6
1961	66.7	4.0	1.2	14.2	15.1	59.5
1962	64.0	3.8	0.7	20.0	10.7	56.5
1963	62.0	3.4	1.4	19.1	11.6	57.2
1964	59.8	3.1	1.2	19.8	15.5	53.3
1965	55.9	3.4	0.4	18.4	13.8	55.4
1966	53.5	3.0	0.8	20.4	9.5	57.0
1967	53.5	3.0	0.5	20.2	9.0	60.4
1968	53.0	2.6	0.4	18.8	8.0	63.1

* Major Private Trading Banks and Commonwealth Trading Bank.

† Includes Seasonal Treasury Securities, which were on issue in selected months from November, 1959 to June, 1962.

TRADING BANK DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Particulars of the deposits and advances in New South Wales of the trading banks listed in Table 400 are shown below. The business of the banks is conducted on an Australia-wide basis and little significance attaches to the cash balances, Government securities, etc., held by the banks in any one State; hence such figures have been omitted from the table.

Table 405. Trading Banks: Deposits and Advances in New South Wales

Month of June	Deposits					Loans, Advances, and Bills Discounted*
	Not Bearing Interest		Bearing Interest		Total Deposits	
	Australian Governments	Other	Australian Governments	Other		
Average of Weekly Figures—\$ million						
MAJOR PRIVATE TRADING BANKS						
1958	4.8	716.3	41.5	201.2	963.8	680.4
1959	3.9	733.2	47.5	208.4	993.0	644.5
1960	4.9	788.4	61.6	210.1	1,065.0	694.8
1961	4.7	706.0	58.5	271.7	1,040.9	694.8
1962	4.4	721.3	39.5	325.1	1,090.4	690.4
1963	5.0	739.8	56.8	364.9	1,166.5	742.6
1964	4.3	815.6	82.3	422.9	1,325.3	799.1
1965	7.7	837.5	92.1	510.6	1,447.9	898.8
1966	5.3	818.7	78.1	568.6	1,470.7	972.5
1967	5.5	849.4	83.0	594.0	1,531.9	1,072.8
1968	5.3	918.3	100.7	648.8	1,673.1	1,195.2
COMMONWEALTH TRADING BANK						
1958	2.0	156.2	1.0	63.1	222.2	103.9
1959	2.1	161.4	0.8	66.1	230.4	118.4
1960	2.9	193.7	0.9	75.2	272.7	136.8
1961	2.3	178.9	2.1	104.0	287.3	146.7
1962	2.1	184.0	2.0	124.5	312.5	152.5
1963	1.6	193.2	1.6	135.1	331.6	164.3
1964	1.6	211.3	1.7	166.5	381.2	183.2
1965	1.9	220.3	1.2	216.1	439.5	206.2
1966	2.2	228.2	1.2	242.1	473.6	228.8
1967	2.7	242.2	0.6	264.6	510.1	269.1
1968	2.7	256.0	1.2	299.1	559.0	311.8
MAJOR TRADING BANKS†						
1958	6.8	872.4	42.5	264.3	1,186.0	784.3
1959	6.1	894.6	48.3	274.5	1,223.4	762.9
1960	7.8	982.1	62.5	285.3	1,337.7	831.6
1961	7.0	884.9	60.6	375.7	1,328.2	841.4
1962	6.4	905.4	41.5	449.6	1,402.9	842.9
1963	6.6	933.1	58.3	500.0	1,498.0	906.9
1964	6.0	1,026.9	84.1	589.5	1,706.5	982.4
1965	9.6	1,057.8	93.3	726.7	1,887.4	1,105.1
1966	7.5	1,046.9	79.3	810.6	1,944.3	1,201.3
1967	8.2	1,091.5	83.6	858.6	2,041.9	1,341.9
1968	8.0	1,174.3	101.9	947.9	2,232.1	1,507.0
ALL TRADING BANKS						
1958	7.3	924.9	52.8	287.2	1,272.2	898.1
1959	6.4	953.0	58.6	298.4	1,316.3	881.1
1960	8.2	1,046.6	74.8	315.2	1,444.9	950.9
1961	7.7	944.5	81.4	418.5	1,452.1	972.5
1962	8.3	968.8	61.6	500.2	1,538.9	989.5
1963	8.6	1,003.7	84.1	561.0	1,657.3	1,078.1
1964	7.8	1,106.6	138.5	658.0	1,911.0	1,152.9
1965	13.2	1,141.7	146.1	807.9	2,108.9	1,302.4
1966	11.9	1,127.7	131.7	903.4	2,174.7	1,399.0
1967	12.1	1,188.4	133.7	963.5	2,297.7	1,551.5
1968	14.1	1,264.3	152.4	1,077.1	2,507.9	1,750.8

* Excludes loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market.

† Major Private Trading Banks and Commonwealth Trading Bank.

CLASSIFICATION OF TRADING BANK ADVANCES AND DEPOSITS

The following classification of trading bank advances outstanding in Australia in July, 1967 and 1968 has been compiled from returns supplied by the major trading banks listed in Table 400:—

Table 406. Major Trading Banks*: Classification of Advances† Outstanding, Australia‡

Classification	Advances† Outstanding on Second Wednesday in July in—			
	1967		1968	
	Term Loans¶	Total	Term Loans¶	Total
\$ million				
Resident Borrowers—				
Business Advances—				
Agriculture, Grazing, and Dairying—				
Sheep Grazing	52.3	344.5	67.8	409.9
Wheat Growing	17.1	90.6	26.7	132.8
Dairying and Pig Raising	13.2	103.5	18.8	121.2
Other	33.2	211.9	44.6	254.2
Total	115.7¶	750.5	157.8¶	918.1
Manufacturing	105.9	638.9	112.3	644.3
Transport, Storage, and Communication	7.9	56.2	9.3	60.3
Finance—				
Building and Housing Societies	0.2	39.7	0.4	39.6
Pastoral Finance Companies	0.2	31.4	0.2	51.4
Hire Purchase and other Finance Companies	0.5	25.6	0.5	37.5
Other	0.4	39.0	0.3	48.2
Total	1.3	135.8	1.3	176.8
Commerce—				
Retail Trade	4.0	290.4	6.3	305.3
Wholesale Trade	11.0	187.4	9.5	196.4
Temporary Advances to Woolbuyers .. .. .	...	110.8	...	105.3
Total	15.0	588.6	15.8	607.0
Building and Construction	5.5	102.8	8.1	120.8
Other Businesses: Mining	18.6	54.1	24.8	69.1
Other	6.7	261.4	11.2	309.2
Unclassified	2.9	32.4	1.7	29.2
Total Business Advances—				
Companies	169.2§	1,510.1	193.3§	1,600.7
Other	88.9§	1,110.5	103.9§	1,334.1
Total	279.4¶	2,620.6	342.3¶	2,934.8
Advances to Public Authorities	1.6	28.2	2.0	27.0
Personal Advances (main purpose)—				
For Building or Purchasing Own Home	0.1	261.3	...	286.8
Other (including Personal Loans) .. .. .	...	280.3	0.1	349.0
Total	0.1	541.6	0.1	635.8
Advances to Non-profit Organizations	0.2	62.2	0.9	67.2
Total Advances to Resident Borrowers	281.3¶	3,252.6	345.3¶	3,664.8
Non-resident Borrowers .. .. .	...	1.4	...	2.1
Total Advances	281.3¶	3,254.0	345.3¶	3,666.9

* Major Private Trading Banks and Commonwealth Trading Bank.

† Loans (excluding loans to authorised dealers in short-term money market), advances, and bills discounted.

‡ Includes Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

¶ Includes farm development loans: \$21.3 m. in 1967; \$45.1 m. in 1968; (Sheep Grazing, \$9.5 m. and \$20.1 m. respectively; Wheat Growing, \$3.3 m. and \$7.5 m.; Dairying and Pig Raising, \$3.6 m. and \$6.6 m.; Other Agriculture, Grazing, and Dairying, \$5.0 m. and \$11.0 m.)

§ Term loans only. Particulars for farm development loans are not available.

Term loans and farm development loans are fixed-term loans made from revolving funds which the trading banks hold with the Reserve Bank. Further particulars of these funds are given on page 530.

"Resident borrowers" comprise institutions (including branches of overseas institutions) engaged in business or non-profit activities in Australia and persons residing permanently in Australia. The group "non-resident borrowers" covers institutions incorporated abroad and (though represented) not carrying on business in Australia and all other persons.

"Business advances", which are those made mainly for business purposes, have been classified according to the main industry of the borrower, and include all advances to corporate bodies other than public authorities. "Advances to public authorities" cover all advances to local and semi-governmental authorities, including separately constituted government business undertakings but not Commonwealth or State Governments, irrespective of the purpose of the advance or the industry in which the authority is engaged. "Personal advances" comprise advances to persons in their private capacity for such purposes as purchase of a house or household equipment, repayment of personal debts, etc. "Advances to non-profit organisations" are those made to organisations which do not operate for the profit of their individual members.

A classification of the new and increased lending commitments of the major trading banks in the last two years is given in the next table. The classification is a summary of that used for bank advances.

Table 407. Major Trading Banks*: Classification of New and Increased Lending Commitments†, Australia

Classification	1966-67		1967-68	
	Term Loans and Farm Development Loans	Other Loans, Advances, etc.‡	Term Loans and Farm Development Loans	Other Loans, Advances, etc.‡
	\$ million			
Business Loans, Advances, etc.—				
Agriculture, Grazing, and Dairying	69·6¶	264·3	65·0¶	300·7
Manufacturing	32·8	231·5	40·2	195·9
Finance	0·2	58·5	0·7	66·1
Commerce	6·3	208·5	8·1	224·6
Building and Construction	4·9	68·5	1·9	87·0
Personal Loans, Advances, etc.—				
For Building or Purchasing Own Home	...	185·9	...	201·1
Other (including Personal Loans) ..	...	184·6	...	236·4
All Other Loans, Advances, etc. ..	41·6	270·1	16·9	279·7
Total, All New and Increased Lending Commitments	155·4¶	1,471·8	132·9¶	1,591·2

* Major Private Trading Banks and Commonwealth Trading Bank.

† Compiled by Reserve Bank of Australia.

‡ Excludes commitments in respect of temporary advances to woolbuyers.

¶ Farm development loans component: \$27·1m in 1966-67; \$25·8m in 1967-68.

These statistics of new and increased lending commitments show the sources of demand for new lending by the major trading banks. The figures in the column "Other Loans, Advances, etc." may be used (as indicated on page 531), in conjunction with the statistics of overdraft limits outstanding (given in Table 408), to derive approximate rates of cancellations and reductions of limits by broad industry, etc. groups.

The following table shows, for the major trading banks, a classification of the overdraft limits and advances outstanding in Australia on the second Wednesday in July, 1967 and 1968. Statistics of overdraft limits exclude limits in respect of temporary advances to woolbuyers, term loans, and farm development loans; to facilitate comparisons, particulars of advances have been shown in the table on the same basis. Estimates of unused overdraft limits at a point of time may be made by subtracting the advances outstanding from overdraft limits outstanding at that time.

Table 408. Major Trading Banks*: Classification of Overdraft Limits† and Advances‡ Outstanding, Australia¶

Classification	Overdraft Limits† Outstanding on Second Wednesday in July in—		Advances‡ Outstanding on Second Wednesday in July in—	
	1967	1968	1967	1968
	\$ million			
Resident Borrowers—				
Business Advances—				
Agriculture, Grazing, and Dairying—				
Sheep Grazing	368.0	407.6	292.2	342.1
Wheat Growing	93.8	126.6	73.5	106.1
Dairying and Pig Raising	109.0	120.6	90.3	102.4
Other	225.3	257.9	178.7	209.6
Total	796.1	912.8	634.9	760.3
Manufacturing	1,099.0	1,153.5	533.0	532.0
Transport, Storage, and Communication	71.9	84.6	48.3	51.0
Finance—				
Building and Housing Societies	53.0	56.3	39.5	39.2
Pastoral Finance Companies	75.9	101.4	31.2	51.2
Hire Purchase and other Finance Companies	81.9	89.1	25.1	37.0
Other	72.8	80.9	38.6	47.9
Total	283.7	327.7	134.5	175.5
Commerce—				
Retail Trade	425.3	425.8	286.4	299.0
Wholesale Trade	289.8	302.2	176.4	186.9
Total	715.1	728.0	462.8	485.9
Building and Construction	145.1	172.2	97.3	112.7
Other Businesses: Mining	66.6	85.3	35.5	44.3
Other	365.6	423.4	254.7	298.0
Unclassified	26.9	28.7	29.5	27.5
Total Business Advances	3,570.1	3,916.3	2,230.4	2,487.2
Advances to Public Authorities	153.6	158.9	26.6	25.0
Personal Advances (main purpose)—				
For Building or Purchasing Own Home	320.3	341.9	261.3	286.8
Other (including Personal Loans)	354.6	444.1	280.3	349.0
Total	674.8	786.0	541.5	635.7
Advances to Non-profit Organisations	112.5	120.2	62.0	66.3
Total Advances to Resident Borrowers	4,511.0	4,981.4	2,860.5	3,214.2
Non-resident Borrowers	1.9	2.5	1.4	2.1
Total Advances	4,512.9	4,983.9	2,861.9	3,216.3

* Major Private Trading Banks and Commonwealth Trading Bank.

† Excludes limits in respect of term loans, farm development loans, and temporary advances to woolbuyers.

‡ Loans (excluding loans to authorised dealers in short-term money market, term loans, and farm development loans), advances (excluding temporary advances to woolbuyers), and bills discounted.

¶ Includes Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

The next table provides a classification of the advances of the major trading banks outstanding in New South Wales in July of each of the last four years:—

Table 409. Major Trading Banks*: Classification of Advances† Outstanding, New South Wales‡

Classification	Advances† Outstanding on Second Wednesday in July in—			
	1965	1966	1967	1968
	\$ million			
Resident Borrowers—				
Business Advances—				
Agriculture, Grazing, and Dairying—				
Sheep Grazing	137·1	168·3	190·6	225·5
Wheat Growing	12·8	17·3	21·2	36·6
Dairying and Pig Raising	23·6	22·8	23·3	27·2
Other	33·8	41·2	50·2	62·6
Total	207·3	249·6	285·3	352·0
Manufacturing	253·1	272·9	283·0	274·0
Transport, Storage, and Communication	13·9	14·3	19·2	23·1
Finance—				
Building and Housing Societies	20·1	19·7	19·5	20·0
Pastoral Finance Companies	15·7	11·2	11·7	17·4
Hire Purchase and other Finance Companies	15·9	11·8	12·6	16·4
Other	13·0	15·0	17·1	19·6
Total	64·7	57·7	61·0	73·4
Commerce—				
Retail Trade	103·2	111·9	120·7	120·7
Wholesale Trade¶	144·0	150·2	153·9	161·0
Total	247·1	262·1	274·6	281·7
Building Construction	34·1	35·4	40·7	49·8
Other Businesses: Mining	9·1	8·9	15·4	23·6
Other	77·2	92·3	112·4	128·8
Unclassified	8·4	10·2	11·5	11·6
Total Business Advances—				
Companies	608·0	656·3	702·5	748·5
Other	306·9	346·7	400·4	469·5
Total	914·9	1,003·0	1,102·9	1,218·0
Advances to Public Authorities	6·7	9·9	11·2	6·8
Personal Advances (main purpose)—				
For Building or Purchasing Own Home	106·4	114·1	130·4	144·2
Other (including Personal Loans)	89·5	101·2	121·6	151·2
Total	195·9	215·3	252·1	295·4
Advances to Non-profit Organisations	23·9	27·0	31·0	31·8
Total Advances to Resident Borrowers	1,141·4	1,255·3	1,397·2	1,552·0
Non-resident Borrowers	0·4	0·5	0·8	0·6
Total Advances	1,141·8	1,255·8	1,398·0	1,552·6

* Major Private Trading Banks and Commonwealth Trading Bank.

† Loans (excluding loans to authorised dealers in short-term money market), advances, and bills discounted.

‡ Includes Australian Capital Territory.

¶ Includes temporary advances to woolbuyers.

A classification of the deposits held in Australia by the major trading banks in July, 1967 and 1968 is shown in the next table. The classification corresponds with that used for advances.

Table 410. Major Trading Banks*: Classification of Deposits Held in Australia† on Second Wednesday in July

Classification	1967	1968
	\$ million	
FIXED DEPOSITS		
Business Deposits—		
Agriculture, Dairying, and Grazing	361.7	347.0
Manufacturing	86.9	86.0
Transport, Storage, and Communication	20.7	19.6
Finance	130.6	127.1
Commerce	98.2	93.6
Building and Construction	42.9	50.1
Other Businesses	104.5	118.2
Unclassified	16.2	14.4
Total Business Deposits	861.7	856.1
Deposits of Public Authorities	126.7	156.0
Personal Deposits	928.7	1,017.4
Deposits of Non-profit Organisations	69.7	84.1
Deposits of Non-residents	22.9	46.0
Total Deposits	2,009.8	2,159.6
CURRENT DEPOSITS		
Business Deposits—		
Agriculture, Dairying, and Grazing	471.7	416.8
Manufacturing	224.2	235.0
Transport, Storage, and Communication	57.9	65.9
Finance	222.7	258.9
Commerce	299.1	305.6
Building and Construction	115.3	116.4
Other Businesses	472.1	563.2
Unclassified	38.3	44.0
Total Business Deposits	1,901.4	2,006.0
Deposits of Public Authorities	138.1	149.8
Personal Deposits	800.9	888.9
Deposits of Non-profit Organisations	159.4	174.9
Deposits of Non-residents	34.8	54.1
Total Deposits	3,034.7	3,273.7
TOTAL DEPOSITS		
Business Deposits—		
Agriculture, Dairying, and Grazing	833.4	763.8
Manufacturing	311.1	321.0
Transport, Storage, and Communication	78.6	85.5
Finance	353.4	386.1
Commerce	397.2	399.3
Building and Construction	158.3	166.5
Other Businesses	576.6	681.4
Unclassified	54.5	58.4
Total Business Deposits	2,763.1	2,862.0
Deposits of Public Authorities	264.9	305.8
Personal Deposits	1,729.7	1,906.3
Deposits of Non-profit Organisations	229.1	259.0
Deposits of Non-residents	57.7	100.1
Total Deposits	5,044.4	5,433.2

* Major Private Trading Banks and Commonwealth Trading Bank.

† Includes Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

DEBITS TO CUSTOMERS' ACCOUNTS WITH TRADING BANKS

The statistics of bank debits represent the total charges made, by cheques, bills, drafts, interest and book-keeping charges, etc., on customers' accounts with the trading banks listed in Table 400. The figures reflect variations in the amount of business settlements made by cheque, but it should be noted that the monthly totals are subject to seasonal fluctuations and no seasonal correction has been made.

Records of bank debits are collected on returns supplied in terms of the Banking Act. As returns are not made in respect of the central banking business of the Reserve Bank, the only available figures of debits to the accounts of Australian Governments are incomplete. For this reason, any particulars in the returns of the trading banks of debits to government accounts held at metropolitan branches are excluded from the table below, and only a small amount is included in respect of government accounts at other centres.

Table 411. Debits to Customers' Accounts with Trading Banks
(Excluding accounts of Australian Governments at Metropolitan Branches)

Month	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Weekly Averages—\$ million								
NEW SOUTH WALES								
July	685.0	644.4	736.0	820.0	934.2	967.5	1,075.2	1,269.6
August	627.5	565.5	646.3	701.9	850.8	909.9	979.9	1,083.0
September ..	657.8	626.8	688.5	777.0	908.8	896.8	975.7	1,145.3
October	667.3	677.4	724.3	816.6	909.5	910.3	1,052.7	1,143.9
November ..	689.8	663.2	702.4	859.6	948.6	955.3	1,120.5	1,237.5
December ..	688.9	679.7	749.7	915.2	1,001.8	982.8	1,109.3	1,296.4
January	580.4	593.8	671.0	759.4	880.2	922.9	1,045.9	1,116.4
February	612.8	675.4	727.4	879.0	930.8	857.3	1,104.9	1,338.2
March	634.5	663.7	720.1	849.4	938.6	961.6	1,028.4	1,355.7
April	603.3	661.1	743.0	825.7	873.3	949.7	1,164.8	1,353.5
May	653.3	720.1	711.2	840.2	999.1	1,026.8	1,170.1	1,373.3
June	632.4	695.1	762.4	872.6	1,015.6	1,010.1	1,140.9	1,437.0
Year	644.9	654.0	713.1	824.8	935.2	949.0	1,080.2	1,257.9
Increase on pre- vious year %	8.8	1.4	9.1	15.6	13.4	1.5	13.8	16.5
AUSTRALIA								
Year	1,607.5	1,647.1	1,816.4	2,073.9	2,329.3	2,386.7	2,668.9	3,167.7
Increase on pre- vious year %	7.6	2.5	10.3	14.2	12.3	2.5	11.8	18.7

SAVINGS BANKS

Savings Bank business is conducted in Australia by the Commonwealth Savings Bank, three State savings banks (in Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia), seven private savings banks associated with private trading banks, and two trustee savings banks in Tasmania. The Commonwealth Savings Bank and six of the private banks have branches in all States, and the other private savings bank in all States except Tasmania.

The Commonwealth Savings Bank is controlled by the Commonwealth Banking Corporation (see page 519). The first private savings bank was opened in 1956.

Deposits are accepted by the savings banks in sums of ten cents or more, and interest is payable on the minimum monthly balance. Particulars of the deposits held by savings banks in Australia in each of the last eleven years are shown in the next table:—

Table 412. Savings Banks: Deposits in Australia

At end of June	Active Accounts	Depositors' Balances					
		Common-wealth Savings Bank	State and Trustee Savings Banks	Private Savings Banks	Total		
					Amount	Per Head of Population	Per Active Account
	Thousands	\$ thousand			\$	\$	
1958	7,886	1,455,126	828,144	310,416	2,593,686	263.52	328.90
1959	8,282	1,514,416	861,974	406,274	2,782,664	276.70	335.98
1960	8,687	1,600,632	910,174	534,602	3,045,408	296.39	350.60
1961	9,074	1,630,250	934,164	590,488	3,154,902	300.23	347.68
1962	9,599	1,730,272	1,001,370	738,130	3,469,772	324.32*	361.47
1963	10,323	1,861,006	1,079,206	999,480	3,939,692	359.78*	381.64
1964	11,051	2,042,894	1,178,772	1,254,582	4,476,248	400.86*	405.05
1965	11,769	2,177,670	1,265,336	1,443,558	4,886,564	429.11*	415.21
1966	12,469	2,299,808	1,350,341	1,603,529	5,253,678	452.92	421.34
1967	13,133	2,472,738	1,455,638	1,836,307	5,764,683	488.11	438.95
1968	13,823	2,622,607	1,550,349	2,048,593	6,221,549	517.13	450.09

* Revised.

All savings banks except the State savings banks are subject to the provisions of the Banking Act, 1959-1967. Regulations under this Act provide that a savings bank must maintain in prescribed investments an amount which, together with cash on hand in Australia, is not less than the amount on deposit in Australia with the bank. The prescribed investments are—deposits with the Reserve Bank and other prescribed banks, Commonwealth and State Government securities, securities issued or guaranteed by a Commonwealth or State authority, loans guaranteed by the Commonwealth or a State, loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market, and loans on the security of land in Australia. The Commonwealth Savings Bank and the private savings banks must hold at least 10 per cent. of their depositors' funds on deposit with the Reserve Bank or in Treasury Bills and Treasury Notes, and must hold a further 55 per cent. in cash, deposits with the Reserve Bank and other prescribed banks, Commonwealth or State securities, securities issued or guaranteed by a Commonwealth or State authority, and loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market; if, however, deposits with a bank fall below their maximum level in the preceding year, the proportion of deposits held in these investments may be reduced. A savings bank's deposits with trading banks in Australia may not exceed an amount equal to 2½ per cent. of its depositors' funds plus \$4,000,000. Deposits may not be accepted from companies or other bodies carried on for profit.

The next table shows the savings banks' assets within Australia in June of each of the last eleven years. In June, 1968, loans, etc. for housing accounted for \$1,517,200,000 (87 per cent.) of the loans and advances outstanding.

Table 413. Savings Banks: Assets within Australia*

At end of June	Coin, Bullion, Notes	Deposits with—		Australian Public Securities		Loans to Authorised Money Market Dealers	Loans, Advances, etc.	Other Assets	Total Assets
		Reserve Bank†	Trading Banks	Commonwealth and State‡	Other				
\$ thousand									
1958	5,624	209,266	109,288	1,438,708	449,004	...	456,288	48,190	2,716,368
1959	6,506	249,086	102,258	1,480,256	497,876	¶	521,964	56,246‡	2,914,192
1960	5,776	272,244	104,122	1,587,658	568,856	3,350	603,426	46,930	3,192,362
1961	8,672	277,144	89,104	1,578,664	622,818	15,250	679,218	53,190	3,324,060
1962	9,868	318,988	111,816	1,665,130	703,888	27,580	750,142	60,514	3,647,926
1963	9,472	366,232	119,034	1,827,192	835,522	39,010	874,644	68,510	4,139,616
1964	10,128	430,204	123,068	1,994,346	955,558	34,208	1,093,816	76,586	4,717,914
1965	10,762	430,278	117,538	2,066,114	1,092,320	28,842	1,316,964	87,524	5,150,342
1966	10,712	419,203	129,027	2,125,831	1,198,811	34,185	1,534,993	93,121	5,545,883
1967	12,349	492,494	136,296	2,184,489	1,328,548	50,510	1,771,000	101,656	6,077,342
1968	13,265	497,193	145,489	2,271,142	1,486,549	23,890	2,017,355	112,644	6,567,527

* Includes assets in Territories of Papua and New Guinea and Norfolk Island.

† Commonwealth Bank prior to 14th January, 1960.

‡ Includes Treasury Bills and Treasury Notes.

¶ Loans to authorised money market dealers are included in "Other Assets".

SAVINGS BANKS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Savings bank business in New South Wales is conducted by the Commonwealth Savings Bank and the seven private savings banks. It had been conducted solely by the Commonwealth Savings Bank from 1931 (when the savings bank business of the Government Savings Bank of New South Wales was merged with that institution) until 1956 (when the first private savings bank was opened). At 30th June, 1968, savings banks business was transacted in New South Wales at 1,643 branches of the savings banks and at numerous post offices and other agencies.

Particulars of the deposits held by savings banks in New South Wales in each of the last eleven years are shown in the next table:—

Table 414. Savings Banks: Deposits in New South Wales

At end of June	Active Accounts	Depositors' Balances					Interest Credited to Depositors' Accounts *
		Common- wealth Savings Bank	Private Savings Banks	Total			
				Amount	Per Head of Population	Per Active Account	
	Thousands	\$ thousand			\$	\$	\$ thousand
1958	2,740	734,878	163,158	898,036	243.24	327.75	21,294
1959	2,879	761,924	214,622	976,546	259.73	339.20	24,382
1960	3,013	804,796	278,348	1,083,144	282.62	359.49	28,168
1961	3,151	826,878	311,424	1,138,302	290.60	361.25	31,954
1962	3,324	876,166	373,876	1,250,042	313.53†	376.07	38,202
1963	3,562	941,704	466,292	1,407,996	347.65†	395.28	42,362
1964	3,817	1,023,584	559,628	1,583,212	385.41†	414.78	41,306
1965	4,076	1,082,956	636,688	1,719,644	411.85†	421.89	50,098
1966	4,347	1,133,943	693,838	1,827,781	431.29	420.47	57,149
1967	4,568	1,205,658	778,677	1,984,335	460.73	434.40	61,191
1968	4,807	1,268,912	856,869	2,125,781	485.07	442.23	66,714

* In year ended June.

† Revised.

SHORT-TERM MONEY MARKET

The short-term money market in Australia was given official status in February, 1959, when the Commonwealth Bank (now the Reserve Bank) agreed to act as lender of last resort to companies authorised by the Bank to act as dealers in the market. Nine companies have since been authorised by the Bank as dealers in the market.

The authorised dealers accept loans in amounts of \$50,000 or more, either at call, at notice, or for fixed periods. Interest rates payable by the dealers on the funds lodged with them are set competitively, the rates depending largely on the yields currently available on money market securities, the general availability of money, and the period of the loan.

The funds lodged with the dealers are invested in authorised "money market securities", which are defined by the Reserve Bank as Commonwealth Government securities with currencies not exceeding three years and (since 22nd March, 1965) commercial bills accepted or endorsed by a trading bank with currencies not exceeding 120 days.

Authorised dealers are required to have a certain minimum paid-up capital to support their portfolios of securities. In addition, they must lodge with the Bank part of their capital, in the form of money market securities, as general backing for their operations. These lodgments (commonly referred to as "margins") are required to be equivalent, on market values, to at least $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the dealer's total holdings of Treasury Notes, plus 1 per cent. of his holdings of other securities maturing in one year, plus 2 per cent. of securities maturing within one to two years, plus 4 per cent. of securities maturing within two to three years.

Each authorised dealer must observe a "gearing" ratio of loans accepted to shareholders' funds, as determined by the Reserve Bank. The Bank has established a line of credit in favour of each dealer, under which he may borrow in the last resort from the Bank, against lodgment of money market securities. The Bank does not publish the rate at which it is prepared to lend to dealers.

Dealers' liabilities to clients and holdings of money market securities, and the interest rates on loans accepted by dealers, are shown below:—

Table 415. Short-term Money Market, Australia

Month	Liabilities to Clients			Holdings of Money Market Securities*	Interest Rates on Loans Accepted				Weighted Average Interest Rate on Loans†
	Trading Banks	Other Clients	Total		At Call		For Fixed Periods		
					Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Average of Weekly Figures: \$ million									
1964: June	67.3	253.6	320.8	341.2	1.50	4.50	3.38	4.50	3.71
Dec.	93.8	241.5	335.3	361.0	0.75	4.63	2.25	4.50	3.46
1965: June	93.7	219.0	312.7	351.0	1.50	6.00	2.00	5.53	4.16
Dec.	92.1	251.6	343.8	369.2	1.00	6.13	2.50	5.50	4.07
1966: June	71.8	275.4	350.2	398.5	3.00	6.10	4.25	5.80	4.73
Dec.	87.4	346.6	434.0	460.8	2.75	6.25	3.75	6.00	4.53
1967: June	88.8	367.6	456.4	500.5	2.00	6.50	3.00	5.50	4.46
Dec.	92.3	372.0	464.3	497.6	2.00	6.50	3.30	5.75	4.16
1968: June	87.7	406.5	494.2	527.0	3.00	6.75	3.75	5.40	4.29
Dec.	120.8	416.7	567.3	567.3	1.00	6.25	3.25	6.00	4.18

* Commonwealth Government Securities (at face value) and (since March, 1965) commercial bills. Holdings of commercial bills amounted to \$35.7m. in June, 1968 and \$23.0m. in December, 1968.

† Average of weekly figure

INTEREST RATES

YIELD ON GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

The trend in the yields on Commonwealth Government securities is illustrated in the following table. The yields quoted have been compiled by the Reserve Bank from prices of Commonwealth securities on the Sydney Stock Exchange. The monthly yields are averages of daily yields (based on contract price excluding brokerage), in the week centred on the last Wednesday in each month (average of yields on the last Wednesday in the month until June, 1958), for theoretical 2-year, 10-year, and 20-year securities (derived from a freehand curve through the range of average yields). The annual yields are averages of the monthly yields.

Table 416. Yields on Commonwealth Government Securities in Australia

Year	Year ended 30th June			Month of June		
	2-year Securities	10-year Securities	20-year Securities	2-year Securities	10-year Securities	20-year Securities
	Rate per cent. per annum					
1958	*	*	*	4.38	4.95	*
1959	4.29	5.01	*	4.13	4.88	4.98
1960	4.14	4.85	5.01	4.32	4.88	5.01
1961	5.19	5.22	5.23	5.36	5.38	5.38
1962	4.59	4.97	5.12	4.43	4.81	4.95
1963	4.21	4.66	4.90	3.88	4.37	4.57
1964	3.92	4.36	4.57	4.36	4.58	4.75
1965	4.66	4.88	5.09	4.95	5.15	5.25
1966	4.98	5.15	5.25	4.94	5.17	5.25
1967	4.68	5.08	5.25	4.52	5.03	5.25
1968	4.72	5.07	5.25	4.84	5.11	5.25

* Not available.

Interest on the securities is subject to Commonwealth tax on incomes at current rates of tax, but a rebate of tax (amounting to 10 cents for each \$1 of interest) is allowed in respect of securities issued before 1st November, 1968.

Commonwealth Treasury Notes are short-dated securities which have been on issue since July, 1962, when they replaced Seasonal Treasury Securities. They are available for public subscription in amounts of \$10,000 or more, are issued at a discount, and have a currency of either 13 weeks or (since July, 1967) 26 weeks. The Reserve Bank re-discounts Treasury Notes at a rate fixed at the time of the transaction. Since 14th February, 1966, interest on Treasury Notes has not attracted the rebate of tax mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Seasonal Treasury Securities were on issue in selected months from November, 1959 to June, 1962, on terms similar to those applying to Treasury Notes. They differed from Treasury Notes in that their currency could not extend beyond the financial year in which they were issued.

The interest yields on the issue price of Seasonal Treasury Securities and Treasury Notes have been as follows:—

Seasonal Treasury Securities			Treasury Notes		
Date of Change	Yield per cent. p.a.		Date of Change	Yield per cent. p.a.	
	13-week Securities			13-week Notes	26-week Notes
1959: Nov. 25th ..	3.03		1962: July 16th ..	3.64	...
1960: Feb. 17th ..	3.13		1963: Apr. 1st ..	3.44	...
Oct. 26th ..	3.95		May 16th ..	3.23	...
1961: Feb. 11th ..	4.25		1964: Apr. 13th ..	3.44	...
Sept. 15th ..	3.95		May 7th ..	3.75	...
1962: Jan. 27th ..	3.75		Aug. 7th ..	3.85	...
			1965: Jan. 28th ..	3.95	...
			Apr. 7th ..	4.25	...
			1966: Feb. 14th ..	4.58*	...
			Dec. 28th ..	4.26	...
			1967: July 14th ..		4.37
			Aug. 7th ..		4.39
			Nov. 24th ..	4.50	4.60
			1968: Mar. 8th ..	4.42	4.51

* Rebate of income tax on interest (10 cents for each \$1 of interest) discontinued—see previous page.

With the introduction of Treasury Notes, trading banks greatly reduced their holdings of Commonwealth Treasury Bills—and by June, 1967, they had eliminated them from their portfolios. The rate of discount on Treasury Bills, which were first issued in 1927 and were discounted exclusively by banks, has been 1 per cent. since August, 1952.

RATES OF INTEREST PAYABLE BY AND TO BANKS

Under the Banking Act, the Central Bank may, with the approval of the Commonwealth Treasurer, make regulations to control rates of interest payable to or by banks or other persons in the course of banking business. No such regulations have been issued, and the rates of interest paid and charged by banks are fixed by agreement between the trading banks and the Central Bank.

The trends during recent years in the rates of interest paid by banks on deposits, and in the rates charged on bank loans and advances, are illustrated in the table on the next page.

A classification by rate of interest of the bank advances outstanding in Australia in recent years is shown in the following table:—

Table 417. Major Trading Banks: Advances* Outstanding in Australia, classified by Rate of Interest Charged

Interest Rate per Annum	Proportion per cent of Advances* at end of June					
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
5 per cent. or less	11.7	10.9	4.0	3.6	3.6	3.5
Between 5 and 5½ per cent.	10.9	2.4	2.3	1.3	1.0	0.8
5½ per cent.	7.9	8.0	5.0	6.1	0.8	0.6
Between 5½ and 6 per cent.	10.6	6.4	7.9	7.0	4.4	4.4
6 per cent.	22.3	12.3	6.7	4.9	10.0	7.9
Between 6 and 6½ per cent.	7.6	6.9	9.1	9.3	9.8	8.5
6½ per cent.	29.0	21.4	10.0	10.2	9.8	9.3
Between 6½ and 7 per cent. .. ..	...	4.9	17.1	17.5	16.8	17.0
7 per cent. .. ..	...	26.7	10.7	11.5	11.1	11.0
More than 7 and up to 7½ per cent. .. ..	...	...	27.1	28.5	32.6	36.1
More than 7½ per cent.† .. ..	...	...	...	...	0.2	0.7
Total Advances	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Excludes term loans, farm development loans, and personal instalment loans.

† Loans to which agreed maximum rate on interest or overdrafts does not apply—short-term mortgage and bridging loans, lease financing, and certain post-shipment wool advances.

Table 418. Interest Rates Payable to and by Banks

Particulars	Month of Change									
	1963 Apr.	1964 Apr.	1964 June	1964 Sept.	1965 Mar.	1965 Apr.	1966 Aug.	1967 Mar.	1968 June	1968 Aug. **
Trading Banks—										
Fixed Deposits—										
1 but less than 3 months* ..	...	3½†			4½†		4†		4½†	
3 but less than 12 months ..	3½	3½			4½		4		4½	
12 but less than 18 months*	3½	4			4½		4½		4½	
18 months .. ..	...	...	...	4½	4½		4½		4½	
Over 18 to 24 months* ..	...	...	...	4½	4½				4½	
Overdrafts†	6½	7			7½					**
Personal Loans‡ .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6		
Reserve Bank—										
Rural Credits Department—										
Government-guaranteed Loans	4§					4½		4½		
Other loans	4½§					4½		4½		
Commonwealth Development Bank—										
Long-term Loans	6½	7			7½					
Savings Banks—										
Deposits in N.S.W.—										
General Depositors—										
To Limit¶	3||		3½			3½				3¾
Non-profit Societies—										
To \$6,000	3||		3½			3½				3¾
\$6,001 or more ..	1½||		1½			2				2½
Housing Loans—										
Credit Foncier Loans ..	4½-5½		4½-5½			5-5½				5½-6½
Loans to Co-operative Building and Housing Societies (Government- guaranteed)	4½-5		4½-5½			5-5½				5½-6

* The minimum period of deposit is 3 months except (since April, 1964) for amounts of \$100,000 or more on deposit for periods of one month, but less than three months. The maximum period of deposit is 24 months (15 months before 29th September, 1964, and 12 months before September, 1962).

† Maximum rate chargeable.

‡ Maximum flat rate chargeable on unsecured loan.

¶ The maximum amount on which interest is paid, which had been \$6,000 since July, 1961 was raised to \$10,000 in March, 1967.

§ Current since April, 1956.

|| Month of change, May, 1963.

** Overdraft rate was increased to 7½ per cent. in October, 1968. Other interest rates shown were current in February, 1969.

The Australian Resources Development Bank commenced to accept term deposits on 29th March, 1968, the rates of interest offered being $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. for four years and $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for five years. The rates of interest offered by the bank on its first issue of Transferable Certificates of Deposit, on 22nd April, 1968, were 6 per cent. for six years, $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. for eight years, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for ten years. The rates offered on the second issue of the certificates, on 1st October, 1968, were 6 per cent. for seven years and $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. for ten years.

DEBENTURE STOCK AND UNSECURED NOTES

Debentures and unsecured notes have become established forms of capital raising, particularly by finance and other companies making regular approaches to the market to renew existing loans or to raise additional operating capital. The terms and rates of interest vary from time to time and from company to company. The rates of interest offered at the end of June in each of the last six years on first-ranking debentures of finance companies associated with major trading banks are shown in the next table:—

Table 419. Rates of Interest Offered on Debentures of Finance Companies Associated with Major Trading Banks*

Currency of Debenture (Years)	At end of June					
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	Per cent. per annum					
One	4.75-5.00	4.25-4.50	5.25-5.50	5.25-6.00	5.25-6.00	5.50-6.00
Two	5.50	4.75-5.25	6.00	5.75-6.50	5.75-6.50	6.00-6.25
Five	6.50	5.50-6.50	6.75-7.50	6.75-7.00	6.50-7.50	6.75-7.00

* Series compiled by the Reserve Bank of Australia.

MORTGAGE INTEREST RATES

The next table shows the trend, since 1938-39, in the interest rates charged on loans secured by mortgage of real estate in New South Wales. The rates of interest are the actual (as distinct from the penal) rates recorded in the first mortgages registered in the names of mortgagees who were corporations (other than banks or building societies) or individuals. Where identifiable, renewals and collateral mortgages, as well as mortgages taken by governmental agencies, are omitted.

Table 420. Weighted Average Interest Rates on First Mortgages of Real Estate

Year ended June	Rate per cent.	Year ended June	Rate per cent.	Month*	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
					Rate per cent.		
1939	5.4	1957	6.8	July	8.8	9.0	9.0
1946	4.6	1958	7.3	August	8.8	9.2	9.1
1947	4.5	1959	7.4	September	8.8	9.2	9.3
1948	4.4	1960	8.3	October	8.8	9.2	9.2
1949	4.4	1961	8.7	November	8.8	9.1	9.2
1950	4.4	1962	8.9	December	8.8	9.1	9.1
1951	4.4	1963	8.9	January	8.6	9.1	9.1
1952	4.4	1964	8.6	February	8.5	9.1	9.1
1953	4.7	1965	8.7	March	8.6	9.1	9.2
1954	4.9	1966	8.8	April	8.5	9.2	9.3
1955	5.2	1967	9.1	May	9.1	9.0	9.2
1956	5.8	1968	9.2	June	9.1	8.9	9.2

* Three-monthly moving average ended in month shown.

Interest on mortgages chargeable by the trading banks is usually stated as being at "prevailing rate", corresponding with the overdraft rates shown

in Table 418. Advances by the Government of New South Wales, mainly to primary producers, are usually made at lower rates than advances from other sources.

OVERSEA EXCHANGE

Australia's central reserves of international currency are held by the Reserve Bank. Under the Banking Act, 1959-1967, banks operating in Australia are required to transfer to the Reserve Bank, in exchange for Australian currency, the excess of foreign currency received in respect of their Australian business over the amount needed as working balances. The Reserve Bank may sell foreign currency to a bank which is likely to suffer a shortage of the currency.

Regulations under the Banking Act provide for the control of foreign exchange transactions (including the fixing of rates of exchange) and place restrictions on the transmission of money (including Australian notes and gold) from Australia, the transfer from Australia of securities in any form, and dealings in foreign securities. A system of licensing is applied to overseas exports to ensure that the proceeds from the overseas sale of Australian goods are received into the Australian banking system in a currency and within a period approved by the Reserve Bank. Funds to pay for goods imported into Australia from overseas are made available without restriction.

The Reserve Bank administers the exchange control on behalf of the Commonwealth Treasurer, but considerable discretionary powers are delegated to the trading banks authorised, as agents of the Reserve Bank, to handle foreign exchange transactions.

All gold held in Australia, except gold coin to the value of \$50, wrought gold, and gold held for commercial use, must, in terms of the Banking Act, be delivered to the Reserve Bank.

Statistics of Australia's reserves of international currency (net gold and foreign exchange holdings of official and banking institutions) at the end of each of the last eleven years, as compiled by the Reserve Bank, are shown in the following table:—

Table 421. Net Gold and Foreign Exchange Holdings of Official and Banking Institutions

At end of June	Gold	Dollars (United States)	Sterling	Other Foreign Exchange	Total Reserves		
					Central Reserves*	Working Balances†	Total
	\$A million						
1958	131.5	51.4	851.5	0.5	929.6	104.8	1,034.4
1959	120.3	61.5	830.5	0.5	891.1	121.7	1,012.8
1960	133.0	83.2	785.6	0.2	919.9	82.1	1,002.0
1961	138.3	60.1	881.5	(—) 2.4	983.4	94.1	1,077.5
1962	158.3	66.2	870.9	1.1	1,018.9	77.6	1,096.5
1963	178.5	108.2	936.1	2.1	1,120.8	104.1	1,224.9
1964	194.6	128.0	1,346.2	3.3	1,560.9	111.2	1,672.1
1965	205.0	153.5	994.5	1.4	1,236.2	118.1	1,354.3
1966	198.2	193.8	980.6	2.4	1,248.7	126.3	1,375.0
1967	204.4	250.6	742.0	1.3	1,085.2	113.1	1,198.3
1968	229.9	222.0	629.0	11.5	979.9	112.5	1,092.4

* International reserves available to the Australian monetary authorities.

† Working balances held by the trading banks and Government departments.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND AND INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Australia became a member of the International Monetary Fund and of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in August, 1947. Its subscription to the Fund was originally fixed at U.S. \$200,000,000, but was increased in September, 1959 to U.S. \$300,000,000, in May, 1960 to U.S. \$400,000,000, and in February, 1966 to U.S. \$500,000,000. Its capital subscription to the International Bank was also originally fixed at U.S. \$200,000,000, and was increased in September, 1959 to U.S. \$400,000,000 and in June, 1960 to U.S. \$533,000,000. Australia is also a member of two affiliates of the International Bank—the International Finance Corporation, established in 1956 (subscription U.S. \$2,200,000), and the International Development Association, established in 1960 (subscription U.S. \$20,180,000, plus a supplementary contribution not exceeding U.S. \$19,800,000).

The subscription to the International Monetary Fund has been paid in full—in gold to the value of U.S. \$125,000,000 and in Australian currency to the value of U.S. \$375,000,000. The initial payment of Australia's original subscription (U.S. \$200,000,000) comprised gold to the value of U.S. \$8,400,000 and Australian currency to the value of U.S. \$191,600,000—but the composition of this subscription was varied from time to time, in compliance with a Fund requirement that when a member's international reserves rise above its subscription, it should re-purchase its own currency with gold, or convertible currencies of other members, until 25 per cent. of its subscription has been paid in gold or convertible currencies. Australia's first re-purchases under this rule were made in 1959, and were equal to U.S. \$14,100,000. Subsequent re-purchases in 1962 (U.S. \$1,600,000) and 1963 (U.S. \$26,300,000) brought the gold and foreign currencies content of Australia's original subscription up to 25 per cent. of its total original subscription. The payment of each increase of U.S. \$100,000,000 in Australia's subscription comprised gold to the value of U.S. \$25,000,000 and Australian currency to the value of U.S. \$75,000,000.

Only U.S. \$53,300,000 of Australia's capital subscription to the International Bank has been called. The amount paid comprised gold to the value of U.S. \$5,300,000 and Australian currency to the value of U.S. \$48,000,000.

With Australian currency, Australia purchased United States currency amounting to U.S. \$20,000,000 in 1949-50 and U.S. \$30,000,000 in 1952-53 from the International Monetary Fund, and repaid U.S. \$24,000,000 in 1953-54 and U.S. \$26,000,000 in 1954-55. In April, 1961, it purchased foreign currencies equivalent to U.S. \$175,000,000 from the Fund, and arranged a stand-by credit for a further U.S. \$100,000,000. The stand-by credit was cancelled in September, 1961, and the drawings of foreign currencies were repaid by March, 1962.

Loans totalling \$417,730,000 in United States currency have been arranged with the International Bank (\$100,000,000 for 25 years in 1950-51, \$50,000,000 for 20 years in 1952-53, \$54,000,000 for 15 years in 1953-54, \$54,500,000 for 15 years in 1954-55, \$9,230,000 for 10 years and \$50,000,000 for 15 years in 1956-57, and \$100,000,000 for 25 years in 1961-62). All loans have been fully drawn. At 30th June, 1968, the amount owing to the Bank was U.S. \$194,863,000.

Australia's drawing rights with the International Monetary Fund totalled \$A695,000,000 (equivalent to \$778,000,000 in United States currency) at 30th June, 1968.

OVERSEA EXCHANGE RATES

The relationship between the currencies of Australia and the United Kingdom, which had been held at \$A250 to £stg.100 since December, 1931, was fixed at \$214.29 to £stg.100 from 18th November, 1967.

Australia followed the United Kingdom in the currency devaluation announced on 18th September, 1949. The par value of \$A1, as notified to the International Monetary Fund, was thereby reduced from U.S. \$1.612 to \$1.12, or by 30.5 per cent. The devaluation was adopted at the same time by all other members of the sterling area except Pakistan, which did not devalue its currency until August, 1955.

Australia did not follow the United Kingdom in the currency devaluation announced on 18th November, 1967. On 21st November, 1967, the New Zealand dollar was devalued by 19.45 per cent., thus bringing it to parity with the Australian dollar.

A comparison of the rates of exchange between Australia and a number of important overseas centres is given below. The rates quoted are the mean of daily buying and selling rates for telegraphic transfers quoted by the Commonwealth Trading Bank.

Table 422. Oversea Exchange Rates

Australia on—	Basis of Quotation	Average of Daily Rates—Month of June						
		1949	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
London ..	\$A to £stg. 1 ..	2.505	2.505	2.505	2.505	2.505	2.505	2.147
New Zealand ..	\$A to \$N.Z. 1* ..	1.243	1.243	1.243	1.243	1.243	1.243	1.000
New York ..	U.S. \$ to \$A1 ..	1.61	1.12	1.12	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11
Canada ..	Can. \$ to \$A1 ..	1.61	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.20	1.20	1.20
Belgium ..	Francs to \$A1 ..	70.51	55.78	55.60	55.32	55.46	55.31	55.36
Denmark ..	Kroner to \$A1 ..	7.72	7.71	7.71	7.72	7.70	7.72	8.30
France ..	Francs to \$A1 ..	437.92	5.48†	5.47	5.46	5.46	5.47	5.52
Holland ..	Florins to \$A1 ..	4.27	4.02	4.04	4.02	4.03	4.01	4.02
Italy ..	Lire to \$A1 ..	†	695.0	697.0	696.5	695.5	696.5	691.5
Norway ..	Kroner to \$A1 ..	7.98	7.98	7.98	7.98	7.97	7.96	7.94
Sweden ..	Kroner to \$A1 ..	5.78	5.80	5.73	5.75	5.75	5.74	5.74
Switzerland ..	Francs to \$A1 ..	6.92	4.83	4.81	4.83	4.81	4.81	4.78
West Germany ..	D'marks to \$A1 ..	†	4.45	4.43	4.46	4.46	4.44	4.44
Hong Kong ..	\$ to \$A1 ..	6.45	6.42	6.39	6.42	6.42	6.42	6.81
India ..	Rupees to \$A1 ..	5.32	5.32	5.32	5.32	8.40¶	8.40	8.40
Japan ..	Yen to \$A1 ..	†	405.06	404.07	403.20	403.55	403.32	401.74
Malaysia ..	\$ to \$A1 ..	3.40	3.43	3.43	3.42	3.42	3.43	3.42
Pakistan ..	Rupees to \$A1 ..	5.32	5.32	5.32	5.32	5.32	5.32	5.32

* Dollar (equal to former 10s. New Zealand) adopted as basic currency unit on 10th July, 1967.

† Not available.

‡ From 1st January, 1960, 1 "new" franc equals 100 "old" francs.

¶ The Rupee was devalued on 5th June, 1966. The average shown is the average for the balance of the month.

PRICE OF GOLD

In terms of the Banking Act, 1959-1967, all newly-mined gold produced in Australia must be sold to the Reserve Bank at a price fixed by the Bank.

The official price of gold per oz. fine was increased from \$21.52 to \$30.98 in September, 1949, when the Australian currency was devalued in terms of U.S. dollars. On 1st May, 1954, the price was increased to \$31.25, the current price, to bring it into line with the par value of Australian currency established for purposes of the International Monetary Fund.

Under arrangements operative since 1951, the Gold Producers' Association Ltd. is permitted to purchase newly-mined gold from the Reserve Bank at the official price, and to sell it for industrial purposes on overseas and (since May, 1968) Australian premium markets. The net profits from the sales are distributed to members of the Association in proportion to their gold output.

The average gold prices per oz. fine in the London Gold Market, and the average prices per oz. fine realised for Australian gold sold on overseas premium markets in recent years, are shown below. The annual prices shown for sales in the premium markets are averages of prices realised in the months in which sales were made.

Year ended 30th June	London Gold Market			Australian Gold Sold on Oversea Premium Markets
	Average of Daily Prices	U.S. Dollar Equivalent at Mint Par Rate of Exchange		
				\$A
1963	£stg. 12 10 6	35.07		31.31
1964	£stg. 12 10 9	35.10		31.32
1965	£stg. 12 11 8	35.23		31.47
1966	£stg. 12 11 8	35.23		31.39
1967	£stg. 12 12 0	35.28		31.47
1968: 1st July-17th Nov.	£stg. 12 12 9	35.38	}	32.45†
18th Nov.-14th March*	£stg. 14 12 2	35.06		
1st April-30th June*	\$U.S. 39.90			

* The £ sterling was devalued by 14.3 per cent. on 18th November, 1967. The London Gold Market was closed from 15th March, 1968; it re-opened on 1st April, for transactions in non-monetary gold only (prices quoted in U.S. dollars).

† From 12th May, 1968, includes sales on Australian premium markets.

INCORPORATED COMPANIES

The legislation affecting the formation and conduct of companies in New South Wales is contained in the Companies Act, 1961, as amended. This Act, which came into operation on 1st July, 1962, is substantially uniform, in form and content, with the companies legislation of the other States and the Australian Capital Territory.

The formation of a company, association, or partnership of more than twenty persons (fifty persons if the association or partnership is formed to carry on a profession which is not usually carried on by a corporation), in any business trading for profit, is prohibited unless it is registered under the Companies Act, or incorporated under some other enactment or by letters patent. Five or more persons may associate to form an incorporated company, but in the case of a proprietary company the minimum number is two.

Companies may be of five kinds according to the liability of members to contribute to capital or to assets in the event of winding-up. They may be limited-liability companies with the liability of members limited (1) to the amount unpaid on shares, (2) by guarantee, or (3) by both the amount unpaid on shares and guarantee; or they may be (4) unlimited companies, in which the liability of members is unlimited; or (5) no-liability companies, in which calls made on shares are not enforceable against members. No-liability companies may be formed only in connection with mining operations, and shares on which calls are unpaid for fourteen days are forfeited automatically. Companies with liability limited by shares, not being no-liability companies, may be registered

as proprietary companies under conditions which limit membership, restrict the rights of members to transfer shares, and prohibit the sale of shares and raising of loans by public subscription.

Companies engaged primarily in investment in marketable securities for profit may be proclaimed as investment companies. They are then subject to restrictions on borrowing, investment, and underwriting, are prohibited from holding shares in other investment companies or speculating in commodities, and must comply with special provisions of the Act relating to prospectuses, accounts, and disclosure of transactions in securities. Debentures must be issued for every loan or deposit by the public (except deposits with banks, authorised dealers in the short-term money market, certain pastoral finance companies, and life insurance companies). Companies issuing debentures to the public must provide for the appointment of prescribed trustees (the Public Trustee, a statutory corporation, or a life insurance or banking corporation) for the debenture holders, and must comply with other special provisions of the Act. The Act specifically regulates management companies which offer to the public interests (other than shares or debentures) in financial or business undertakings, etc. or investment contracts. Provision is made in the Act for appointment of a Registrar of Companies and a Companies Auditors' Board.

Particulars of the registrations of companies incorporated in New South Wales are shown for recent years in the next table:—

Table 423. Registrations of Companies Incorporated in N.S.W.

Year	New Limited Companies Registered					Increases of Capital of Limited Companies		New No-liability Companies Registered	
	Limited by Guarantee	Limited by Shares							
		Proprietary		Other					
		No.	Nominal Capital	No.	Nominal Capital	No.	Nominal Amount	No.	Nominal Capital
		\$ thous.		\$ thous.		\$ thous.		\$ thous.	
1963	99	3,716	176,668	12	17,352	294	191,722	1	200
1964	86	4,168	161,720	7	3,050*	318	402,234	1	10
1965	90	3,863	135,492	10	25,480	266	194,952	3	5,500
1966	72	4,018	135,169	10	28,360	281	138,020	1	134
1967	72	4,662	162,538*	3	5,030	294	163,700	1	1,000
1968	90	6,038	245,706	3	2,510	434	478,954	3	1,010

* Revised.

The number of registrations of foreign companies (i.e., those with original registration outside New South Wales) was 402 in 1966, 370 in 1967, and 467 in 1968.

The number of companies which appeared to be in active existence in New South Wales in recent years was as follows:—

Table 424. Number of Companies Operating in New South Wales

At end of Year	Companies Incorporated in New South Wales					Foreign Companies *
	Limited Companies			No-Liability Companies	Total	
	Public	Proprietary	Guarantee			
1966	1,542	61,681	1,226	42	64,491	5,163
1967	1,492	65,237	1,275	38	68,042	5,428
1968	1,453	70,305	1,347	44	73,149	5,839

* Original registration outside New South Wales.

NEW CAPITAL RAISINGS BY COMPANIES IN AUSTRALIA

Statistics of new capital raisings by companies incorporated in Australia or the Australian Territories, distinguishing between companies listed on one or more of the Australian stock exchanges (*listed companies*) and all other companies (*unlisted companies*), have been collected since 1954-55. Separate details of the capital raisings by those companies registered in New South Wales are not available.

For listed companies, the statistics include all amounts raised through the issue of ordinary and preference shares, debentures (other than mortgages over specific assets), and registered notes and by the acceptance of deposits. For unlisted companies, the statistics include only the amounts raised through the issue of shares or by way of loans secured by charges over the companies' entire assets. Borrowings by bank overdraft, temporary advances, loans accepted by authorised dealers in the short-term money market, and deposits accepted by banks, insurance and pastoral companies, and building societies are excluded from the statistics.

The statistics show both the amount of new capital issues commenced in a period and the amount of new money raised. *New money raised* is the net amount of cash transferred from the investing public to the issuing companies, and comprises the total amount of cash received by the issuing companies less those amounts (cash subscribed by associated companies and other cash subscriptions used to redeem shares, debentures, etc., or to purchase existing shares, debentures, etc. in other companies) not involving a net transfer of funds from the investing public. The "investing public" includes banks, life assurance companies, and government and private superannuation funds, but excludes other government agencies.

The amount of new money raised by Australian companies during the last six years is shown in the next table:—

Table 425. New Money Raised by Australian Companies

Year ended 30th June	Listed Companies				Unlisted Companies†			Total New Money Raised
	Share Capital	Debentures, Registered Notes, and Deposits*		Total	Share Capital	Secured Loans‡	Total	
		12 months or less Currency	Over 12 months Currency					
\$ million								
1963	104.7	27.0	202.9	334.6	45.7	13.3	59.0	393.6
1964	126.4¶	(—) 3.0¶	163.9¶	287.3¶	48.4	22.6	71.0	358.3¶
1965	146.9¶	2.1¶	166.6¶	315.4¶	51.7	25.2	76.9	392.3¶
1966	171.3	10.2	140.0	321.5	50.8	23.1	73.9	395.4
1967	112.0	47.5	153.0	312.5	40.4	36.4	76.8	389.3
1968	122.1	77.9	268.4	468.6	50.8	17.9	68.7	537.3

* Includes raisings from Australian sources by overseas public companies through their Australian offices.

† See note ‡, Table 426.

‡ Secured by charge over the entire assets of a company.

¶ Revised since last issue.

In 1967-68, listed companies raised \$73,300,000 of new money (\$8,700,000 through issues of shares, \$64,600,000 through issues of debentures, etc.) from banks, life assurance companies, and superannuation funds. The balance came from other sections of the investing public.

For many years, capital was usually raised by the issue of shares. Debentures and unsecured notes have gained in popularity, partly because the interest charge (except for convertible notes issued after 15th November, 1960) is an allowable deduction from gross income for income tax purposes. Both debentures and notes have become an established form of capital raising by finance and other companies making regular approaches to the market to renew existing loans or to raise additional operating capital.

The following table shows particulars of share capital issues in recent years. The issues made for a consideration other than cash include bonus issues, conversion issues, issues in exchange for existing shares in other companies, etc. Sales of existing shares of unlisted companies to qualify the companies for listing on stock exchanges and the proceeds of sales of forfeited shares in mining companies are completely excluded from the table.

Table 426. New Share Capital Issues and Raisings by Australian Companies

Year ended 30th June	Issues Commenced in Year*				Calls Paid in Year on Previous Issues	Cash Received in Year				
	Issues	Amount (including Premiums)				Cash Uncalled at end of Year	Total	New Money		
		For Cash	Other Consideration†	Total				On Ordinary Shares	On Preference Shares	Total
No.	\$ million									

LISTED COMPANIES

1963	486	132.2	144.2	276.5	25.8	43.8	150.2	103.0	1.7	104.7
1964	475†	141.4†	119.3†	260.8†	15.9†	43.8†	169.2†	122.6†	3.7	126.4†
1965	511†	257.9†	136.6†	394.4†	69.7†	21.0†	209.2†	140.9†	5.8	146.9†
1966	406	206.3	85.6	292.1	29.1	55.5	232.6	167.6	3.7	171.3
1967	355	165.8	148.0	313.7	43.1	28.7	151.2	103.9	8.1	112.0
1968	426	200.2	79.3	279.5	67.1	35.0	168.2	\$	\$	122.1

UNLISTED COMPANIES‡

1963	16,619	193.9	218.7	412.6	6.8	17.6	204.8	44.5	1.3	45.7
1964	21,065	209.9	222.5	432.3	17.6	19.5	211.6	44.0	4.4	48.4
1965	22,270	260.5	303.1	563.5	42.3	15.6	233.9	46.9	4.8	51.7
1966	21,903	195.4	260.1	455.3	14.7	35.7	216.3	46.1	4.7	50.8
1967	20,586	214.0	178.8	392.7	74.7	11.2	150.6	35.9	4.4	40.4
1968	24,837	207.2	187.5	394.9	38.5	37.2	205.9	46.8	3.9	50.8

* In the case of cash issues, the whole issue is included in the first year in which any of the proceeds were received; in the case of issues for other consideration, in the year in which allotment was made.

† Includes bonus and conversion issues and issues in exchange for existing shares in other companies.

‡ Excludes issues by companies incorporated in Australian overseas territories and (before 1963-64) in the Northern Territory.

¶ Revised.

‘ Not yet available.

The amount of premiums on shares, less any discounts allowed thereon, included in the total amount of the issues made by the listed companies was \$26,600,000 in 1962-63, \$46,300,000 in 1963-64, \$85,500,000 in 1964-65, \$46,000,000 in 1965-66, \$63,200,000 in 1966-67, and \$85,500,000 in 1967-68. In respect of the unlisted companies, the amount was \$10,900,000 in 1962-63, \$12,700,000 in 1963-64, \$6,900,000 in 1964-65, \$3,700,000 in 1965-66, \$9,200,000 in 1966-67, and \$7,800,000 in 1967-68.

Share subscriptions to Australian companies by overseas investors are included in the previous table, but the amount of new money received from such sources is not known. The total amount of share issues (comprising issues for cash and for other consideration and including premiums) to overseas investors has been estimated approximately as follows:—

Year ended 30th June	Listed Companies \$A million	Unlisted Companies \$A million
1963	14.2	65.0
1964	36.7	96.8
1965	38.9	115.3
1966	30.2	158.9
1967	34.6	117.6
1968	29.0	79.0

Most of the issues of unlisted companies were made to associated overseas companies.

The proportion of new money to total cash raised by the issue of shares is much lower for unlisted companies than for listed companies, the ratios in 1967-68 being 24.7 per cent. and 72.5 per cent., respectively. The main reason for this marked difference is that unlisted companies receive a large part of their cash raisings from parent or associated companies, and this does not involve a transfer from the investing public.

The next table shows the amount of capital raised by Australian companies through the issue of debentures and registered notes (including convertible notes) and the acceptance of deposits:—

Table 427. New Capital Raised through Debentures, etc., by Australian Companies

Year ended 30th June	Listed Companies			Unlisted Companies*		
	Debentures, Registered Notes, and Deposits †			Secured Loans‡		
	New Money	Other¶	Total Amount Raised¶	New Money	Other ¶	Total Amount Raised¶
	\$ million					
1963	229.9	609.3	839.2	13.3	45.4	58.7
1964	160.9§	746.8§	907.7	22.6	46.1	68.7
1965	168.5§	906.0§	1,074.5§	25.2	40.1	65.3
1966	150.2	840.5	990.7	23.1	40.7	63.8
1967	200.5	896.7	1,097.2	36.4	37.9	74.2
1968	346.5	1,044.7	1,391.0	17.9	40.5	58.6

* See note ‡, Table 426.

† See note *, Table 425.

‡ Secured by charge over the entire assets of a company.

¶ Includes capital raised for other than cash consideration.

§ Revised.

STOCK EXCHANGE INDEX

The following index of prices of shares relates to the ordinary shares of the principal companies (excluding banking companies) listed on the Sydney Stock Exchange whose business in New South Wales is extensive. The prices of individual shares are unweighted, and each group average is the mean of the average monthly prices per \$2 of paid-up capital. The aggregate index is the average of all the shares included in the groups with the addition of 34 miscellaneous shares; a further index has been compiled in respect of 34 companies in whose shares there is a considerable volume of business. There is no base period as the index represents the ratio per cent. of the average prices of ordinary shares to their par values, adjustment being made for changes in the capital structure of the companies.

Table 428. Index of Prices of Shares on Sydney Stock Exchange

Average for Year ended June	23 Manu- facturing and Distribu- ting Companies	10 Retail Companies	4 Pastoral and Finance Companies	4 Insurance Companies	Total, 75 Companies	34 Active Shares included in foregoing
1958	455.8	370.6	274.2	758.0	332.5	340.7
1959	502.3	376.2	232.1	835.8	356.0	373.8
1960	664.3	507.8	346.3	1,138.2	492.2	518.2
1961	671.6	538.6	304.5	1,310.7	504.7	539.5
1962	699.8	539.7	278.4	1,506.9	534.0	554.1
1963	683.0	567.6	298.0	1,587.8	541.1	556.2
1964	751.5	598.7	364.5	1,620.8	589.2	616.2
1965	772.0	459.4	354.5	1,364.1	565.4	590.7
1966	693.3	369.9	277.3	1,253.9	511.7	524.9
1967	674.2	344.1	294.4	1,269.7	515.1	514.3
1968	787.9	412.9	283.0	1,527.5	613.2	594.4

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The laws relating to co-operation in New South Wales are embodied in the Co-operation Act, 1923-1967, and the Permanent Building Societies Act, 1967. In terms of these Acts, co-operative societies may engage in all forms of economic activity except insurance (unless specially authorised by the Governor) and banking.

Co-operative societies may be of various kinds—(a) rural societies to assist producers in conducting their operations and in marketing products; (b) trading societies to carry on business, trade, or industry; (c) community settlement societies to acquire land and settle or retain persons thereon, and to provide any common service or benefits; (d) community advancement societies to provide any community service (e.g., water, gas, electricity, transport, recreation, etc.); (e) building societies to assist members to acquire homes or other property; (f) rural credit societies to make or arrange loans to members for the purpose of assisting rural production; (g) credit unions to make loans to members; (h) investment societies to enable members to combine to secure shares in a company or business or

to invest in securities. Societies of the same kind may combine into co-operative associations, and such associations of all kinds may form unions of associations.

Societies are corporate bodies with limited liability, except that a rural credit society may be formed with unlimited liability. Provision is made to safeguard the funds and financial interests of the societies. Powers of supervision are vested in the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

Co-operative effort for production is a prominent feature of the dairying industry, most of the butter factories being organised on this basis.

Further details of the co-operative movement are given in the chapters "Social Condition", "Agriculture", and "Dairying".

The number of co-operative societies on the register at 30th June, 1967, was 3,353, including 6 permanent building societies registered under the Building and Co-operative Societies Act, 1901. There were 153 trading, 195 rural, 2,507 building, 3 investment, 1 community settlement, and 180 community advancement societies and 279 credit unions. In addition, there were 33 associations of co-operative societies and 2 unions of co-operative associations. Of these societies, 23 were in liquidation at 30th June, 1967.

CO-OPERATIVE TRADING AND RURAL SOCIETIES

The objects and powers of societies registered under the Co-operation Act as "rural" or "trading" societies overlap considerably, and societies registered as "rural" frequently engage exclusively in retail trading. The particulars of the operations of the societies, shown in Table 429, have therefore been classified according to the main activity of each society, irrespective of whether it is registered as "rural" or "trading".

Rural societies handling dairy products accounted, in 1966-67, for \$187,573,000 or 72.5 per cent. of the total turnover of societies engaged in the assembling, marketing, and handling of primary products, and those dealing in fruit and vegetables accounted for \$26,422,000 or 10.2 per cent. of the total. Other societies in this group, with total turnover amounting to \$44,723,000 were concerned with rice, fish, wool, meat and livestock, millet, and poultry. Provision of dairying equipment and supplies accounted for \$226,000 or 27.4 per cent., and box-making for \$186,000 or 22.5 per cent. of the turnover in agricultural services; most of the balance came from chaff cutting, reticulation of electricity, and veterinary services.

In the commercial services group, retail stores were responsible for 68.3 per cent. and general wholesalers for 10.2 per cent. of the total turnover. Trade or special equipment suppliers sold goods and equipment to taxi pools, butchers, fruit and vegetable shops, newsagents, etc., while the societies classified under other services included an insurance company, guarantee societies, and owner-driver truck pools.

Table 429. Co-operative Rural and Trading Societies

Particulars	Societies (active)	Mem- bers	Members' Funds			Turnover	Net Surplus
			Share Capital	Reserves	Total		
	No.	No.	\$ thousand				
RURAL PRODUCTION							
1965-66							
Co-operative Farms ..	3	189	185	(—) 468	(—) 283	280	(—) 87
Assembling (and/or processing) and Marketing of Primary Products ..	130	113,761	21,801	18,532	40,332	235,203	5,771
Agricultural Services ..	30	1,315	390	435	825	808	(—) 40
Total, Rural ..	163	115,265	22,375	18,499	40,875	236,291	5,644
1966-67							
Co-operative Farms ..	3	189	178	(—) 468	(—) 290	267	...
Assembling (and/or processing) and Marketing of Primary Products ..	128	111,705	22,754	18,786	41,540	258,718	5,397
Agricultural Services ..	26	1,302	408	412	820	825	(—) 11
Total, Rural ..	157	113,196	23,340	18,730	42,070	259,811	5,386
COMMERCIAL SERVICES							
1965-66							
General Wholesalers ..	4	288	683	300	984	7,414	(—) 16
Retail Stores* ..	76	124,604	9,041	3,331	12,373	39,222	2,713
Home Construction ..	10	518	48	59	107	667	(—) 2
Trade or Special Equipment Suppliers ..	59	67,024	1,171	339	1,510	10,828	414
Other Services ..	9	1,154	308	68	376	719	18
Total, Trading ..	158	193,588	11,252	4,097	15,349	58,849	3,126
1966-67							
General Wholesalers ..	3	169	659	354	1,012	6,575	95
Retail Stores* ..	76	131,397	9,771	3,080	12,851	44,272	2,960
Home Construction ..	11	545	49	55	104	143	(—) 3
Trade or Special Equipment Suppliers ..	60	71,776	1,224	341	1,565	12,916	623
Other Services ..	11	1,271	359	76	435	843	28
Total, Trading ..	161	205,158	12,063	3,905	15,968	64,749	3,703

* Societies engaged wholly in retail trading. Some of the rural societies engaged mainly in assembling, processing, and marketing of primary products also conduct retail stores.

The retail stores are organised on the Rochdale plan of "dividend on purchase". They have met with success in the Newcastle and other mining districts, and to a limited extent in other centres where large numbers of industrial workers reside. Of the 76 societies operating in 1965-66, four in the Newcastle and adjacent coalfields districts had a turnover of \$19,642,000, while 72 societies in the rest of the State had a turnover of \$19,580,000.

CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING SOCIETIES

There are four main groups of co-operative building societies operating in New South Wales—permanent societies (registered under the Permanent Building Societies Act, 1967), non-terminating societies (registered under the Building and Co-operative Societies Act, 1901, or the Co-operation Act, 1923-1967), Starr-Bowkett societies, and terminating societies. Their structure and methods of operation are described in the chapter "Housing and Building". Particulars of the societies for which annual returns were made in the last two years are summarised in the next table:—

Table 430. Co-operative Building Societies

Particulars	Permanent and Non-terminating Societies		Starr-Bowkett Societies		Terminating Societies*	
	1965-66	1966-67	1965-66	1966-67	1965-66	1966-67
Societies at 30th June	60	64	92	93	2,105	2,255
Members at 30th June	82,742	102,188	38,125	37,458	82,000	83,249
\$ thousand						
Assets at 30th June—						
Advances on Mortgage	143,423	187,408	15,329	15,896	388,331†	415,837†
Investments	12,571	19,588	2,620	2,743	1,845	1,932
Cash	4,986	8,015				
Land and Buildings	1,994	2,663				
Other	296	452				
Total Assets	166,269	218,127	17,949	18,639	390,177	417,770
Liabilities at 30th June—						
Share Capital	129,159	174,205	...	...	...	...
Members' Subscriptions .. .. .	...	...	14,951	15,484	93,260†	98,623†
Reserve Funds and Surplus	3,951	4,898	1,843	1,969	12,147	13,426
Deposits	5,872	6,966	...	...	...	...
Advances—						
Under Commonwealth—States Housing						
Agreements .. .. .	...	...	...	...	80,468	93,236
From Other Lenders	23,638	27,480	...	...	203,612	211,710
Other	3,648	4,578	1,155	1,185	690	776
Total Liabilities	166,269	218,127	17,949	18,639	390,177	417,770
Loans Made during Year	44,767	63,499	3,158	3,168	42,710	45,776
Loans Repaid during Year	15,795	19,719	2,935	2,573	23,646‡	24,947‡

* Actuarial-type societies, non-actuarial-type societies, and series-type society.

† For credit foncier loans, total advances less repayments to date; for other loans, total advances less those fully discharged.

‡ Includes provision for interest on members' subscriptions (\$28,604,000 in 1965-66 and \$31,030,000 in 1966-67).

¶ Reduction in members' indebtedness—for actuarial-type societies and the series-type society, estimated by deducting the amount owing by societies at the end of the year from the sum of the amount owing by societies at the beginning of the year and the advances made by the societies during the year; for non-actuarial-type societies, repayments of principal in respect of credit foncier type loans and premiums paid on insurance policies in respect of endowment assurance type loans. The estimates take account of the transactions of actuarial-type societies terminated during the year.

Permanent and non-terminating building societies obtain their funds from the general public (namely by the issue of shares which give the purchaser the right, under certain conditions to withdraw his capital on short notice) and from lending institutions (by way of advances or deposits). Most of the societies make advances on credit foncier terms.

Actuarial-type terminating building societies obtain their funds from banks and other financial institutions and, since 1st July, 1956, from loan moneys made available under Commonwealth-States Housing Agreements. The repayment of the loans obtained from private sources by nearly all the societies is guaranteed by the State Government. The societies make advances as their members apply for them. When all advances have been made and external obligations have been met, the society is wound up and a member's equity in the society (his subscriptions, the interest allowed thereon, and his share of any surplus of the society) is offset against his indebtedness.

Non actuarial-type terminating building societies (first formed in 1965) obtain their funds from insurance companies, and make loans to members on either credit foncier terms or on an endowment insurance basis. In the latter case, the member is required to effect endowment insurance for an amount equal to the amount of the loan; on maturity of the policy the sum assured is offset against the loan.

CREDIT UNIONS

Credit unions utilise members' funds (share capital and deposits) and (to a limited extent) moneys borrowed from non-members to make loans to members for a wide variety of purposes. Profits may be distributed as dividends on shares or rebates of interest paid by borrowing members.

The first credit union was formed in 1945. Details of the operations of the unions during the last six years are shown in the following table:—

Table 431. Credit Unions: Finances

Particulars	Year ended 30th June					
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Number of Unions *	132	140	169	197	229	260
	\$ thousand					
Liabilities—						
Share Capital	780	790	750	882	1,013	1,112
Deposits	4,866	7,524	12,867	18,515	24,619	32,935
Other	945	1,050	1,327	1,797	2,182	2,861
Total	6,591	9,364	14,945	21,194	27,815	36,909
Assets—						
Loans to Members ..	6,039	8,481	13,218	18,690	24,152	31,264
Other	552	883	1,726	2,504	3,663	5,645
Total	6,591	9,364	14,945	21,194	27,815	36,909
Operations during year—						
Loans Made	4,935	7,207	11,706	15,378	19,045	25,725
Loans Repaid	3,654	4,676	6,952	9,907	13,606	18,676
Income	516	733	1,105	1,634	2,268	3,066
Working Expenses ..	467	657	1,006	1,500	2,078	2,805

* Number making returns, exclusive of unions not operating.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES

The affairs of the friendly societies in New South Wales are conducted in accordance with the Friendly Societies Act, 1912-1963. The societies are required to register, and to furnish periodical returns to the Registrar giving details relating to membership, sickness and mortality benefits, and finances. In this chapter, reference is made to the finances of the societies which provide medical, hospital, sick pay, funeral, and similar benefits. Other matters relating to friendly societies and to miscellaneous societies registered under the Friendly Societies Act are discussed in the chapter "Social Condition".

The affairs of the friendly societies are subject to State supervision, and provision has been made for the actuarial certification of tables of contributions, for valuations at least once every five years, the investigation of accounts, and other measures for safeguarding the funds. A society is not entitled to registration unless tables of contribution in respect of sickness and death benefits and policies of endowment are supported by an actuarial certificate. Rates of contribution to other funds are subject to the approval of the Registrar.

As a general rule, the moneys received or paid on account of a particular benefit must be kept in a separate account and be used only for the specified purpose.

The growth of the funds of friendly societies during the last six years is illustrated in the following table:—

Table 432. Friendly Societies*: Accumulated Funds

At 30th June	Sickness and Funeral Funds	Medical Funds	Hospital Funds	Manage- ment Funds	Other Funds	Total
	\$ thousand					
1962	13,561	2,414	1,390	1,158	1,720	20,242
1963	14,045	2,590	1,724	1,591	1,916	21,866
1964	14,597	2,553	2,067	1,742	2,434	23,393
1965	14,320	2,619	2,403	1,835	1,973	23,150
1966	14,679	3,277	2,591	1,977	2,118	24,642
1967	15,138	3,830	2,901	2,084	2,168	26,119

* Societies which provide recognised benefits (hospital and medical benefits, sick pay, and funeral donations). Other societies, such as dispensaries, medical institutions, and accident societies are excluded. Figures include branches in Australian Capital Territory.

At 30th June, 1967, the head office funds of 10 societies amounted to \$21,466,000, representing 82 per cent. of the accumulated funds of all friendly societies proper at that date. Approximately 66 per cent. of these funds was invested in mortgages, 1.4 per cent. in Commonwealth Government securities, and 3.9 per cent. in local government and semi government securities and shares and debentures. In June, 1948, only 35 per cent. of head office funds was invested in mortgages, while 50 per cent. was held in government securities and shares and debentures.

The receipts and expenditure of friendly societies during recent years are summarised in the next table. Commonwealth Government hospital and medical benefits payable to contributors to friendly societies' hospital and medical funds are paid by the societies, which are subsequently reimbursed by the Commonwealth. The particulars of receipts and expenditure shown in the table are therefore divided into two sections—transactions on the societies' own funds, and payment and reimbursements of Commonwealth benefits.

Table 433. Friendly Societies*: Receipts and Expenditure

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	\$ thousand						
SOCIETIES' OWN FUNDS							
Receipts—							
Contributions and Fees—							
Sick and Funeral Fund	549	564	698	876	835	866	882
Medical Fund	3,023	3,141	3,252	3,521	4,019	4,899	5,147
Hospital Fund	1,945	2,200	2,485	3,621	4,407	4,450	5,298
Management Fund	1,016	1,102	1,166	1,310	1,613	1,742	1,805
Other Funds	42	41	157	226	202	201	186
Total	6,575	7,048	7,758	9,554	11,076	12,158	13,318
Interest	936	919	984	978	1,045	1,097	1,177
Other	644	453	968	1,149	380	651	732
Total Receipts†	8,155	8,420	9,710	11,680	12,501	13,906	15,227
Expenditure—							
Benefits Paid—							
Sick Pay	404	421	430	437	423	398	399
Funeral Donations	294	309	383	462	572	577	674
Medical	2,884	3,085	3,184	3,539	3,950	4,459	4,738
Hospital	1,887	2,177	2,323	3,336	4,248	4,432	5,186
Other	54	76	119	190	152	169	157
Total	5,523	6,068	6,439	7,965	9,345	10,035	11,154
Administration	1,425	1,679	1,582	1,849	2,087	2,273	2,403
Other	233	235	153	272	1,266	190	109
Total Expenditure†	7,181	7,982	8,174	10,086	12,698	12,498	13,666
COMMONWEALTH BENEFITS‡							
Reimbursements by Commonwealth Government to—							
Medical Fund	1,772	1,799	1,829	1,896	2,696	3,333	3,282
Hospital Fund	773	861	891	1,144	1,365	1,378	1,338
Total	2,545	2,660	2,720	3,040	4,061	4,711	4,621
Benefits paid on behalf of Commonwealth Government—							
Medical	1,733	1,787	1,834	1,933	2,809	3,280	3,365
Hospital	702	782	798	1,093	1,297	1,348	1,343
Total	2,435	2,569	2,632	3,025	4,106	4,628	4,707

* See note *, Table 432.

† Excludes inter-fund transfers.

‡ See text above table.

INSURANCE

Insurance in New South Wales is mainly the province of private organisations. Pensions for widows, aged persons, invalids, etc. and unemployment benefits provided by the Commonwealth or State Governments, the Government pension funds, and benefits provided through friendly societies are described in the chapters "Social Condition" and "Pensions".

The Commonwealth Parliament exercised its power to legislate in respect of insurance for the first time in 1945, by enacting the Life Insurance Act (see below). Prior to that date, the conduct of life insurance business in Australia was governed largely by State laws.

In New South Wales, State legislation regarding insurance mainly comprises the laws dealing with workers' compensation and insurance of motor vehicle owners against third-party risk.

LIFE ASSURANCE

The Commonwealth Life Insurance Act, 1945-1965, superseded State enactments as from 20th June, 1945. Under this Act, life insurance business throughout Australia is regulated in ways designed to afford maximum protection to policy holders.

The Act is administered, subject to the Treasurer's direction, by an Insurance Commissioner, who has wide powers to investigate the affairs of any company. After investigation he may, subject to a right of appeal to the Court, issue directions to a company or apply to the Court for the appointment of a judicial manager or for an order to wind up the company.

Every life insurance company must register with the Commissioner, must lodge deposits (maximum \$100,000) with the Treasurer, must furnish certified statements of accounts, reports of actuarial valuations, and statistical returns, and may not use any form of proposal, policy, or written matter deemed by the Commissioner to be misleading. Each company must establish one or more statutory funds for the receipt of all moneys relating to its life insurance business, and may apply the assets of a fund only for the purpose of the class of life insurance business for which that fund was created. However, a company may transfer liabilities and assets relating to a class (or part of a class) of life insurance to a new statutory fund set up in respect of that business. The assets of a statutory fund must not be mortgaged or charged except to secure a temporary bank overdraft and they must not be invested in any other organisation carrying on life insurance business. An actuarial investigation of the company's affairs and of each statutory fund must be made at least every five years, observing a prescribed minimum basis of valuation.

A distribution of dividends to shareholders or of new bonuses to policyholders may not be made unless a surplus is disclosed by the valuation. Of any surplus derived from participating policies registered in Australia, the allocation for distribution to shareholders may not exceed 25 per cent. of the amount allocated to the holders of those policies.

Rates of premium must be approved by an actuary. Rules govern the assignment or mortgage of policies, the protection of policies against creditors in the event of bankruptcy, and the determination of surrender values and forfeitures. A policy holder is entitled to a paid-up policy if he has paid three years' premiums, and to the surrender value in cash if the

policy has been in force for six years. The amount payable on the death of a child under ten years of age is limited. A company must maintain a register of policies in each State in which it operates; a policy-holder may elect to have a policy registered in a State other than that in which he resides.

In 1967, there were 44 life assurance offices registered under the Life Insurance Act. Life business was also transacted by the New South Wales and Queensland Government Insurance Offices, which are not subject to the Commonwealth Act. Of the offices, 11 conducted ordinary, superannuation, and industrial business, 30 conducted ordinary and superannuation business, 1 conducted ordinary and industrial business, and 4 conducted ordinary business only. Thirty-four of the offices are of Australian origin, and twelve of them are overseas offices.

Statistics of life assurance are obtained from returns supplied by each life office to the Commonwealth Insurance Commissioner. The returns relate to a period of twelve months ended on the balance date of each office, which in most instances falls in September or December.

The statistics given below for New South Wales relate to policies on life offices' New South Wales registers. In recent years, many policy-holders resident in New South Wales have elected to have their policies registered in the Australian Capital Territory.

LIFE ASSURANCES IN FORCE IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The life assurances in force in New South Wales in each of the last eleven years are summarised in the next table:—

Table 434. Life Assurances in Force in New South Wales
(Excluding Annuities)

Year	Ordinary and Superannuation Business				Industrial Business			
	Policies	Sum Assured	Bonus Additions*	Annual Premiums	Policies	Sum Assured	Bonus Additions	Annual Premiums
	No.	\$ thousand			No.	\$ thousand		
1957	1,234,117	1,673,544	138,111	56,969	1,328,922	242,975	7,793	11,567
1958	1,272,500	1,850,244	154,380	61,726	1,299,189	248,154	8,638	11,728
1959	1,307,623	2,050,740	174,398	66,987	1,271,958	251,653	9,618	11,797
1960	1,431,459	2,315,855	197,835	73,464	1,238,374	260,904	10,936	12,091
1961	1,464,876	2,545,305	222,329	78,553	1,191,127	270,835	12,316	12,357
1962	1,476,143	2,795,802	254,270	83,645	1,148,198	286,591	14,121	12,828
1963	1,506,218	3,024,522	291,631	88,747	1,102,222	300,548	16,562	13,170
1964	1,531,751	3,286,521	330,253	94,570	1,063,308	317,899	19,271	13,649
1965	1,560,936	3,575,695	371,477	101,155	1,028,306	336,356	22,302	14,207
1966	1,603,993	3,852,851	419,977	107,561	990,324	355,926	26,097	14,770
1967	1,631,718	4,183,893	466,442	114,966	976,212	380,205	30,627	15,608

* Excludes bonus additions made by the Government Insurance Office of N.S.W.

Assurances effected in conjunction with the establishment by employers of staff superannuation and retirement schemes have contributed significantly to the rapid growth in business in recent years, the sum assured under superannuation policies in force amounting to \$458,141,000 in 1964, \$485,559,000 in 1965, \$494,042,000 in 1966, and \$509,414,000 in 1967.

Industrial assurances are those upon which premiums are payable at intervals of less than two months and are receivable through collectors.

A broad classification of the business in force in 1967 is shown in the following table. Whole-life assurances are those payable at death only; endowment assurances are payable at the end of a specified period, or at death prior to the expiration of the period; and endowments are payable only in case of survival for a specified period.

Table 435. Life Assurances in Force in New South Wales, 1967

Particulars	Assurance and Endowment Policies					Annuity Policies
	Whole-life Assurances	Endowment Assurances	Other Assurances	Endowments	Total	
ORDINARY BUSINESS						
Policies No.	486,880	805,370	32,950	26,235	1,351,435	805
Sum Assured .. \$ thous.	1,927,363	1,258,665	441,520	46,930	3,674,479	341†
Bonus Additions* .. \$ thous.	238,399	171,472	242	2,097	412,211	...
Annual Premiums .. \$ thous.	38,914	52,787	3,132	3,785	98,618	5
SUPERANNUATION BUSINESS						
Policies No.	5,327	270,602	972	3,382	280,283	109
Sum Assured .. \$ thous.	56,436	349,843	93,624	9,512	509,414	3,558†
Bonus Additions* .. \$ thous.	5,240	48,632	26	334	54,231	...
Annual Premiums .. \$ thous.	1,662	13,337	889	460	16,348	819
INDUSTRIAL BUSINESS						
Policies No.	122,518	833,366	...	20,328	976,212	...
Sum Assured .. \$ thous.	23,277	351,800	...	5,128	380,205	...
Bonus Additions .. \$ thous.	2,022	28,144	...	461	30,627	...
Annual Premiums .. \$ thous.	1,186	14,128	35	258	15,608	...

* Excludes bonus additions made by the Government Insurance Office of N.S.W.

† Amount per annum.

NEW LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Particulars of the new life assurance policies issued in New South Wales in the last ten years are shown in the following table:—

Table 436. Life Assurances: New Business in New South Wales
(Excluding Annuities)

Year	Ordinary and Superannuation Business			Industrial Business		
	Policies	Sum Assured	Annual Premiums	Policies	Sum Assured	Annual Premiums
	No.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	No.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1958	112,822	297,775	9,190	83,136	27,258	1,297
1959	112,908	353,322	10,244	79,127	26,295	1,257
1960	155,892	451,001	12,419	77,159	31,768	1,444
1961	141,944	445,591	11,695	73,059	36,386	1,581
1962	137,229	484,970	12,152	62,450	43,187	1,795
1963	140,087	484,367	12,183	51,491	44,035	1,755
1964	135,910	520,451	13,048	49,299	46,249	1,813
1965	136,871	553,192	13,995	51,548	49,180	1,954
1966	154,312	583,417	14,735	52,163	53,500	2,089
1967	142,678	646,911	16,139	54,012	56,611	2,227

The new policies issued in 1967 comprised the following new types:—

Table 437. Life Assurances: Classification of New Business in N.S.W., 1967

Particulars	Assurance and Endowment Policies					Annuity Policies	
	Whole-life Assurances	Endowment Assurances	Other Assurances	Endowments	Total		
ORDINARY BUSINESS							
Policies No.	50,527	59,164	6,499	3,753	119,943	26	
Sum Assured .. \$ thous.	309,470	144,897	104,048	10,005	568,419	21*	
Single Premiums .. \$ thous.	11	192	26	114	343	141	
Annual Premiums .. \$ thous.	5,600	6,579	663	982	13,825	...	
SUPERANNUATION BUSINESS							
Policies No.	595	21,495	153	492	22,735	10	
Sum Assured .. \$ thous.	6,976	48,370	21,330	1,816	78,492	793*	
Single Premiums .. \$ thous.	2	125	148	138	413	64	
Annual Premiums .. \$ thous.	204	1,775	235	100	2,314	243	
INDUSTRIAL BUSINESS							
Policies No.	3,557	50,455	...	...	54,012	...
Sum Assured .. \$ thous.	2,040	54,571	...	...	56,611	...
Single Premium .. \$ thous.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annual Premiums .. \$ thous.	113	2,121	...	...	2,234	...

* Amount per annum.

The particulars of ordinary and superannuation business policies given in Tables 434 to 438 include "blanket" policies, which insure more than one life and are usually associated with superannuation schemes. The new superannuation business blanket policies issued in New South Wales in 1967 numbered 113; the sum assured was \$30,714,000, and the annual premiums \$798,000.

DISCONTINUANCES OF LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The causes of discontinuation of policies on the New South Wales register are shown in the following table for 1967:—

Table 438. Life Assurances: Discontinuances in New South Wales, 1967

Cause of Discontinuance	Ordinary Business			Superannuation Business			Industrial Business		
	Policies	Sum Assured	Annual Premiums	Policies	Sum Assured	Annual Premiums	Policies	Sum Assured	Annual Premiums
	No.	\$ thousand		No.	\$ thousand		No.	\$ thousand	
Death	6,795	12,081	487	1,625	2,087	97	4,886	1,008	46
Maturity	23,923	17,459	1,087	2,786	2,147	218	22,134	3,102	143
Surrender	33,542	91,616	2,612	12,634	24,602	801	25,463	11,186	483
Forfeiture	20,545	89,810	1,810	387	4,699	79	13,714	16,436	631
Transfer	3,816	24,333	567	4,036	15,102	489	614	313	14
Other	(—) 529	17,449	96	5,393	14,484	390	1,313	288	80
Total	88,092	252,749	6,660	26,861	63,120	2,074	68,124	32,331	1,396
Annuities	73	34*	(—) 2	48	738*	257	...	...	...

* Amount per annum.

In the above table, the item "transfer" represents net gain or loss resulting from transfers between the New South Wales and other registers. Policies lapsed after having overdue premiums advanced out of the surrender value are recorded as surrenders and not as forfeitures. Reinstatements are deducted from the causes under which the policies were discontinued.

PREMIUMS, CLAIMS, ETC. IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Complete revenue accounts in respect of life assurance business in New South Wales are not available, because it is not practicable to allocate items such as income from investments, taxation, etc. to the various registers maintained by the life offices. Returns collected by the Commonwealth Insurance Commissioner, however, show particulars of premium income and claims in relation to the business in New South Wales, and these are summarised in the next table for the last three years:—

Table 439. Life Assurances: Premiums, Claims, etc. in New South Wales

Year	Premium Income	Claims, etc.					
		Death and Disability	Maturity	Sur- renders	Annuities	Cash Bonuses	Total
	\$ thousand						
ORDINARY BUSINESS							
1965	84,576	15,096	16,546	11,855	340	202	44,039
1966	91,623	15,367	18,994	12,880	319	219	47,779
1967	98,997	17,003	21,691	14,586	316	251	53,847
SUPERANNUATION BUSINESS							
1965	19,320	2,057	2,526	3,372	183	30	8,168
1966	19,215	2,380	2,435	4,462	103	57	9,437
1967	19,258	2,405	3,250	4,025	93	74	9,847
INDUSTRIAL BUSINESS							
1965	13,647	1,036	6,388	2,164	...	...	9,588
1966	14,205	1,150	7,327	2,386	...	1	10,864
1967	14,921	1,275	3,817	2,538	...	...	7,630

LIFE ASSURANCE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

The following summary of revenue and expenditure shows the nature and magnitude of the operations in the last three years of the life offices registered under the Life Insurance Act and of the two State Government offices. The particulars refer to the business of the offices in Australia and overseas, except in the case of eleven overseas offices, for which only the Australian branch business is included. Accident and general insurance business, which some offices transact, is omitted, the statement being confined to the statutory life funds maintained in respect of ordinary, superannuation, and industrial business.

Table 440. Life Assurance Offices*: Revenue and Expenditure

Particulars	1964	1965	1966	1967	1967		
					Ordinary Business	Super-annuation Business	Industrial Business
\$ million							
Premiums	485.6	541.0	594.6	639.9	445.6	151.2	43.0
Consideration for Annuities	20.2	22.0	26.1	21.2	10.5	10.7	...
Interest, Dividends, Rents†	209.0	232.8	261.7	282.2	206.8	54.9	20.5
Profit on Realization and Revaluation of Assets	3.1	2.8	2.0	5.1	3.9	0.8	0.4
Other Revenue	0.2	0.2	1.8	1.1	0.9	0.2	||
Total Revenue	718.1	798.8	886.2	949.5	667.7	217.9	63.9
Other Credits to Revenue Account—							
Transfers from Reserves or Profit and Loss Accounts	3.0	4.3	7.7	2.3	2.0	0.3	||
Other‡	10.8	15.4	14.0	15.6	13.3	2.2	||
Total Credits to Revenue Account‡	732.0	818.6	907.9	967.4	683.0	220.4	64.0
Payments on Policies—							
Claims: Death and Disability	76.0	85.2	92.2	97.4	76.3	17.4	3.6
Maturity	98.4	108.5	125.5	124.4	92.0	19.1	13.2
Surrenders	69.7	80.1	88.1	92.6	56.5	29.3	6.8
Annuities	4.7	5.5	6.6	7.0	4.3	2.7	...
Bonuses Paid in Cash	2.2	2.1	2.7	2.7	1.6	1.1	...
Total Payments on Policies	250.9	281.3	315.0	324.0	230.7	69.7	23.6
Management	52.4	58.6	65.4	70.5	51.3	12.0	7.2
Commission	44.4	48.7	52.5	56.3	44.1	5.9	6.3
Taxes¶	2.7	3.3	3.8	4.1	3.2	0.6	0.3
Depreciation and Loss on Sale of Assets	6.9	11.0	12.4	10.3	7.3	2.1	0.9
Other Expenditure	0.3	0.2	1.2	140.6§	120.8§	13.7§	6.2§
Total Expenditure	357.5	403.1	450.2	605.8	457.3	104.0	44.5
Other Debits to Revenue Account—							
Transfer to Profit and Loss Account, including Shareholders' dividends	0.9	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.2	0.2	0.2
Transfers to Reserves	3.2	8.6	7.0	2.6	2.1	0.4	0.2
Other‡	6.5	7.4	9.2	11.4	2.6	8.8	...
Total Debits to Revenue Account‡	368.2	420.7	467.7	621.3	463.2	113.3	4.48

* See text preceding table.

† After deducting taxes and rates thereon (amounting in 1967 to \$20.4m. for ordinary and super-annuation business and \$2.2m. for industrial business).

‡ Includes values allowed on conversion from other classes of insurance business (\$10.5 million in 1967).

¶ Excluding taxes, etc. deducted from interest, dividends, and rents.

§ Includes adjustments consequent on devaluation of certain currencies in November, 1967 (Ordinary Business \$120.7 million, Superannuation Business \$13.7 million, Industrial Business \$6.2 million, Total \$140.5 million).

|| Less than \$50,000.

Of the premium income (including consideration for annuities) totalling \$661,000,000 for total ordinary, superannuation, and industrial business in 1967, \$518,500,000 or 78 per cent. was derived from business in Australia, whilst the premiums from business in New South Wales amounted to \$133,176,000 or 26 per cent. of the total in Australia. The cost of claims, surrenders, annuities, and cash bonuses totalled \$324,000,000 of which \$244,000,000 or 75 per cent. related to Australian business; in respect of New South Wales, the amount was \$71,300,000, representing 29 per cent. of the Australian total.

LIFE ASSURANCE BALANCE SHEETS

The following table gives a summary of the balance sheets of the statutory life assurance funds of the offices registered under the Life Insurance Act and of the life offices of the New South Wales and Queensland State Governments:—

Table 441. Life Assurance Offices*: Balance Sheets

Particulars	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	\$ million					
LIABILITIES						
Assurance Funds, including Investment and Contingency Reserves, etc.	3,351.3	3,686.1	4,039.3	4,442.5	4,887.6	5,233.1
Claims Unpaid	34.1	38.5	41.6	46.8	51.0	51.1
Premiums in Advance and in Suspense	2.0	3.1	3.2	3.8	4.2	4.7
Deposits	21.7	28.5	35.0	29.6	48.2	36.7
Bank Overdraft	14.9	20.3	24.2	33.6	24.3	33.2
Other	41.8	49.8	53.2	57.8	59.5	61.3
Total Liabilities	3,465.8	3,826.2	4,196.5	4,614.2	5,074.8	5,420.2
ASSETS						
Loans: On Mortgage— To Building Societies Other On Policies Other	26.0 1,108.7 127.9 23.0	23.2 1,144.8 133.2 22.6	21.4 1,185.8 146.7 21.2	21.9 1,284.9 164.1 21.1	21.3 1,370.0 183.9 20.0	19.5 1,398.7 200.2 21.8
Government Securities— Australian Other	608.3 193.2	716.4 222.3	795.4 243.2	865.2 257.3	984.8 277.7	1,128.6 285.9
Local and Semi-Government Securities	398.1	372.6	377.1	376.6	402.3	386.0
Debentures and Notes of Companies	283.9	353.6	425.3	483.9	515.4	585.2
Preference Shares	68.3	73.8	84.8	88.6	94.3	93.8
Ordinary Shares— Controlled Companies Other Companies	7.0 277.8	7.9 345.4	9.8 414.1	11.2 479.8	11.7 535.9	12.0 585.7
Other Investments	0.2	0.3	9.2	11.7	17.1	3.4
Total Loans and Investments	3,122.4	3,416.0	3,734.0	4,066.0	4,434.1	4,720.7
Property, Furniture, Equipment	235.3	292.1	341.0	411.8	490.6	536.3
Outstanding Premiums†	58.5	66.4	67.2	76.6	85.2	88.9
Cash and Deposits	7.8	6.8	6.3	6.2	6.5	8.4
Other	41.8	45.0	48.0	53.4	58.3	65.8
Total Assets	3,465.8	3,826.2	4,196.5	4,614.2	5,074.8	5,420.2

* Refers to the life assurance business (in Australia and overseas) of the life offices in Australia, except in the case of 11 overseas offices, for which only the Australian branch business is included.

† Includes advances of premiums.

Shareholders' funds and related assets are excluded from the table, as are the liabilities and assets of fire, marine, and other classes of general insurance business in which some of the offices engage. Government securities, shares, etc. accounted for 57 per cent., loans for 30 per cent., and property, etc. for 13 per cent. of the total assets in 1967.

FIRE, MARINE, AND GENERAL INSURANCE

The nature of the general insurances effected in New South Wales is indicated by statistics in Tables 442 to 444. These have been compiled from annual returns furnished by insurance companies with offices situated within the State. The annual return of each company relates to the period of twelve months ended on its balancing date, which varies from one company to another. For instance, particulars relating to the year 1967-1968 refer to companies whose annual balancing date is between 1st July, 1967 and 30th June, 1968.

The statistics include the operations of the Government Insurance Office of N.S.W., but exclude workers' compensation insurances in the coal mining industry as these are effected under a special scheme operated by the Joint Coal Board.

The tables contain selected items of statistics which conform substantially to the following definitions and should not, therefore, be construed as "profit and loss" statements or "revenue accounts". *Premiums* represent the full amount receivable in respect of policies issued to policy holders in the year; they are not adjusted for premiums unearned at the end of the year and consequently the amounts shown differ from "earned premium income" appropriate to the year. When figures are increasing, premiums receivable (as shown in the statistics) are greater than "earned premium income" appropriate to the year; the converse applies when figures are declining. *Claims* include provisions for outstanding claims and represent claims incurred in the year. *Contributions to fire brigades, commission and agents' charges, and expenses of management* mainly represent charges paid in the year. *Taxation* also mainly represents payments in the year, and the amounts included for income tax therefore relate to income of earlier years.

The following table gives particulars of the total business transacted in New South Wales in all classes of general insurance in each of the last ten years:—

Table 442. General Insurance*: Premiums, Claims, and Expenses in New South Wales

Year	Premiums Receivable less Returns, Rebates, and Bonuses	Interest, Dividends, Rents, etc. †	Claims, Expenses, etc.					Total
			Claims, including Provision for Outstand- ing Claims	Contri- bution to Fire Brigades	Commis- sion and Agents' Charges	Expenses of Manage- ment	Taxation ‡	
			\$ thousand					
1958-59	130,741	7,750	79,505	4,128	13,441	20,786	4,967	122,827
1959-60	142,838	9,360	89,376	4,282	14,127	23,018	5,327	136,130
1960-61	159,545	11,484	113,026	4,579	14,637	26,226	5,603	164,071
1961-62	168,262	13,300	114,899	5,004	15,330	27,628	5,212	168,074
1962-63	185,492	14,539	121,601	5,132	16,671	29,193	5,098	177,696
1963-64	202,817	16,296	141,481	5,168	18,291	31,232	5,389	201,561
1964-65	230,787	17,631	159,152	5,530	20,188	33,903	5,876	224,649
1965-66	249,616	20,195	163,976	6,193	21,071	36,844	7,267	235,351
1966-67	271,514	23,232	181,881	6,424	23,547	42,276	8,043	262,171
1967-68	280,197	26,437	198,209	6,889	25,556	44,797	8,064	283,516

* Excludes workers' compensation insurances in the coal mining industry.

† From investments in New South Wales.

‡ Includes income tax, pay-roll tax, licence fees, and stamp duty.

The income from interest, dividends, rents, etc. is derived from investments within the State. Such investments are made from capital funds and reserves accumulated in past years, and these cannot be apportioned equitably over the different States and countries in which the companies operate. The investment income recorded in New South Wales, therefore, does not necessarily represent the amount attributable to general insurance business in New South Wales.

The next table shows the premiums and claims in each of the last three years for each class of general insurance:—

Table 443. General Insurance, N.S.W.: Premiums and Claims, by Class of Insurance

Group	Class of Insurance	Premiums			Claims		
		1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
		\$ thousand					
A	Fire	29,495	32,508	34,472	12,994	11,877	16,400
	Householders' Compre- hensive	15,372	17,064	19,144	4,745	5,070	6,605
	Sprinkler Leakage	61	124	78	48	126	41
	Loss of Profits	3,193	4,008	4,204	1,461	844	1,008
	Hailstone	811	4,517	1,969	758	3,516	1,316
	Total, Group A ..	48,933	58,221	59,867	20,006	21,433	25,370
B	Marine	10,854	11,622	12,831	6,752	6,912	7,030
C	Motor Vehicles	66,044	72,986	76,808	48,116	51,077	55,059
	Motor Cycle	98	150	338	62	98	169
	Compulsory Third Party	35,945	37,592	39,626	35,301	44,956	53,881
	Total, Group C ..	102,087	110,728	116,772	83,479	96,131	109,109
D	Workers' Compensation*	58,757†	57,546†	51,547†	36,832	38,108	37,806
E	Personal Accident	7,099	8,192	9,090	3,870	3,942	3,683
	Public Risk Third Party	4,893	5,550	7,065	2,513	3,152	3,109
	General Property	281	320	412	185	183	260
	Plate Glass	885	955	1,047	526	524	565
	Boiler	1,404	1,410	1,596	381	507	539
	Livestock	421	481	498	293	207	281
	Burglary	3,755	4,736	5,755	3,533	3,748	3,476
	Guarantee	489	1,069	1,032	45	335	490
	Pluvius	96	84	88	19	29	44
	Aviation	2,447	2,991	2,916	702	1,177	889
	All Risks	2,426	2,365	2,793	2,085	2,133	2,352
	Contractors' All Risks†	¶	912	1,793	¶	812	1,009
	Television	1,834	1,457	1,498	1,351	1,147	1,067
	Other	2,955	2,875	3,597	1,403	1,400	1,131
	Total, Group E ..	28,985	33,397	39,181	16,906	19,296	18,895
Total, All Classes*		249,616	271,514	280,197	163,976	181,881	198,209

* Excludes workers' compensation insurances in coal mining industry.

† In the premiums as shown in these statistics, no deduction is made of amounts transferred to "Equalisation Reserve" in accordance with directions of the Premiums Committee (under Fixed Insurance Premiums Rates and Fixed Loss Ratio Scheme), and no addition is made of amounts withdrawn from the "Equalisation Reserve".

‡ Includes Material Damage and Public Liability.

¶ Not available separately.

Particulars of commission and agents' charges and expenses of management in each of the last three years are shown in the next table. These items are distributed over the five groups of insurance indicated in Table 443 in accordance with an allocation made by the insurance companies. The contribution to fire brigades, shown in Table 442, is levied on premiums in respect of fire risks. Investment income and taxation charges, also shown in Table 442, are not distributed among the groups.

Table 444. General Insurance, N.S.W.: Commission and Agents' Charges and Expenses of Management

Group		Class of Insurance	Commission and Agents' Charges			Expenses of Management		
			1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
\$ thousand								
A	Fire	7,387	8,481	9,050	10,479	12,260	13,018	
B	Marine	1,335	1,413	1,560	1,503	1,745	1,904	
C	Motor Vehicles and Cycles	6,116	6,799	7,184	10,418	12,294	13,043	
D	Workers' Compensation ..	2,197	2,306	2,287	9,680	10,078	9,764	
E	Other	4,037	4,548	5,475	4,763	5,900	7,068	
Total, All Classes		21,071	23,547	25,556	36,844	42,276	44,797	

Employers must compensate employees for injuries sustained and disease contracted in the course of their employment, and must insure against their liability to pay compensation. Details regarding the workers' compensation law and its operation are given in the chapter "Employment".

The insurance of owners and drivers of motor vehicles against liability resulting from death or bodily injury caused to another person has been compulsory in New South Wales since 1st February, 1943. Particulars are given in the chapter "Motor Transport and Road Traffic".

GOVERNMENT INSURANCE OFFICE

The Government Insurance Office of New South Wales commenced business in 1926, when it was authorised to undertake workers' compensation insurance for all employees and other classes of general insurance for government departments, semi-governmental authorities, and government employees and contractors. In 1942, its powers were widened to embrace all classes of general and life assurance—governmental and other.

The Office is conducted on the mutual principle, profit bonuses being paid to policy holders from available surplus funds. Policies issued by the Office are guaranteed by the State.

A summary of the general insurance business of the Office transacted in the year ended 30th June, 1968 is shown below:—

Table 445. Government Insurance Office: General Insurance Branch—Revenue and Expenditure, 1967-68

Particulars	Workers' Compensation	Fire	General Accident	Marine	Total
	\$ thousand				
Premiums	7,531	4,601	45,167	112	57,411
Interest and Rents	1,408	687	7,463	36	9,593
Total Revenue	8,939	5,288	52,629	148	67,004
Claims	5,526	1,152	55,131	59	61,868
Fire Brigade .. ..	...	338	41	9	388
Expenses	567*	873	2,237	19	3,696*
Taxation .. ..	...	...	...	...	...
Total Expenditure	6,093	2,363	57,409	87	65,952
Surplus or Deficit (—)	2,846	2,925	(—)4,780	61	1,052

* Includes contribution to Workers' Compensation Commission (\$72,000).

Premiums for motor vehicle compulsory third-party insurance accounted for 73 per cent. of the total premiums of the General Accident Department in 1967-68.

The net profit in 1967-68 was \$1,052,000, made up of a loss of \$8,343,000 on motor vehicle third-party insurance and an aggregate profit of \$9,395,000 on all other departments. The latter sum was distributed as follows—bonuses to policy holders, \$3,332,000; provisions for equalization of bonuses, \$600,000; transfer to reserve for taxation, \$1,427,000; and transfers to accumulated funds, \$4,035,000. The Government Insurance (Amendment) Act, 1941, requires that the funds of the Office at the close of each year, in excess of the amount determined as reasonably required, be paid to the Treasury for use in extending and improving hospital facilities; these allocations totalled \$2,300,000 to 30th June, 1968, but no payments to the Treasury were made in 1967-68.

Assets of the departments transacting general insurance business amounted to \$180,306,000 at 30th June, 1968, including Commonwealth securities, \$63,361,000, local and semi-government securities, \$49,551,000, company shares, debentures, etc., \$30,261,000, loans on mortgage, \$23,279,000, and fixed deposit, \$2,500,000. Reserves and revenue account balance amounted to \$34,167,000, but these were offset by an accumulated trading loss of \$23,550,000 on motor vehicle third-party insurance, leaving accumulated funds at \$10,617,000. Provisions and current liabilities at 30th June, 1968, were \$169,689,000, which included \$120,816,000 for unadjusted claims, largely in respect of motor vehicle third-party insurance.

The life assurance branch of the Office was established in 1942. Particulars of the operations of the branch in the last six years are shown in the following table:—

Table 446. Government Insurance Office: Life Assurance Branch

Year ended 30th June	Revenue from Premiums	Expenditure		Life Assurance Fund at 30th June	New Business	
		Claims and Surrenders	Management and Agency Expenses		Policies	Sum Assured
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	No.	\$ thous.
1963	3,264	982	389	24,064	9,391	10,794
1964	3,535	1,219	426	27,480	7,468	10,568
1965	3,891	1,614	479	31,207	7,332	12,041
1966	4,680	1,462	643	35,745	11,269	18,116
1967	5,137	2,142	717	40,302	9,623	20,114
1968	6,293	2,217	787	46,195	9,528	26,184

FINANCE COMPANIES

Statistics of finance companies relate to the lending operations of companies which are engaged mainly in providing to the general public (businesses as well as persons in their private capacity) credit facilities of the following types: hire purchase and other instalment credit for retail sales, wholesale hire purchase, other consumer and commercial loans, and factoring. Companies which are engaged both in financing activities and other activities are included in the statistics if the major portion of their assets relate to financing of the general public (by the types of lending listed above) or if a major proportion of their income is derived from such financial assets. However, companies which are engaged mainly in the financing of their own sales, or in financing the operations of related companies, are excluded from the scope of the statistics. Institutions such as banks, insurance companies, dealers in the short-term money market, pastoral finance companies, investment companies, unit trusts, land trusts, mutual funds, superannuation funds, building and friendly societies and credit unions, and companies (except those related to finance companies as defined above, which are mainly engaged in leasing, or in drawing and discounting bills of exchange, do not come within the scope of the statistics.

Credit facilities of the type *hire purchase and other instalment credit for retail sales* are defined in the statistics of finance companies in the same way as for statistics of instalment credit for retail sales (see page 576). They cover all types of instalment credit schemes which involve repayments by regular predetermined instalments, and which relate primarily to the financing of retail sales. (It should be noted that the group "non-retail finance businesses", as identified for purposes of the statistics of instalment credit for retail sales, does not correspond with finance companies as defined in this section, partly because the former group includes unincorporated businesses, and partly because some finance companies which finance the sales of particular retailers are included in "retail businesses" in the instalment credit statistics.)

Wholesale hire purchase relates mainly to the financing of motor dealers' stocks held under bailment or floor plan schemes, and includes some transactions which are not strictly hire purchase contracts. *Other consumer and*

commercial loans covers personal loans (loans to persons in their private capacity, except instalment credit for retail sales and loans secured by mortgage), mortgage loans (loans for any purpose which are secured by mortgages over residential real estate) and commercial loans (secured and unsecured loans to businesses which are not elsewhere included in the statistics). *Factoring* relates to loans secured on trade debts, and trade debts purchased by finance companies.

Particulars of the amount financed by finance companies, classified by type of finance agreement, are given for each year since 1964-65 (the first year for which the statistics are available) in the next table:—

Table 447. Finance Companies*: Amount Financed †, by Type of Agreement, N.S.W. ‡ and Australia

Year ended 30th June	Instalment Credit for Retail Sales	Wholesale Hire Purchase	Other Consumer and Commercial Loans				Factoring	Total
			Personal Loans	Mortgage Loans	Commercial Loans			
					Call or Within 90 Days†	Other		
\$ million								
NEW SOUTH WALES ‡								
1965	247.6	191.8	27.3	88.1	199.6	109.5	35.4	899.3
1966	231.6	185.3	28.7	91.4	212.6	107.6	34.1	891.4
1967	282.0	269.9	41.3	110.6	250.8	93.4	28.1	1,076.0
1968	327.3	317.7	47.6	137.2	289.2	93.0	36.7	1,248.8
AUSTRALIA								
1965	647.3	482.5	63.2	222.7	264.4	154.7	88.8	1,923.6
1966	612.7	488.2	70.6	222.6	288.1	153.1	80.7	1,916.0
1967	689.3	719.0	95.4	279.8	323.0	127.3	68.0	2,301.8
1968	816.6	854.7	116.3	340.1	385.3	133.2	74.8	2,721.0

* See text above table.

† Excludes hiring charges, interest, insurance, and initial deposits. For purchases of existing finance agreements and trade debts, cash paid to the seller.

‡ Includes Australian Capital Territory.

¶ Includes inter-company lending and notes, debentures and deposits. Excludes loans etc. to other finance companies.

Statistics of cash collections and other liquidations of amounts due to finance companies are shown in the next table. Cash collections cover capital repayments and payments on account of hiring charges, interest, and insurance. Other liquidations include bad debts written off and rebates for early payouts. Accounting practice regarding the inclusion in balances outstanding of unmatured charges, interest, and insurance differs between finance companies and type of agreement, and for this reason the particulars of liquidations of balances given in Table 448, and of balances outstanding given in Table 449, distinguish between contracts including charges and contracts excluding charges.

Table 448. Finance Companies*: Collections and Other Liquidations of Balances, by Type of Agreement, N.S.W. † and Australia

Year ended 30th June	Contracts Including Charges†			Contracts Excluding Charges†				Total, All Contracts
	Instalment Credit for Retail Sales		Other Consumer and Commercial Loans	Wholesale Hire Purchase	Other Consumer and Commercial Loans		Factoring	
	Cash Collections	Other Liquidations			Call or Within 90 Days	Other		
\$ million								
NEW SOUTH WALES†								
1965	269.5	16.8	134.0	192.4	189.7	119.4	41.3	963.0
1966	279.5	15.2	136.5	178.1	204.0	121.9	39.9	975.2
1967	331.6	14.2	145.3	265.6	267.2	121.3	31.3	1,176.5
1968	355.2	11.6	155.8	308.5	271.6	133.5	41.9	1,278.2
AUSTRALIA								
1965	698.1	33.9	269.1	485.9	256.6	211.6	102.9	2,058.2
1966	747.0	31.9	288.3	474.9	271.6	218.5	93.5	2,125.7
1967	823.5	31.5	312.5	704.6	340.8	233.9	76.2	2,523.0
1968	883.9	29.9	341.2	836.3	362.4	261.6	83.1	2,798.4

* See text above previous table.

† Includes Australian Capital Territory.

‡ See text above table.

The following table shows the balances outstanding, by type of agreement, at the end of each of the last four years. For the reasons stated above, separate particulars are shown for contracts including charges and contracts excluding charges. The figures for contracts excluding charges include any charges in respect of these contracts which had accrued but were unpaid at the end of the period.

Table 449. Finance Companies*: Balances Outstanding by Type of Agreement, N.S.W. † and Australia

At end of June	Contracts Including Charges†		Contracts Excluding Charges†				Total, All Contracts
	Instalment Credit for Retail Sales	Other Consumer and Commercial Loans	Wholesale Hire Purchase	Other Consumer and Commercial Loans		Factoring	
				Call or Within 90 Days	Other		
\$ million							
NEW SOUTH WALES†							
1965	371.9	231.9	27.1	27.6	109.0	12.6	780.1
1966	373.9	230.6	30.3	42.9	123.3	11.0	811.9
1967	436.9	253.4	37.6	27.0	137.5	11.5	904.0
1968	484.9	282.2	49.2	45.7	166.7	12.1	1,040.9
AUSTRALIA							
1965	977.5	477.8	64.1	39.5	233.8	25.6	1,818.3
1966	990.1	491.1	78.4	64.2	266.7	21.8	1,912.3
1967	1,087.6	547.8	100.7	48.4	300.9	21.7	2,107.2
1968	1,222.4	636.3	126.9	69.7	360.2	23.7	2,439.1

* See text above Table 447.

† Includes Australian Capital Territory.

‡ See text above previous table.

The amount financed by *finance companies* by way of hire purchase and other instalment credit for retail sales during the last four years is dissected, in the next table, by broad commodity groups:—

**Table 450. Finance Companies *: Instalment Credit for Retail Sales—
Amount Financed, by Commodity Groups**

Year ended 30th June	New South Wales†				Australia			
	Motor Vehicles, Tractors, etc. ‡	Plant and Machinery ‡	Household and Personal Goods ‡	Total, All Groups	Motor Vehicles, Tractors etc. ‡	Plant and Machinery ‡	Household and Personal Goods ‡	Total, All Groups
	\$ million							
1965	204.5	13.5	29.7	247.6	536.9	39.1	71.4	647.3
1966	189.0	13.4	29.2	231.6	499.4	43.0	70.2	612.7
1967	195.4	18.2	68.4	282.0	517.0	51.3	120.9	689.3
1968	229.8	17.7	79.7	327.3	620.4	59.0	137.3	816.6

* See text above Table 447.

† Includes Australian Capital Territory.

‡ See note ¶, Table 452.

INSTALMENT CREDIT

Hire purchase agreements in New South Wales are governed comprehensively by the Hire Purchase Act, 1960.

On every purchase under a hire purchase agreement, there must be a minimum deposit of 10 per cent. of the cash price. Persons other than bankers may not, in the course of business, lend deposits to purchasers, and vendors may not knowingly accept deposits lent to the purchaser by another person.

Before a hire purchase agreement is entered into, the prospective purchaser must be given a written statement which sets out his financial obligations under the proposed agreement and indicates the State the law of which is to apply to the agreement. Agreements must be in writing and must include prescribed information; if they do not comply with certain provisions of the Act, the liability of the purchaser is reduced by the amount of the terms charges. The written consent of the purchaser's spouse must be obtained for agreements made by married persons for the purchase of household furniture or effects.

Where a vendor re-possesses goods covered by a hire purchase agreement, the total payments and other consideration provided by the purchaser, the value of the goods at the time of re-possession, and statutory rebates in respect of unexpired terms charges and insurance premiums are set against the purchaser's liability under the agreement plus costs of re-possession, etc.; any excess over the purchaser's liability plus costs of re-possession, etc. is recoverable by the purchaser, and any deficiency by the vendor. Under certain conditions, the purchaser may secure the return of goods re-possessed. Provision is made for the re-opening of agreements on the application of purchaser or guarantor to a competent court. A purchaser's interests under an agreement may be assigned with the vendor's consent, but consent may be dispensed with if it is withheld unreasonably.

Terms charges—calculated as percentages of the cash price less deposit paid plus cost of delivery and, in some cases, cost of insurance and other fees—may not exceed prescribed amounts if the agreement provides for pay-

ment of more than eight instalments in one year. The maximum charge is 7 per cent. per annum if the goods covered by the agreement comprise industrial machinery, farm equipment, or a motor vehicle (9 per cent. if such goods are second-hand), 9 per cent. if a motor cycle, and 10 per cent. if the goods are of other kinds. If the terms charges exceed the prescribed maximum charges, the purchaser may elect to treat the agreement as void, or have his liability reduced by the full amount of the terms charges. The rates charged for insurance may be prescribed by regulation, and the vendor may not require a purchaser to insure with any particular insurer.

Agreements under which goods become the property of the buyer before all of the purchase price is paid, and which provide for more than eight instalments of the purchase price to be paid in one year, are regulated by the Credit-sale Agreements Act, 1957-1960. The provisions of this Act are intended to prevent avoidance of the law governing hire purchase transactions, and they are similar to those described above relating to agreements being in writing, consent of purchaser's spouse, minimum deposits, and maximum credit charges and rates of insurance. Ordinary trade transactions do not come within the provisions of the Act.

The available statistics of instalment credit cover credit schemes which involve repayment by regular predetermined instalments and which relate primarily to the financing of retail sales of goods. They embrace hire-purchase, time-payment, budget account, and personal loan schemes, but do not cover lay-bys, credit accounts not payable by regular predetermined instalments, the financing of sales of land and buildings, property improvements, and services (e.g. repair work and travel), and rental and leasing schemes.

The growth in recent years in the debt outstanding under instalment credit schemes in New South Wales and Australia is illustrated in the next table:—

Table 451. Instalment Credit for Retail Sales: Balances Outstanding*, N.S.W.† and Australia

At 30th June	New South Wales †					Australia
	Type of Credit		Type of Business‡		Total Instalment Credit	Total Instalment Credit
	Hire Purchase	Other Instalment Credit	Retail Businesses¶	Non-retail Finance Businesses		
	\$ million					
1962	387.7	89.0	165.1	311.6	476.7	1,169.4
1963	410.2	100.5	176.1	334.6	510.7	1,257.7§
1964	441.0§	106.3 §	180.1	367.2 §	547.4 §	1,355.9§
1965	469.4§	103.8	169.9§	403.3 §	573.3 §	1,450.5 §
1966	452.6	107.4	154.6	405.3	559.9	1,434.3
1967	446.3	116.3	146.8	415.8	562.6	1,442.6
1968	477.5	130.8	150.1	458.2	608.3	1,574.7

* Includes hiring charges, interest, and insurance.

† Includes Australian Capital Territory.

‡ Type of business on whose paper the agreement was written, even if the agreement was subsequently assigned, discounted, or mortgaged with another type of business.

¶ Includes subsidiary finance businesses set up by retailers primarily for financing their retail sales.

§ Revised.

The amount financed under instalment credit schemes in New South Wales during the last six years is dissected, in the next table, by broad commodity groups, type of credit, and type of business.

Table 452. Instalment Credit for Retail Sales, N.S.W.*: Amount Financed†, by Type of Credit and Type of Business

Year ended 30th June	Type of Credit		Type of Business		Total Instalment Credit
	Hire Purchase	Other Instalment Credit	Retail Businesses‡	Non-retail Finance Businesses	
\$ million					
MOTOR VEHICLES, TRACTORS, ETC.¶					
1962	144.2	1.8	6.6	139.4	146.0
1963	177.5	2.8	6.2	174.0	180.2
1964	198.9§	3.6§	5.9	196.5§	202.5§
1965	215.7§	2.6§	5.7	212.7§	218.4§
1966	197.5	3.9	5.5	195.9	201.4
1967	202.4	6.4	5.9	203.0	208.8
1968	233.7	10.4	6.7	237.4	244.1
PLANT AND MACHINERY¶					
1962	17.7	0.6	0.6	17.7	18.3
1963	18.7	0.4	1.0	18.1	19.1
1964	20.6§	0.3	0.6	20.3§	20.9§
1965	25.2	0.4	0.4	25.2	25.5
1966	24.0	1.4	0.4	25.0	25.4
1967	33.2	0.7	0.4	33.5	33.9
1968	33.5	0.9	0.3	34.1	34.4
HOUSEHOLD AND PERSONAL GOODS¶					
1962	62.1	88.8	114.0	36.9	150.9
1963	63.8	96.4	125.1	35.1	160.2
1964	63.0	113.6§	143.5§	33.1§	176.6§
1965	58.1§	106.5§	129.6§	35.0§	164.6§
1966	43.2	103.9	114.9	32.2	147.1
1967	37.9	105.6	111.0	32.4	143.5
1968	38.3	112.6	115.7	35.2	150.9
TOTAL, ALL GROUPS					
1962	224.0	91.1	121.2	194.0	315.2
1963	260.0	99.6	132.3	227.3	359.6
1964	282.5§	117.5§	150.1	249.9§	400.0§
1965	299.0§	109.5§	135.6§	272.9§	408.5§
1966	264.7	109.2	120.8	253.2	374.0
1967	273.5	112.7	117.3	268.9	386.2
1968	305.5	124.0	122.7	306.8	429.4

* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

† Excludes hiring charges, interest, and insurance.

‡ Includes subsidiary finance businesses set up by retailers primarily for financing their retail sales.

¶ *Motor Vehicles, Tractors, etc.* includes new and used motor cars, motor cycles, commercial vehicles, tractors, caravans, and motor parts and accessories.

Plant and Machinery includes farm machinery and implements, earth-moving equipment, aircraft, industrial plant and machinery, business machines and equipment, and commercial refrigeration equipment.

Household and Personal Goods includes furniture and furnishings, domestic refrigerators, electrical goods, television and accessories, radios, musical instruments, and bicycles.

§ Revised.

Particulars of the new retail hire purchase agreements made by retail businesses and non-retail finance businesses in New South Wales in recent years are given in the next table:—

Table 453. New Retail Hire Purchase Agreements, N.S.W.*

Year ended 30th June	Motor Vehicles, Tractors, etc.†	Plant and Machinery‡	Household and Personal Goods‡	Total, All Groups
NUMBER OF AGREEMENTS (thousand)				
1962	145.1	17.4	412.4	574.9
1963	179.4	15.1	425.1§	619.7§
1964	194.7	15.1	427.3§	637.1§
1965	199.0§	16.3	388.0§	603.3§
1966	178.1	15.9	286.2	480.2
1967	175.0	17.9	244.0	437.0
1968	192.2	16.1	225.1	433.3
VALUE OF GOODS PURCHASED (\$ million)‡				
1962	223.9	28.1	76.8	328.8
1963	270.0§	28.8	78.0	376.8§
1964	300.1	30.9	75.9§	406.9§
1965	326.1§	38.7§	68.9§	433.7§
1966	301.8	37.5	52.2	391.5
1967	307.1	50.1§	46.5	403.7
1968	356.1	49.4	46.8	452.3
AMOUNT FINANCED (\$ million)¶				
1962	144.2	17.7	62.1	224.0
1963	177.5§	18.7	63.8§	260.0§
1964	198.9§	20.6§	63.0	282.5§
1965	215.8§	25.2	58.1§	299.1§
1966	197.5	24.0	43.2	264.7
1967	202.4	33.2	37.9	273.5
1968	233.7	33.5	38.3	305.5

* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

† See note ¶, previous table.

‡ Value at net cash or list price, excluding hiring charges and insurance.

¶ Excludes hiring charges, interest, and insurance.

§ Revised.

CASH ORDERS

Cash order traders are subject to the Money-lenders and Infants Loans Act, and are required to register as money-lenders.

The maximum amount for which a cash order may be issued is \$100, and this is also the maximum which any single person, or husband and wife together, may owe at any time on one or more cash orders. A cash order may be varied to enable the person to whom it was issued to obtain further goods, etc., but the sum of the balance owing before the variation and the additional amount must not exceed \$100. The Minister has power to limit the volume of business of any cash order trader.

The premium charged for a cash order may not exceed 4c per \$1 and orders must be repayable within twenty weeks. Those accepting cash orders in exchange for goods must present them for redemption within a month. The maximum rate of discount is 10 per cent., if payment is made within fourteen days after the month of presentation or date of delivery of goods; otherwise it is 5 per cent.

MONEY-LENDERS

The business of money-lending is regulated by the Money-lenders and Infants Loans Act, 1941-1961. Money-lenders must obtain a licence issued by a court of petty sessions, renewable annually, in respect of every address at which they conduct business or have an agency. They must conduct their businesses only under their own or their firm's names, and at their registered offices. The Act does not apply to licensed pawnbrokers, registered friendly societies, institutions empowered by special Act of Parliament to lend money, banking and insurance companies, sales of goods on credit, persons who lend money in the course of their business (not being money-lending) at a rate of interest not exceeding 10 per cent., persons who apply for debentures of companies, or hire purchase or credit sales agreements. Parts of the Act (e.g. those described below—except the provisions relating to re-opening of contracts by courts) do not apply to loans to companies, loans of more than \$10,000 to persons, advances aggregating more than \$10,000 to persons for the erection of buildings, and loans on which the rate of interest does not exceed bank overdraft rate at the time of the transaction. The number of money-lenders' licences in force was 1,301 at 31st March, 1968.

A money-lender's contract is not enforceable unless it is signed by the borrower and a note of the contract, or a document relating to a security is given to the borrower within a specified time. The note or document must indicate the date of the making of the loan, the amount of the principal sum, the effective rate of interest charged, the amount of interest to be paid, the terms of repayment, and certain other details. The consent of the spouse of a married borrower is required if the loan exceeds \$100, unless husband and wife are parties to the contract, or are living separately, or the spouse of the borrower is living outside of New South Wales, or security is given over business assets such as plant, merchandise, etc. Similarly, guarantees for the repayment of loans exceeding \$100 must have the consent of a married guarantor's spouse. A continuing guarantee is ineffective unless executed before an independent legal adviser, who certifies that the provisions of the guarantee have been explained to the guarantor and are understood by him. Restrictions are placed upon advertising by money-lenders and powers are conferred on courts to re-open money-lending transactions, and to afford relief to borrowers where interest or charges are excessive, or terms are harsh and unconscionable. Where a bill of sale has been given as security to a money-lender, he cannot, without leave of a competent court, seize personal chattels such as household effects, tools of trade, or wearing apparel.

BANKRUPTCY

Under the Commonwealth Bankruptcy Act, 1924-1966, sequestration orders may be made by the Bankruptcy Court on a bankruptcy petition presented either by a debtor or by a creditor, provided that the aggregate amount of indebtedness is not less than \$500. Upon sequestration, the property of the bankrupt vests in a official receiver for division amongst the creditors. Provision is also made for compositions and assignments without sequestration and for deeds of arrangement. Details regarding bankruptcy law are contained in the chapter "Law and Crime".

The following statement shows particulars of the bankruptcies (sequestrations, compositions, assignments, and deeds of arrangement) in New South Wales under the Commonwealth Bankruptcy Act in each of the past seven years. The records are inclusive of cases in the Australian Capital Territory, which, for the purposes of the Act, is included in the bankruptcy district of New South Wales.

Table 454. Bankruptcies in New South Wales

Particulars	Year ended 30th June						
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Sequestration Orders—							
Number	781	794	701	731	750	606	550
Liabilities .. \$ thous.	5,153	5,784	6,197	4,859	5,010	4,569	3,504
Assets \$ thous.	3,003	2,546	2,032	2,090	2,437	1,833	1,766
Orders for Administration, Deceased Debtors' Estates—							
Number	14	12	16	15	7	7	17
Liabilities .. \$ thous.	45	56	52	144	51	64	197
Assets \$ thous.	46	50	26	110	20	27	110
Composition and Assignments without Sequestration—							
Number	5	8	10	13	11	11	10
Liabilities .. \$ thous.	150	212	298	186	206	212	164
Assets \$ thous.	97	173	233	102	122	73	187
Deeds of Arrangement—							
Number	65	58	45	39	50	46	42
Liabilities .. \$ thous.	1,132	1,354	1,226	748	1,365	913	2,525
Assets \$ thous.	976	1,175	811	527	1,134	704	1,306
Total: Number	865	872	772	798	818	670	619
Liabilities .. \$ thous.	6,480	7,405	7,774	5,937	6,633	5,758	6,389
Assets \$ thous.	4,123	3,945	3,102	2,829	3,713	2,636	3,369

TRANSACTIONS IN REAL ESTATE

The sale by instalment contract of land in subdivisions comprising more than four lots is regulated by the Land Vendors Act, 1964. Except where a subdivision has been registered before the commencement of the Act, such land must be under (or in process of being brought under) the Real Property Act (see below). Before offering lots for sale, the vendor must arrange for a trustee approved by the Minister to be appointed to protect the interests of the purchasers, and must obtain certificates of compliance with the Local Government Act and of the local council's approval of the subdivision. The instalment contract must be in approved form, and the vendor, before accepting a preliminary deposit, must give the purchaser prescribed particulars of title and a statutory notice setting out the matters to which a prospective purchaser of land should have regard. Within seven days of the payment of a preliminary deposit, the vendor must give the purchaser a copy of the instalment contract and an undertaking to pay, up to a prescribed amount, the costs incurred by the purchaser in obtaining legal advice on the terms of the contract or particulars of title. Preliminary deposits and instalments must be paid to the trustee until 15 per cent. of the purchase price has been paid. After paying 15 per cent. of the purchase price, or after receiving notice that the vendor intends to encumber the

land to his detriment, the purchaser may require transfer of the title to him, in return for an approved mortgage securing the balance of the purchase money. Instalments under the mortgage must be for the same amounts and be payable at the same times as under the instalment contract.

The procedure in regard to land transfers is regulated under the Real Property Act, 1900, and its amendments. The title under this Act, first conferred under the Real Property Act, 1862, is known as "Torrens" title. The main features of the system are transfer of real property by registration of title instead of by deeds, absolute indefeasibility of the title when registered, and protection afforded to owners against possessory claims, as the title under the Act stands good notwithstanding any length of adverse possession. Lands may be placed under the Real Property Act only when the titles are unexceptionable. All lands alienated by the Crown since the commencement of the Act are subject to the provisions of the Real Property Act, but transactions in respect of earlier grants are governed by the Registration of Deeds Act, unless the land has been brought under the operation of the Real Property Act.

The following table shows, for each of the last eleven years, the number of, and amount of consideration in, transfers of private real estate—that is of lands absolutely alienated, together with buildings thereon, with titles registered under the Real Property Act or the Registration of Deeds Act. Transfers of conditional purchases and of leases from the Crown are excluded.

Table 455. Real Estate Conveyances and Transfers

Year ended 30th June	Number			Amount of Consideration
	With Consideration Shown	With No Consideration Shown*	Total	
1958	93,678	6,323	100,001	\$ thous. 532,909
1959	96,772	7,034	103,806	562,862
1960	109,958	7,744	117,702	729,668
1961	108,411	7,688	116,099	820,556
1962	91,688	7,170	98,858	691,208
1963	98,818	7,107	105,925	787,700
1964	109,703	7,728	117,431	986,029
1965	116,892	7,499	124,391	1,095,927
1966	115,121	7,373	122,494	1,057,646†
1967	114,337	7,455	121,792	1,103,375
1968	120,652	7,695	128,347	1,320,516

* For example, gifts and transfers under wills.

† See text below.

When a parcel of land comprising two or more lots is sold, the total consideration for the parcel may be shown in the transfer document relating to each lot. From 1965-66, the resultant overstatements which have been identified have been excluded from the amount of consideration shown in the table; these overstatements amounted to \$39,429,000 in 1965-66, \$38,424,000 in 1966-67, and \$46,006,000 in 1967-68.

MORTGAGES OF REALTY AND PERSONALTY

Mortgages, other than those regulated by the Merchant Shipping Act, may be registered at the Registrar-General's Office. No record is available of the number of unregistered mortgages.

Real estate mortgages are registered under the Registration of Deeds Act or the Real Property Act, according to the title of the property at the date of mortgage. The consideration stated in the document generally represents the principal owing, but in some cases it stands for the limit within which clients of banks and of other lending institutions are entitled to draw.

Liens on wool, mortgages on livestock, and liens on growing crops are registered under a special Act. Mortgages on livestock are current till discharge, and liens on wool mature at the end of each season, terminating without formal discharge. The duration of liens on agricultural and horticultural produce may not exceed one year.

The registration of a bill of sale must be renewed every five years, and the records are open to the inspection of the public. Information is not readily available to show the total amount of advances made annually on bills of sale.

Mortgages of registered British vessels are arranged under the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act of 1894.

Particulars of the mortgages of real estate and livestock, and of liens on wool and growing crops, are shown for the last eleven years in the next table:—

Table 456. Mortgages Registered*

Year ended 30th June	Mortgages of Real Estate		Mortgages of Livestock and Liens on Wool and Growing Crops					
	Number	Consideration†	Liens on Crops		Liens on Wool and Livestock Mortgages		Total	
			Number	Consideration†	Number	Consideration†‡	Number	Consideration†‡
		\$ thous.		\$ thous.		\$ thous.		\$ thous.
1958	70,459	258,052	773	3,991	6,442	17,954	7,215	21,945
1959	74,938	296,578	842	5,526	6,303	15,386	7,145	20,912
1960	84,863	346,248	752	7,388	5,042	12,662	5,794	20,050
1961	82,466	431,196	534	3,557	4,403	10,450	4,937	14,007
1962	76,885	381,178	671	4,250	4,583	9,315	5,254	13,565
1963	85,151	423,289	608	2,466	4,007	8,665	4,615	11,131
1964	93,614	519,109	512	2,529	5,087	9,263	5,599	11,792
1965	97,422	586,757	524	1,678	3,662	7,660	4,186	9,338
1966	101,775	623,208	744	2,299	3,257	6,426	4,001	8,726
1967	108,712	665,306	1,012	3,564	3,105	7,863	4,117	11,428
1968	110,384	774,761	1,006	5,878	3,015	10,034	4,021	15,912

* Excludes, where identified, mortgages which are collateral with other mortgages.

† See text below.

‡ The amount of a loan secured by both lien on wool and mortgage on sheep is counted once only.

The amounts shown under the heading "Consideration" include only the cases in which a specific amount is stated in the documents, whether the amount was actually advanced or not. In many mortgages, the amount is omitted, and the totals shown in the table are therefore understated. Complete records of discharges and foreclosures are not available.

The trend of interest rates on loans secured by the mortgage of real estate is shown in Table 420.

ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS

The following table shows the number and value of the estates assessed for New South Wales death duty in each of the last ten years:—

Table 457. Estates of Deceased Persons Assessed for N.S.W. Death Duty

Year ended 30th June	Not Liable for Duty	Liable for Duty						Total Liable and Not Liable
		\$2,000 or less	\$2,001 to \$10,000	\$10,001 to \$20,000	\$20,001 to \$50,000	\$50,001 to \$100,000	\$100,001 or more	
NUMBER								
1959	7,314	1,641	6,995	2,288	1,605	546	238	20,627
1960	8,642	1,767	6,405	2,537	1,813	658	300	22,122
1961	8,544	1,702	6,087	2,778	1,730	622	323	21,786
1962	8,394	1,972	6,199	2,971	1,906	694	327	22,463
1963	7,955	1,901	5,915	3,024	1,859	675	352	21,681
1964	9,052	2,195	6,987	3,664	2,259	787	396	25,340
1965	9,952	2,115	6,598	2,794	2,167	848	427	24,901
1966	10,195	2,169	7,347	3,094	2,647	1,031	501	26,984
1967	11,397	2,191	7,186	3,497	3,020	1,070	568	28,929
1968	10,198	2,247	6,946	3,451	3,000	1,145	588	27,575
VALUE* (\$ thousand)								
1959	11,808	876	38,950	31,974	50,443	38,264	44,786	217,099
1960	21,912	910	34,572	35,483	57,708	45,698	57,774	254,056
1961	23,792	984	32,936	38,616	54,505	43,782	64,440	259,055
1962	25,142	980	34,012	41,207	59,671	47,640	64,606	273,257
1963	24,154	1,056	32,818	41,980	58,004	46,836	68,112	272,961
1964	32,739	1,088	38,316	50,407	69,529	53,838	79,639	325,555
1965	50,630	1,107	36,104	38,373	67,677	58,233	96,989	349,112
1966	54,212	1,865	40,154	42,547	81,826	70,255	95,706	386,565
1967	64,801	1,201	40,317	48,378	93,698	74,575	106,591	429,559
1968	62,593	1,235	38,243	47,748	93,205	80,041	121,845	444,910

* Excludes the value of interests in property limited to cease on the death of a specified person. The value of such property became liable for duty from 25th November, 1952. See text below.

The dutiable value of an estate is the assessed value of all property of the deceased situated in New South Wales at his death, including property which, within three years prior to death, was vested in a private company or trust in consideration of shares or other interest or transferred as a gift, and moneys payable under life assurance policies, etc. In the case of deceased persons domiciled in New South Wales at death, the estate also includes the value of personal property outside New South Wales. Deductions are allowed in respect of all debts actually due and owing by the deceased.

Estates not liable for duty comprise:—

- those of persons who were members of the Australian armed services if they died while serving overseas in "special areas" (e.g. Malaya, South Vietnam), or if their death within twelve months of returning to Australia was due to injuries received or disease contracted in the "special area".
- those (of persons domiciled in New South Wales at death) not exceeding \$2,000 in value; and
- those (of persons domiciled in New South Wales at death) not exceeding \$20,000 if passing to the widow, widower, or children under 21 years of the deceased.

Exemption (c) was \$10,000 before 6th November, 1963, and \$5,000 before 31st December, 1958.

On 25th November, 1952, the value of property which is subject to interests limited to cease on the death of a specified person became assessable for death duty. The value of such property is not aggregated with the value of other property, but is assessed as a separate estate. Particulars of the non-aggregated estates assessed for duty in the last three years, which are omitted from the previous table, are given in the following table:—

Table 458. Non-aggregated Estates Assessed for N.S.W. Death Duty

Value of Estate	1965-66		1966-67		1967-68	
	Number of Estates	Amount	Number of Estates	Amount	Number of Estates	Amount
		\$ thous.		\$ thous.		\$ thous.
Not Liable for Duty ..	*	*	700	6,892	693	7,552
Liable for Duty—						
Under \$2,001 ..	18	16	35	15	29	13
\$2,001 to \$10,000 ..	79	434	111	620	115	627
\$10,001 to \$20,000 ..	44	617	58	796	49	699
\$20,001 to \$50,000 ..	59	2,018	116	4,085	107	3,580
\$50,001 to \$100,000 ..	27	1,839	44	3,034	41	2,824
Over \$100,000 ..	3	541	9	1,202	12	1,562
Total, Liable and Not Liable	*	*	1,073	16,643	1,046	16,856

* Not available.

Further particulars of death duties, including rates of duty, are given in the chapter "Public Finance".

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The existing system of local government in New South Wales was established by Acts passed in 1905 and 1906. A consolidating law, the Local Government Act, 1919, with subsequent amendments and comprehensive ordinances, constitutes the present-day charter of local government in the State. Other statutes, which are supplementary to the system of local government, relate to water supply, sewerage, gas and electricity services, main roads, and the valuation of land.

The City of Sydney was first constituted by statute in 1842. Its civic affairs were governed by the Sydney Corporation Act until 1st January, 1949, when the Act was repealed and the City of Sydney became subject to the general provisions of the Local Government Act.

Local government extends over nine-tenths of New South Wales, including the whole of the Eastern and Central land divisions and more than two-thirds of the sparsely-populated Western Division. The area and population of these districts are shown in the chapter "Population".

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

The two basic types of areas established for local government purposes are known as municipalities and shires. Municipalities, the earlier form of corporation, are usually centres of population smaller in extent than shires. Shires are, for the most part, country areas embracing tracts of rural lands as well as towns and villages. Municipalities may be subdivided into wards, and shires into ridings.

New local government areas may be constituted, and the boundaries of existing areas may be changed, on the proclamation of the Governor. The Local Government Boundaries Commission, which was established in 1963, examines proposals for the constitution of new areas and the alteration of boundaries of existing areas, and makes recommendations on these proposals to the Minister for Local Government.

There were 193 municipalities when shires, numbering 134, were first incorporated in 1906. The numbers varied as new areas were constituted and existing areas were amalgamated, and at the end of 1930 there were 181 municipalities and 138 shires. In more recent years, there have been numerous amalgamations of local government areas, resulting mainly from the creation of the City of Greater Newcastle in 1938, the City of Greater Wollongong in 1947, and the Shoalhaven Shire in 1948, and from the reconstitution of areas in the County of Cumberland in 1949 and in the Grafton district in 1957. At 31st December, 1968, there were 92 municipalities and 133 shires.

Under the Local Government Act, a municipality may be proclaimed as a city if it has a distinct character and entity as a centre of population and has a population of at least 100,000 persons, or if it is an independent centre of population and has a population of at least 15,000 persons. Twenty-two municipalities have been proclaimed as cities, including seven proclaimed under other Acts before the Local Government Act came into force.

The local government areas in New South Wales at 31st December, 1968 may be grouped as follows:—

City of Sydney, which embraces a little over 5 square miles containing the principal commercial parts of the metropolis and abutting on Sydney Harbour between Rushcutters Bay and Darling Harbour;

City of Newcastle, 82 square miles in area;

City of Greater Wollongong, 276 square miles in area;

Other Municipalities, of which 35 are wholly within the Sydney Statistical Division and 54 are wholly (or, in the case of the City of Blue Mountains, partly) outside the Division. The municipalities in the Sydney Statistical Division cover an area of 927 square miles, and other municipalities (which include most of the principal towns of the State) cover 2,259 square miles;

Shires, of which 4 (covering an area of 590 square miles) are wholly within the Sydney Statistical Division and 129 (covering 268,314 square miles) are outside the Division. The shires range in area from 102 square miles (Warringah) to 19,844 square miles (Central Darling).

More than one-half of the former area of the City of Sydney was transferred to a newly-created municipality (South Sydney) and other contiguous municipalities on 1st August, 1968.

Each municipality and shire is governed, as a rule, by an elected council. However, as an interim measure associated with the reduction in the City's area, the City of Sydney (since 17th October, 1967) and South Sydney Municipality are governed by three Commissioners appointed by the Governor.

In the shires, urban areas may be established upon proclamation by the Governor if the majority of the electors in the locality favour the project. In such cases, the council of the shire exercises within each urban area the powers of the council of a municipality. Urban committees may be elected to exercise within the urban areas certain powers of the council, and to expend money raised by a local rate levied by the council upon the request of the urban committee. Councillors of the shire may not seek election to an urban committee. In December, 1968, there were 98 urban areas and 30 urban committees.

Provision was made in 1948 for the creation of local districts in municipalities, and the appointment of district committees to which the council may delegate powers and vote funds for the control of specified local works, parks, cemeteries, etc. A district committee consists partly of aldermen appointed by the council and partly of elected representatives. With the council's approval, a district committee may co-opt other members, who may vote at meetings, but the number of co-opted members may not exceed 20 per cent. of the total membership.

County councils, which have become an important feature of local government in New South Wales, are constituted for the administration of specified local services of common benefit in districts which comprise a number of municipalities and shires. The members of the county councils are delegates from the constituent municipal and shire councils. Except for the Sydney County Council, which was constituted under the Gas and Electricity Act, 1935, all county councils are regulated by the Local Government Act.

The number of county councils increased from 4 in 1930 and 16 in 1945 to 53 in September, 1968. In 1968, 34 of the councils conducted electricity undertakings, 5 operated water supply schemes, 1 conducted a

gas works and 6 an abattoir, 8 controlled eradication of noxious animals and weeds, 3 controlled flood-mitigation works, and 2 operated aerodromes; six of the councils administered both an electricity undertaking and one of the other services.

MUNICIPAL AND SHIRE COUNCILS

Each municipality (except the City of Sydney and South Sydney Municipality) and each shire is governed by a council elected for a term usually of three years.

The City of Sydney is governed, in terms of the Local Government (City of Sydney) Boundaries Act, 1967, by three Commissioners appointed by the Governor on 17th October, 1967. These Commissioners were appointed to control the City's affairs and to arrange for the transfer (effected on 1st August, 1968) of more than one-half of the City's former area to the newly-created South Sydney Municipality and to Leichhardt, Marrickville, and Woollahra Municipalities. The Commissioners also govern South Sydney Municipality. Before the appointment of the Commissioners, the City of Sydney was governed by an elected council. The Commissioners will cease to hold office on the election of a council (consisting of 20 aldermen) for the reconstituted City area and a council (of 12 aldermen) for South Sydney Municipality.

The councils of the Cities of Newcastle and Greater Wollongong consist of 22 aldermen and 16 aldermen, respectively. In other municipalities, the number of aldermen ranges from 6 to 18; and in the shires, the number of councillors ranges from 6 to 14.

Each municipality and shire has a chief executive and presiding officer, known as the Chief Commissioner in the City of Sydney (as the Lord Mayor in an elected council), as the Lord Mayor in the City of Newcastle, as the mayor in other municipalities, and as the president in shires. Lord mayors and mayors of municipalities and presidents of shires are elected annually by members of their councils from among themselves.

Aldermen and councillors receive no remuneration for their services, but they may be paid a fee by their councils for attending council meetings, making inspections, and attending to council business outside of its area; this fee is limited to \$15 in any period of 24 hours, and to an aggregate of \$500 in a year. The majority of mayors and shire presidents receive an annual expense and entertainment allowance from their councils.

The right to be enrolled as an elector in a municipality or a shire extends to adult British subjects qualified as owners or rate-paying lessees of rateable land, or as occupiers of land.

The qualification as occupier is held by persons who have been continuously for one month in occupation of rateable land (a) by virtue of a miner's right or business licence under the Mining Act, or (b) as direct tenant of the owners or rate-paying lessees, where the yearly value of the land is not less than \$10. If not enrolled under either of these qualifications, a person is entitled to enrolment as occupier in a ward or riding if he is enrolled on the Parliamentary electoral roll and his place of living, as there stated, is in the ward or riding.

A person may be enrolled and may vote only once in each municipality or shire in which he is qualified. If qualified in more than one ward or riding of the same municipality or shire, he may nominate the ward or riding in which he desires to enrol.

Voting at the local government election held in December, 1968, was not compulsory. Voting had been compulsory for resident electors at all local elections from 1947 to 1965, and for non-resident electors at the elections held from 1947 to 1953.

The preferential voting system was used by all councils at the local government elections held in December, 1968. At the elections held from 1953 to 1965, the system of proportional representation was used in some areas, and the preferential voting system in other areas. In 1953, each council was required to use the system of proportional representation if three or more members were to be elected for a ward or riding or an undivided area, and the preferential system if less than three were elected. The same system was to be used in the area in subsequent elections, unless a change to the other system was approved by a majority of the electors at a poll. At the elections held in 1956, all councils were elected under the same voting system as that used in 1953, but nine municipalities subsequently decided (four before elections held in 1959, four before those in 1962, and one before those in 1965) to change from the proportional representation to the preferential system.

Unless disqualified by the Local Government Act, any person entitled to vote may be elected to a municipal or shire council.

FUNCTIONS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The local government authorities in New South Wales are responsible for the local government of their areas, and they may exercise powers and functions granted them by statute, principally by the Local Government Act and its ordinances, but also by other legislation such as the Public Health Act. The local authorities share some functions with statutory bodies such as the Department of Main Roads and the Board of Fire Commissioners of New South Wales, and they provide certain services in co-operation with State Government departments. The activities of the local government authorities are supervised by the Minister for Local Government. The Local Government Act and its ordinances prescribe procedures and standards to be followed by local councils, and the Governor has the power, which has been exercised on several occasions, to suspend or dissolve a council and appoint an administrator to carry on temporarily.

A list of the principal functions of the local government authorities is set out below. It comprises the major services which may be rendered by councils in the normal exercise of their powers, including those carried out through trading undertakings established by them to provide electricity, gas, water, sewerage, and like services. Details of the activities of individual councils are given in expenditure tables in Part *Local Government* of the *Statistical Register of New South Wales*. The powers of councils in regard to the levying of rates and borrowing of money are discussed later in this chapter.

Public Roads, etc. Councils co-operate with the Department of Main Roads in the construction and maintenance of the main roads system (see chapter "Roads and Bridges", and they are responsible for the construction and upkeep in their areas of other public roads (local roads), footpaths, and kerbing and guttering, and the provision of street lighting. Councils control the use of roads, structures on or abutting on roads, and menaces on roads, and they may provide parking areas. The function dealing with roads, etc. is one of the oldest exercised by councils, and it accounts for a large proportion of councils' expenditure.

Public Health. In settled areas, councils regularly collect and dispose of garbage, and they provide a sanitary service in unsewered localities. Councils may provide drainage services, control the use of premises in which food-stuffs are prepared or sold, license certain types of shops and boarding and lodging houses, and control the keeping of animals and poultry on premises. They may also collect, treat, and sell milk, or regulate these activities, except in the areas administered by the Milk Board. Health services proper include immunisation against infectious diseases, medical and nursing services in sparsely settled areas, and, in co-operation with the Department of Public Health, baby health clinics. Councils may subsidise hospitals, ambulance services, and life-saving clubs.

Public Recreation. Councils provide and maintain recreation reserves, including facilities for sports, children's playgrounds, swimming baths, and camping areas. They also operate public libraries, schools of art, museums, etc. Councils regulate bathing on beaches and some forms of public amusement. They may acquire and preserve places of scenic attraction or historical interest, and may conduct tourist bureaux.

Building. Councils are responsible for the detailed control and inspection of building construction in their area, and they may compel the repair or demolition of unsatisfactory structures. Intending private builders have to submit detailed plans for council's approval before commencing construction. Practically all councils employ a building inspector, whose principal duty is to ensure that any new construction in the area complies with the building regulations. Councils may erect and sell or lease buildings, and make advances for the erection of houses.

Trading Undertakings. Trading undertakings have been established by a number of councils for the supply of electricity and gas on the principle of "minimum cost to the consumer", and for the operation of water and sewerage works and abattoirs. Councils may erect and operate community hotels. Other trading functions are authorised by the Act.

Other Functions. Further facilities and services which councils provide include public markets, wharves, pounds, cemeteries, drinking fountains, clocks, public conveniences, commons, aerodromes, and bush fire brigades. Councils are required to register dogs and control straying dogs; they may regulate advertisements, hoardings, burials and cremations (and may themselves erect crematoria), and can order the destruction of noxious animals and weeds. They are also empowered to acquire land by lease, purchase or resumption, to prepare town and country planning schemes, and (subject to the approval of the Minister) to assist with the development of manufacturing and wholesaling activities in their area.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

The basis for a co-ordinated system of town planning by local government authorities in New South Wales was first provided by legislation enacted in 1945. An outline of this legislation appears on page 288 of Year Book No. 57.

The State Planning Authority Act, 1963, substantially amended the 1945 legislation, and constituted the State Planning Authority which, subject to the Minister for Local Government, is responsible for promoting and co-ordinating planning throughout the State. The Authority is a corporate body of twelve members, each appointed by the Governor for a term not exceeding seven years. It absorbed the former Town and County Planning

Advisory Committee, the Cumberland and Northumberland County Councils, and the Town Planning Branch of the Department of Local Government (which had been formed following the 1945 legislation). The functions of the Authority include submission to the Minister of proposals for land use control, the execution of land development projects, examination of planning schemes prepared by councils, and, in certain circumstances, the preparation of planning schemes.

The Authority is responsible for regional planning, and municipal and shire councils for local planning. Councils, singly or in groups, may prepare planning schemes, and must do so when directed by the Authority. The plans prepared by councils are examined by the Authority prior to public exhibition, and must receive the Governor's assent before being implemented. Pending approval of schemes, land use in an area is controlled through interim development orders made by the Minister under the Local Government Act.

The Planning Authority Act created the Cumberland Development Area (embracing the City of Sydney and forty surrounding municipalities and shires) and the Northumberland Development Area (embracing the City of Newcastle and four surrounding municipalities and shires). Subject to certain provisions, the State Planning Authority may proclaim other development areas. A development fund has been established in respect of each development area, to record the financial transactions relating to land development schemes undertaken by the Authority. The Cumberland and Northumberland development funds took over the fixed assets and capital debts of the former Cumberland and Northumberland County Councils on 1st June, 1964.

The administrative costs of the State Planning Authority, after deduction of charges for services rendered, are met from annual contributions by (a) the State Government and (b) municipal and shire councils in the Cumberland and Northumberland Development Areas, the City of Greater Wollongong, and Shellharbour Municipality. The councils' contribution is limited to an amount equal to the proceeds of a rate of $\frac{1}{24}c$ in the \$1 of the unimproved capital value of rateable land. The State's contribution is to equal the councils' contribution, up to a maximum of \$500,000 per annum. Capital expenditure is to be financed from loans raised by the Authority and from contributions by the State Government equal to half the cost of acquiring land for purposes of the Cumberland planning scheme. Councils in a development area may be required to contribute to the principal and interest on loans raised for developmental schemes in the **area.**

A regional planning scheme prepared by the former Cumberland County Council has been in operation since 1951; of the 31 local schemes prepared within its framework, six had received the Governor's assent by December, 1968. Schemes prepared by the former Northumberland County Council and the Illawarra Planning Authority (a joint committee formed by the City of Greater Wollongong and Shellharbour Municipality) came into force in December, 1960 and January, 1968, respectively. In other parts of the State, 25 local schemes had been brought into operation by December, 1968, and a further 13 schemes were in various stages of **examination and exhibition.**

STATISTICS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Statistics of local government authorities are compiled in the Bureau of Census and Statistics from statements of accounts and returns furnished by the local councils. These accounts and returns are kept in prescribed form and relate to the year ended 31st December.

The Sydney Statistical Division, as used in this chapter, comprises the City of Sydney and 39 contiguous local government areas (35 other municipalities and 4 shires) which are in close economic and social contact with that City. Statistics of local government finances are available only for complete local areas, and it is therefore necessary to exclude from the Division (as used in this chapter) that part of the City of Blue Mountains included in the Sydney Statistical Division as defined for general statistical purposes (see page 56). In this chapter in previous issues of the Year Book, the area embraced by the City of Sydney and contiguous municipalities and shires was referred to as the "metropolis"; it comprised the area embraced by the Sydney Statistical Division (as used in this chapter) less Camden, Campbelltown, Penrith, and Windsor Municipalities.

The comparability of figures given for "municipalities", "shires", and "county councils" over a series of years may be affected by amalgamations of municipalities and shires and by the formation of county councils.

EXTENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

At 31st December, 1968, the aggregate extent of the local government areas in New South Wales was 272,452 square miles, or about 88 per cent. of the total area of the State.

The area, population, and value of rateable property in the incorporated areas at 31st December, 1968 are shown in the next table:—

Table 459. Municipalities and Shires: Area, Population, and Value of Rateable Property, 1968

Local Areas	Area	Population (Estimated 30th June, 1968)	Unimproved Capital Value *	Improved Capital Value *	Assessed Annual Value *
	Sq. miles	No.	\$ thousand		
Sydney Statistical Division					
Sydney (City)	5	69,400†	412,578	891,000	81,579
Other Municipalities and Shires	1,517	2,562,110‡	4,154,472	9,653,904	661,554
Total, Sydney Statistical Division	1,522	2,631,510	4,567,050	10,544,904	743,133
Newcastle (City)	82	144,450	147,356	487,936	33,966
Greater Wollongong (City)	276	155,160	194,016	641,638	43,685
Other Municipalities and Shires	270,573	1,439,930	1,628,881	†	†
Total—					
Municipalities	3,548	3,109,020	4,574,718	11,626,795	836,564
Shires	268,904	1,262,030	1,962,586	†	†
Municipalities and Shires	272,452	4,371,050	6,537,304	†	†

* Preliminary. Value of non-rateable properties is excluded (see page 593).

† Not available. These values are not determined in all shires.

‡ Population of the City of Sydney as constituted from 1st August, 1968.

A general summary of the finances of municipalities, shires, and county councils in 1965 is shown in the following table. Explanations and other details of the finances are shown later—see page 600 for revenue accounts and page 615 for loan accounts.

Table 460. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Summary of Finances, 1965

Particulars	Municipalities and Shires					County Councils	Total
	Sydney Statistical Division	Newcastle and Greater Wollongong (Cities)	Other Municipalities and Shires	Total			
				Municipalities	Shires		
\$ thousand							
ORDINARY SERVICES							
Revenue	88,009	11,515	93,455	108,032	84,948	1,708	194,471*
Expenditure from—							
Revenue	88,736	11,555	91,119	108,541	82,870	1,694	192,888*
Loans	10,865	756	13,822	14,497	10,945	382	25,824
TRADING, WATER, AND SEWERAGE UNDERTAKINGS							
Revenue—							
Electricity .. ..	...	...	4,360	2,995	1,365	202,421	206,780
Gas	44	...	3,227	3,035	237	468	3,740
Abattoirs .. ..	...	6,375	5,807	12,182	...	2,481	14,663
Water Supply .. ..	...	...	9,456	5,007	4,449	1,577	11,032
Sewerage	267	...	4,866	3,279	1,854	...	5,133
Total	311	6,375	27,716	26,498	7,904	206,946	241,348
Expenditure—							
Electricity, Gas, and Abattoirs ..	42	6,336	12,446	17,373	1,452	195,327	214,153
Water Supply and Sewerage ..	236	...	10,914	6,846	4,304	1,163	12,313
Capital Expenditure from—							
Loan Funds	490	780	9,943	6,333	4,879	30,746	41,958
Other Funds	12	98	3,759	2,251	1,618	18,617	22,485
NET LONG-TERM INDEBTEDNESS†							
Ordinary Services ..	73,022	7,576	64,279	96,418	48,459	1,982	146,860
Trading, Water, and Sewerage ..	5,384	3,458	88,528	59,070	38,299	250,681	348,050

* Contributions to county councils by constituent municipalities and shires (\$216,000 in 1965) are omitted to avoid duplication.

† Comprises net loan debt (gross debt less accumulated sinking funds for debt redemption), repayable Government advances, and time payment debts.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY IN LOCAL AREAS

Local government authorities obtain a large amount of revenue from the taxation which they are empowered to levy upon unimproved or improved values of land, principally from an annual levy on unimproved capital value.

The Valuer-General, appointed in terms of the Valuation of Lands Act, 1916, as amended, is empowered to assess land values for rating and taxing purposes in all municipalities and shires, but in many areas the valuations are made by valuers appointed by the councils. The Valuer-General may value a municipality or shire as a whole, or in complete wards or ridings in different years. The whole area or each ward or riding must be valued at least once in each six years. Valuations by councils' own valuers must be made at intervals not exceeding six years.

At 1st July, 1968, the valuations in force in 89 municipalities and 99 shires were made by the Valuer-General, and in 2 municipalities and 34 shires by valuers appointed by the councils. All municipalities and shires in the Sydney Statistical Division are valued by the Valuer-General.

In municipalities, the valuation must show the unimproved capital value, the improved capital value, and the assessed annual value of rateable property. In the shires, the law requires the valuation of the unimproved capital value only, and the determination of the improved capital value and the assessed annual value is optional, except in urban areas, in which the assessed annual value must be determined. The Valuer-General usually determines improved values and assessed annual values for all lands in the shires which he values.

The unimproved capital value is defined as the amount for which the *fee-simple* estate in land could be sold under such reasonable conditions as a *bona fide* seller would require, assuming that the actual improvements had not been made.

The unimproved capital value of a mine may be assessed on the basis of the average annual output during the preceding three years, if so directed by a council. For a coal or shale mine, the value is assessed at 25 cents per ton of coal or shale mined; for other mines, at 20 per cent. of the value of ore or mineral won. In the case of an idle or undeveloped mine, the unimproved capital value may be calculated by multiplying the annual rental, if any, by twenty.

The improved capital value is the amount for which the *fee-simple* estate of the land, with all improvements and buildings thereon, could be sold.

The assessed annual value is nine-tenths of the fair average rental of land, with improvements thereon, but must not be less than 5 per cent. of the improved capital value.

All lands are rateable except the following—lands belonging to the Commonwealth Government; lands belonging to the State Government and statutory bodies, unless leased for private purposes or used in connection with a State industrial undertaking; lands vested in the Crown or public body or trustees and used for public cemeteries, commons, reserves, or free libraries; lands vested in and used by universities; lands belonging to and used for public hospitals, benevolent institutions, or charities; lands belonging to and used by religious bodies for public worship, religious teaching or training, or solely for the residence of the official heads or clergymen; and lands belonging to and used for schools registered under the Bursary Endowment Act or certified under the Public Instruction Act including playgrounds and residences occupied by caretakers, servants, and teachers.

Where water is supplied or sewerage or drainage services are rendered, a charge or fee may be imposed in respect of properties thus exempted from rating. The underground mains of the gas and hydraulic power companies are rateable, and in respect of some Crown properties a contribution is made to councils' funds in lieu of rates.

A comparative summary of the unimproved and improved capital values and the assessed annual value of rateable property, excluding the lands coming within the exemptions noted above, is shown in the following table:—

Table 461. Municipalities and Shires: Valuation of Rateable Property

At 31st De- cember	Sydney Statistical Division		Newcastle (City)	Greater Wollon- gong (City)	Other Municipal- ities and Shires	Total		
	Sydney (City)	Other Municipal- ities and Shires				Municipal- ities	Shires	Municipal- ities and Shires
	\$ thousand							
UNIMPROVED CAPITAL VALUE								
1958	313,480	1,106,298	77,294	55,638	854,904	1,560,980	846,634	2,407,614
1959	323,288	1,326,661	78,956	83,088	906,753	1,768,026	950,720	2,718,746
1960	335,344	1,534,132	80,842	89,672	926,466	1,960,710	1,005,746	2,966,456
1961	364,372	1,794,071	106,132	93,162	991,303	2,312,972	1,036,068	3,349,040
1962	424,302	2,158,553	106,882	94,494	1,066,329	2,666,514	1,184,046	3,850,560
1963	536,784	2,566,789	107,712	176,289	1,113,066	3,167,517	1,333,123	4,500,640
1964	573,326	2,739,555	108,606	175,316	1,126,466	3,345,441	1,377,828	4,723,270
1965	563,699	2,941,508	146,123	176,652	1,213,647	3,573,472	1,468,158	5,041,630
1966*	562,806	3,272,189	146,821	175,446	1,304,989	3,837,808	1,624,444	5,462,252
1967*	558,199	3,621,379	147,267	177,031	1,499,060	4,234,953	1,767,983	6,002,935
1968*	412,578†	4,154,472†	147,356	194,016	1,628,881	4,574,718	1,962,586	6,537,304
IMPROVED CAPITAL VALUE								
1958	906,754	4,169,350	315,996	257,466	†	5,887,358	†	†
1959	939,410	4,682,032	321,258	329,174	†	6,390,444	†	†
1960	969,536	5,010,531	324,064	347,420	†	6,726,790	†	†
1961	996,956	5,458,871	399,930	346,476	†	7,450,176	†	†
1962	1,075,792	6,091,920	401,954	349,112	†	8,080,732	†	†
1963	1,218,122	6,715,714	404,190	517,004	†	8,871,548	†	†
1964	1,291,067	7,059,212	407,514	517,232	†	9,243,511	†	†
1965	1,285,937	7,390,408	476,460	522,489	†	9,634,913	†	†
1966*	1,286,649	8,011,881	479,512	524,496	†	10,220,070	†	†
1967*	1,286,776	8,573,539	483,909	526,749	†	10,871,597	†	†
1968*	891,000†	9,653,904†	487,936	641,638	†	11,626,795	†	†
ASSESSED ANNUAL VALUE								
1958	49,162	238,909	17,172	14,448	†	336,184	†	†
1959	50,340	271,749	17,452	19,366	†	368,442	†	†
1960	52,012	296,132	17,638	19,780	†	391,786	†	†
1961	54,200	322,978	22,616	19,842	†	439,238	†	†
1962	59,290	365,175	22,710	20,440	†	483,928	†	†
1963	89,808	410,408	22,818	32,516	†	562,082	†	†
1964	115,011	429,710	23,030	32,570	†	606,507	†	†
1965	114,191	469,689	33,278	32,866	†	653,868	†	†
1966*	113,805	517,090	33,365	33,141	†	700,532	†	†
1967*	113,778	575,074	33,673	33,306	†	769,324	†	†
1968*	81,579†	661,554†	33,966	43,685	†	836,564	†	†

* Subject to revision.

† The area of the City of Sydney was reduced on 1st August, 1968—the values of rateable property transferred to contiguous municipalities were: unimproved, \$138,199,000; improved, \$358,369,000; assessed annual, \$29,605,000.

‡ Not available. These values are not determined in all shires.

Valuations are usually made at intervals of five or six years. The values shown in the above table do not, therefore, indicate the annual changes in the value of real property, but rather the trend over a longer period.

The ratio of assessed annual value to improved capital value in 1968 was 9.2 per cent. in the City of Sydney, 6.9 per cent. in the other municipalities and shires in the Sydney Statistical Division, 7.0 per cent. in Newcastle, 6.8 per cent. in Wollongong, and 7.2 per cent. in other municipalities. As the assessed annual value is nine-tenths of the actual annual value, the proportions per cent. of annual value to improved value were 10.2 per cent. in the City of Sydney, 7.6 per cent. in the other municipalities and shires in the Sydney Statistical Division, 7.7 per cent. in Newcastle, 7.6 per cent. in Wollongong, and 8.0 per cent. in other municipalities.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND LAND VALUATION

A Royal Commission, comprising a Judge of the Supreme Court and two other members, was appointed by the State Government in August, 1965, to inquire into matters relating to land valuation and rating in New South Wales.

In its report, which was made public in June, 1967, the Royal Commission favoured retention of land rating as the main method of financing the services provided by local government authorities and the water, sewerage, and drainage boards. However, it recommended that municipal and shire councils be permitted to augment this source of revenue by introducing new forms of local taxation, and that the water, sewerage, and drainage boards should raise a higher proportion of their revenue by charging for water consumed. The new local taxes suggested by the Commission included a poll tax on non-ratepaying residents over 17 years of age, licence fees on businesses and clubs, tourist and entertainment taxes, and a betterment charge on land approved for development. The Commission also recommended, *inter alia*, that rating exemptions for occupied Crown lands and certain other lands be withdrawn; that site value (instead of unimproved capital value) be used as a basis of rating; that Councils be given the choice of adopting the unimproved (or site) value, the improved value, or the assessed annual value of land, or a combination of these values, as a basis for levying the general rate; and that a commission be established to determine the apportionment of government grants for general purposes between councils and to advise the Minister on councils' financial needs.

RATING BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

All municipal and shire councils, some county councils, and the special boards constituted to administer water, sewerage, and drainage works, levy rates within the areas served by them. The amount of rates levied by the councils and the boards during the last five years is shown in Tables 349 and 350, where local rating is considered conjointly with other forms of taxation imposed in the State.

The following table shows the total amount of rates levied by the municipal, shire, and county councils in New South Wales in each of the last eleven years, according to the purposes for which the rates were levied. The rates shown for "ordinary services" include rates levied for the purposes of the general fund and special and local rates imposed in relation to functions which are similar to those of the general fund (e.g., roads, health, street lighting, etc.).

Table 462. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Rates Levied

Year	Ordinary Services	Electricity Fund	Gas Works Fund	Water Supply Fund	Sewerage Fund	Abattoir Fund	Total
	\$ thousand						
1958	66,126	722	73	3,556	1,868	14	72,358
1959	70,028	648	74	3,804	1,956	22	76,532
1960	76,702	824	74	4,188	2,128	26	83,942
1961	87,408	962	85	4,576	2,328	26	95,386
1962	93,400	1,018	86	4,874	2,608	26	102,012
1963	98,858	1,071	84	5,257	2,904	27	108,200
1964	107,045	1,060	125	5,851	3,182	27	117,289
1965	113,225	1,053	155	6,365	3,466	27	124,291
1966*	124,264	1,045	178	6,903	3,771	27	136,187
1967*	135,548	1,240	171	7,760	4,274	26	149,018
1968*	144,851	1,101	207	8,729	4,853	26	159,767

* Subject to revision.

Under the Local Government Act, municipal and shire councils may levy rates of four kinds—a general rate on the unimproved capital value of all rateable lands in the area, and special, local, and loan rates on the unimproved or improved capital value. A county council may levy rates if the power to do so has been delegated to it by the constituent municipalities and shires. Under the Gas and Electricity Act, the Sydney County Council has power, which it has not exercised, to levy rates on the unimproved capital values.

A minimum general rate of 0.5c in the \$ on unimproved capital value must be levied each year, but if this is more than sufficient for the requirements of the area, the Governor may approve of a lower rate. The general rate levied on mines worked for minerals other than coal or shale may not exceed 1.25c in the \$ of the unimproved value.

In municipalities wholly outside the County of Cumberland, differential general rates may be levied in respect of urban farm lands and other lands. The Governor may extend this provision, by proclamation, to a municipality situated wholly or partly within that County or to a shire situated wholly

within the Counties of Cumberland and Northumberland. Urban farm land is rateable land which is valued as one assessment, exceeds five acres in area, and is used by the occupier for pastoral, dairying, fruit-growing, agricultural, or similar pursuits. The maximum general rate which may be levied thereon may not exceed (a) one-half of the general rate levied on other lands in the municipality or shire, or (b) the general rate levied by an adjoining shire, whichever is the greater. The minimum general rate may not be less than 0.5c in the \$ of the unimproved value.

Rates are due and payable one month after service of a rate notice, and interest at a maximum of 7 per cent. per annum simple interest must be charged on rates overdue for three months or more. Councils may write off or reduce rates payable by Commonwealth age, invalid, widow or service pensioners and certain classes of war pensioners; where this is done, councils are recouped by the State Government for an amount equivalent to one-half of the loss. Councils may also write off or reduce rates on residential properties located in areas reserved, under a town-planning scheme, for industrial or commercial use. Since 1966, councils have been authorised to accept payment of rates by instalments without being obliged to impose extra charges.

The Main Roads Act provides that the councils of municipalities and shires may be required to contribute towards the cost of main roads which are under the control of the Department of Main Roads. The contribution by the councils in the metropolitan road district (County of Cumberland and Blue Mountains City and parts of Greater Wollongong City and Colo and Wollondilly shires) is calculated at a uniform rate on the unimproved capital value of rateable property and, since 1963, is limited to an amount equal to a percentage of the councils' total rate income. The rate may not exceed $\frac{5}{24}$ c in the \$ on rateable property, and the rate on farming lands may be reduced to one-half of the rate on other lands; since 1955, the ordinary rate has been $\frac{5}{24}$ c in the \$ and the rate on farming lands has been $\frac{5}{48}$ c in the \$. The limiting percentage of council's total rate income is determined annually, and must be between 10 and 15 per cent.; since 1963, it has been 12 per cent. The rate payable in respect of rateable lands in the inner area of the City of Sydney (which were exempt from the contribution from 1938 to 1963) was fixed at $\frac{5}{48}$ c in 1964 and 1965 and $\frac{5}{24}$ c from 1966.

Contributions by country councils are based upon the amount actually expended on main roads, and are allocated to the councils according to the benefit each derives from the road works; the maximum contribution by a country council in any year is the sum which would be produced by a rate of $\frac{5}{24}$ c in the \$ on the unimproved capital value of rateable lands.

Revenue to meet these contributions is derived by councils either by the levy of a special rate or by provision in the general rate, and is included in the particulars of rates shown herein. The proceeds of the rate levied in the metropolitan road district amounted to \$5,796,000 in 1964 and \$6,170,000 in 1965.

The following table shows for recent years the amount of rates levied for all purposes by the municipal, shire, and county councils operating under the Local Government Act:—

Table 463. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Rates Levied

Particulars	1963	1964	1965	1966*	1967*	1968*
	\$ thousand					
ORDINARY SERVICES						
Municipalities and Shires—						
Sydney Statistical Division—						
Sydney (City)	11,566	12,371	12,064	14,157	14,098	10,314†
Other Municipalities and Shires	44,481	48,072	50,526	56,042	62,104	70,510
Total, Sydney Statistical Division	56,047	60,443	62,589	70,200	76,202	80,824
Newcastle (City)	2,873	3,072	3,379	3,535	3,861	4,578
Greater Wollongong (City)	3,231	3,982	4,094	4,805	4,967	5,363
Other Municipalities and Shires	36,707	39,548	43,163	45,725	50,518	54,084
Total—						
Municipalities	65,853	70,874	73,747	82,674	90,262	96,789
Shires	33,004	36,171	39,478	41,590	45,286	48,061
Municipalities and Shires	98,858	107,045	113,225	124,264	135,548	144,850
County Councils .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, N.S.W.	98,858	107,045	113,225	124,264	135,548	144,850
TRADING, WATER, AND SEWERAGE UNDERTAKINGS						
Municipalities and Shires	7,931	8,742	9,478	10,362	11,667	13,200
County Councils	1,411	1,502	1,588	1,561	1,803	1,716
Total, N.S.W.	9,342	10,244	11,066	11,923	13,470	14,916
ALL SERVICES						
Total, N.S.W.	108,200	117,289	124,291	136,187	149,018	159,767

* Subject to revision.

† See note †, Table 461.

The rates for ordinary services consist of general rates and special, local, and loan rates, other than those imposed for the purposes of trading, water, and sewerage undertakings. General rates are levied on all rateable lands within a municipal or shire area, but other rates, imposed to meet special or local needs, frequently apply to only portion of an area.

In 1968, the general rates amounted to \$10,314,000, or 100 per cent. of the total rates for ordinary services in the City of Sydney, \$69,508,000 or 99 per cent. in other municipalities and shires in the Sydney Statistical Division, \$4,483,000 or 98 per cent. in Newcastle, \$5,363,000 or 100 per cent.

in Wollongong, \$14,913,000 or 92 per cent. in other municipalities, \$35,752,000 or 95 per cent. in other shires, and \$140,333,000 or 97 per cent. in all municipalities and shires.

The following table shows the average rate levied per \$ of unimproved capital value for ordinary services in groups of municipalities and shires in each of the last eleven years. These averages are based upon the aggregate unimproved value of rateable land within each group and the amount of rates levied—whether they were general over the whole municipality or shire or applied only to part thereof. Rates levied for trading, water, and sewerage funds are excluded.

Table 464. Municipalities and Shires: Average Rate Levied for Ordinary Services

Year	Sydney Statistical Division		Newcastle (City)	Greater Wollongong (City)	Other Municipalities and Shires	Total		
	Sydney (City)	Other Municipalities and Shires				Municipalities	Shires	Municipalities and Shires
	Cents per \$ of Unimproved Capital Value							
1958	2.78	2.42	2.65	2.75	3.16	2.71	2.82	2.75
1959	2.78	2.21	2.66	2.39	3.05	2.55	2.61	2.58
1960	2.79	2.13	2.71	2.61	3.25	2.50	2.75	2.59
1961	2.74	2.16	2.58	3.35	3.30	2.51	2.82	2.61
1962	2.61	1.94	2.60	3.30	3.25	2.33	2.63	2.43
1963	2.15	1.73	2.67	1.81	3.30	2.08	2.48	2.20
1964	2.16	1.75	2.83	2.24	3.51	2.12	2.63	2.27
1965	2.19	1.75	2.41	2.38	3.57	2.10	2.72	2.28
1966*	2.50	1.73	2.42	2.56	3.50	2.15	2.59	2.28
1967*	2.50	1.69	2.63	2.77	3.29	2.08	2.43	2.18
1968*	2.50	1.70	3.11	2.76	3.32	2.12	2.45	2.22

* Subject to revision.

The amount of rates levied, as shown in Table 463, represents the amount taken to account by councils as revenue, after deductions from current assessments in respect of reductions of valuations on appeal and amounts written off as irrecoverable.

Most of the rates are collected in the year of levy. The amount of overdue rates and extra charges, as shown in the next table, has increased by two-thirds in the last five years, with the rise in the total amount of rates levied. Despite this increase, the ratio of the amount outstanding at the end of the year to the rates levied in that year rose only from 12.5 per cent. in 1960 to 14.1 per cent. in 1965.

Table 465. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Overdue Rates and Extra Charges

Particulars	At 31st December					
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	\$ thousand					
Municipalities and Shires—						
Sydney Statistical Division—						
Sydney (City)	290	466	418	424	475	441
Other Municipalities and Shires	3,716	4,997	5,513	6,081	6,414	6,962
Total, Sydney Statistical Division	4,007	5,464	5,931	6,505	6,889	7,403
Newcastle (City)	242	286	322	348	347	375
Greater Wollongong (City)	594	776	848	685	886	812
Other Municipalities and Shires	5,590	6,416	7,040	7,256	7,431	8,757
Total—						
Municipalities	5,984	8,022	8,720	9,351	9,932*	10,481
Shires	4,448	4,920	5,420	5,442	5,622	6,866
Municipalities and Shires	10,432	12,942	14,140	14,793	15,554*	17,347
County Councils	60	62	70	76	89	176
Total, N.S.W.	10,492	13,004	14,210	14,869	15,642*	17,523
Ordinary Services	9,354	11,708	12,630	13,315	13,933	15,447
Trading, Water, and Sewerage	1,138	1,296	1,580	1,554	1,709*	2,076
Total, N.S.W.	10,492	13,004	14,210	14,869	15,642*	17,523

* Revised.

REVENUE FINANCES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

The accounts of municipal, shire, and county councils in New South Wales are on an income and expenditure basis, and show the income accrued and expenditure incurred during the period to which they relate.

In each area governed under the Local Government Act, there must be:—

- a general fund, to which must be credited all moneys receivable in respect of the general rate, loans raised for any general purpose and loan rates levied in respect thereof, and moneys receivable in respect of any matter not appertaining to another fund;
- a special fund for each special rate levied;
- a local fund for each local rate levied;
- a separate trading fund for each trading undertaking conducted by the council; and
- a trust fund for moneys received from the State Government for a specific purpose and for moneys held by way of a deposit or in trust.

The resources of the general fund may be applied to any general purpose throughout the area, such as administration, health, roads, parks, etc., and the payment of interest and principal of loans, but the resources of a special or a local fund may be expended only on the special purpose or in the specified area in respect of which the rate is levied. Conditions governing the accounts of the Sydney County Council are contained in the Gas and Electricity Act.

ORDINARY SERVICES REVENUE ACCOUNTS

The functions of local government embraced by the term "Ordinary Services" include all the functions described on pages 588 and 589, except those listed under the title "Trading Undertakings". Functions relating to ordinary services come within the scope of the general fund and those special and local funds which relate to similar works and services. Statistics of the funds of the trading undertakings are shown separately in Tables 472 to 479.

A summary of the revenue, and expenditure from revenue, on account of ordinary services in each of the last six years is shown in the following table:—

Table 466. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Ordinary Services—Revenue and Expenditure from Revenue

Particulars	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	\$ thousand					
REVENUE						
Municipalities and Shires— Sydney Statistical Division— Sydney (City)	15,502	16,976	18,166	17,922	19,818	17,996
Other Municipalities and Shires	47,782	54,091	58,261	61,554	67,691	70,014
Total, Sydney Statistical Division	63,284	71,068	76,426	79,476	87,509	88,009
Newcastle (City)	3,438	4,176	4,364	4,344	5,000	5,479
Greater Wollongong (City)	3,646	4,730	5,056	5,036	6,411	6,036
Other Municipalities and Shires	64,136	69,503	73,070	78,866	86,377	93,455
Total— Municipalities	75,772	87,240	93,480	98,260	106,892	108,032
Shires	58,730	62,236	65,436	69,462	78,405	84,948
Municipalities and Shires ..	134,502	149,476	158,916	167,722	185,297	192,980
County Councils	1,538	1,758	2,148	2,509	3,593	1,708
Total, N.S.W.*	135,248	150,250	159,998	169,130	187,689	194,471
EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE						
Municipalities and Shires— Sydney Statistical Division— Sydney (City)	16,104	16,884	18,222	17,850	17,993	18,455
Other Municipalities and Shires	47,449	55,590	59,074	59,652	65,244	70,281
Total, Sydney Statistical Division	63,553	72,473	77,296	77,502	83,237	88,736
Newcastle (City)	3,408	3,932	4,042	4,156	4,874	5,258
Greater Wollongong (City)	3,888	4,186	5,080	5,191	6,133	6,297
Other Municipalities and Shires	64,324	68,448	72,089	77,512	85,159	91,119
Total— Municipalities	76,486	87,188	93,338	96,079	102,724	108,541
Shires	58,688	61,852	65,170	68,282	76,680	82,870
Municipalities and Shires ..	135,174	149,040	158,508	164,361	179,403	191,410
County Councils	1,544	1,684	2,072	2,435	3,363	1,694
Total, N.S.W.*	135,926	149,740	159,516	165,695	181,265	192,888

* Contributions to county councils by constituent municipalities and shires (\$216,000 in 1965) are omitted to avoid duplication.

ORDINARY SERVICES REVENUE

A classification of the revenue on account of ordinary services during the last five years is given in the following table:—

Table 467. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Ordinary Services—Classification of Revenue*

Item of Revenue	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	\$ thousand				
Revenue Raised by Councils—					
Rates Levied—					
General	82,876	89,496	94,333	102,843	109,816
Loan, Local, and Special	4,532	3,904	4,525	4,202	3,409
Extra Charges on Overdue Rates	800	912	1,013	1,068	1,118
Payments in Lieu of Rates	660	598	726	715	750
Miscellaneous Licence Fees and Charges for Mains, etc.	1,482	1,902	2,054	2,303	2,311
Public Works: Contributions	5,218	5,908	6,379	7,218	6,977
Other	360	484	515	485	677
Sanitary and Garbage Charges	8,574	9,036	9,100	9,465	9,607
Parks, Baths, Beaches, etc.	2,028	2,266	2,535	2,475	3,148
Public Markets	1,116	1,182	1,250	1,327	1,344
Libraries	268	274	310	364	385
Council Property (Rents, etc.)	3,766	4,314	4,622	5,630	5,430
Assets Sold and Advances Repaid—					
Housing	344	288	394	452	444
Other	2,282	3,420	3,555	5,862	4,675
Contributions from Bush Fire Fund	454	466	465	670	1,032
Interest	1,058	1,184	1,414	1,699	1,991
Other*	2,820	3,592	3,688	4,116	4,218
Total Revenue Raised by Councils	118,638	129,226	136,879	150,891	157,333
Government Grants—					
Roads, Bridges, Drains, etc.—					
Main Roads Department	17,338	16,146	15,276	18,428	17,879
Flood Damage Repair, n.e.i.	72	246	310	396	146
Commonwealth Aid Roads	9,274	8,910	8,758	10,019	11,664
Other	1,628	2,060	3,748	2,450	2,472
Total, Roads, Bridges, etc.	28,312	27,362	28,092	31,293	32,161
Flood Mitigation Works	358	540	866	2,082	1,452
Baby Health Centres	104	120	81	162	114
Parks, Baths, Beaches	276	362	420	420	547
Libraries	868	870	941	978	1,061
Town Planning	416	406	447	274	...
Endowment	600	600	600	597	598
Other	678	512	803	992	1,205
Total Government Grants	31,612	30,772	32,251	36,796	37,138
Total Revenue—Ordinary Services	150,250	159,998	169,130	187,689	194,471

* Contributions to county councils by constituent municipalities and shires (classified in Table 468 to "Other Revenue Raised" by county councils) are omitted to avoid duplication. In 1965 these contributions amounted to \$216,000.

Rates form the largest item of ordinary services revenue and (with interest on overdue rates) represented 73 per cent. of the revenue raised by councils and 59 per cent. of the councils' total revenue during 1965.

Ratepayers who directly benefit are charged a proportion of the cost of certain works carried out by councils (e.g., construction of footpaths and kerbing and guttering). These charges, together with payments to councils for works carried out by them on behalf of other councils, individuals, or organisations (e.g., the Housing Commission of N.S.W.), are included under "Public Works: Contributions" in the table above.

Government grants for ordinary services include substantial reimbursements of expenditure on works carried out by councils on behalf of the Main Roads Department (\$17,879,000 in 1965) and grants for "rural" roads under the Commonwealth Aid Roads Act (\$11,664,000 in 1965).

Government grants represented 21 per cent. of councils' ordinary services revenue in 1961 and 19 per cent. in 1965. In these years, the proportions were 8 and 4 per cent. respectively, for municipalities and shires in the Sydney Statistical Division, 11 and 10 per cent. for the Cities of Newcastle and Greater Wollongong combined, 34 and 33 per cent. for other municipalities and shires, and 38 and 78 per cent. for county councils.

A general description of government financial assistance to councils is given on page 613.

Table 468. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Ordinary Services—Classification of Revenue, 1965

Item of Revenue	Municipalities and Shires						County Councils
	Sydney Statistical Division		Newcastle and Greater Wollongong (Cities)	Total			
	Sydney (City)	Total, Sydney Statistical Division		Municipalities	Shires	Municipalities and Shires	
\$ thousand							
Revenue Raised by Councils—							
Rates Levied—							
General	12,064	61,825	7,448	72,223	37,594	109,816	...
Loan, Local, and Special .. .. .	...	764	25	1,524	1,884	3,409	...
Extra Charges on Overdue Rates	26	495	66	671	447	1,118	...
Payment in Lieu of Rates	354	535	38	675	76	750	...
Miscellaneous Licence Fees and Charges for Mains, etc.	208	1,527	167	1,608	703	2,311	...
Public Works—							
Contributions	483	3,492	511	4,478	2,500	6,977	...
Other	5	300	13	336	341	677	...
Sanitary and Garbage Charges	492	5,391	605	6,291	3,316	9,607	...
Parks, Baths, Beaches, etc.	154	1,607	143	1,954	1,193	3,148	...
Public Markets	861	872	...	1,174	170	1,344	...
Libraries	6	99	29	320	65	385	...
Council Property (Rents, etc.)	990	2,023	346	3,059	2,317	5,376	54
Assets Sold and Advances Repaid—							
Housing	14	190	...	323	121	444	...
Other	49	2,025	437	2,399	2,248	4,647	28
Contributions from Bush Fire Fund .. .. .	...	91	5	62	971	1,032	...
Interest	390	1,130	158	1,467	515	1,981	10
Other	1,268	2,032	345	2,705	1,441	4,147	288
Total Revenue Raised by Councils	17,364	84,398	10,334	101,268	55,902	157,170	379
Government Grants—							
Roads, Bridges, Drains, etc.—							
Main Roads Department	424	1,749	789	3,011	14,869	17,879	...
Flood Damage Repair, n.e.i. .. .. .	...	5	...	6	141	146	...
Commonwealth Aid Roads .. .. .	...	354	106	1,368	10,296	11,664	...
Other	157	682	161	1,018	1,453	2,472	...
Total, Roads, Bridges, etc.	581	2,789	1,056	5,403	26,759	32,161	...
Flood Mitigation Works .. .. .	...	5	...	9	258	267	1,185
Baby Health Centres .. .. .	...	62	14	70	45	114	...
Parks, Baths, Beaches .. .. .	...	110	10	236	311	547	...
Libraries	50	585	91	784	277	1,061	...
Town Planning .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Endowment .. .. .	...	10	5	16	582	598	...
Other .. .. .	...	49	5	246	815	1,061	144
Total Government Grants	631	3,612	1,182	6,763	29,046	35,809	1,328
Total Revenue—Ordinary Services ..	17,996	88,009	11,515	108,032	84,948	192,980	1,708

ORDINARY SERVICES EXPENDITURE

Particulars of expenditure on ordinary services, as shown in this chapter, are not presented in the same form as in accounts furnished by the councils. The councils' statements are composite in character and show in combination expenditure from both revenue and loans. In this chapter, expenditure from each source is shown separately—expenditure from revenue in Tables 469 and 470, and expenditure from loans in Tables 482 and 483.

The summary of the annual expenditure from revenue on ordinary services, as shown in the following table, is divided into two parts:—

- (i) *Gross Expenditure*, which is the expenditure from revenue derived from all sources, i.e., revenue raised by the councils and government grants towards the cost of councils' services and for main roads and national works undertaken by councils for the Government;
- (ii) *Net Expenditure*, which represents expenditure from councils' own revenue, and has been ascertained by deducting from *Gross Expenditure* the amounts received from the Government (as shown in Table 467).

Table 469. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils—Ordinary Services: Gross and Net Expenditure from Revenue

Year	Gross Expenditure*				Net Expenditure*		
	Administration, Works and Services	Debt Services		Total Gross Expenditure *	Administration, Works and Services	Interest and Debt Redemption	Total Net Expenditure *
		Interest	Provision for Debt Redemption				
\$ thousand							
1960	122,916	4,518	8,492	135,926	94,020	13,008	107,028
1961	135,286	5,020	9,434	149,740	103,674	14,454	118,128
1962	143,628	5,708	10,180	159,516	112,856	15,888	128,744
1963	147,726	6,545	11,424	165,695	115,480	17,964	133,444
1964	161,154	7,371	12,741	181,265	124,360	20,107	144,467
1965	171,352	7,879	13,658	192,888	134,218	21,533	155,750

* See explanation in text preceding table.

Expenditure on interest relates to amounts payable on overdrafts, fixed loans, deferred or time payment debts, repayable government advances, and other liabilities. In the case of the City of Sydney, the amount of interest earned from investment sums held for purposes of debt redemption (but not being part of normal sinking funds) is deducted from the total amount of interest payable.

The provision for debt redemption shown in Table 469 is the amount provided from revenue for ordinary services, and includes an amount equivalent to interest earnings on sinking fund investments. The total provision from all sources is shown in Table 488.

The *net outgo* on debt service borne by the councils, including provision for redemption, represented 13.9 per cent. of the total *net expenditure* on ordinary services in 1964 and 13.8 per cent. in 1965. In 1965, the ratio

was 13 per cent. in the municipalities and shires in the Sydney Statistical Division, 10 per cent. in Newcastle, 15 per cent. in Wollongong, 21 per cent. in other municipalities and shires, and 53 per cent. in the county councils.

Particulars of gross expenditure on ordinary services in each of the last five years are shown in the next table. A similar statement regarding net expenditure has not been compiled, because complete details are not available as to the objects on which moneys received from the Government were expended.

Table 470. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Ordinary Services—Classification of Gross Expenditure from Revenue

Item of Expenditure	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	\$ thousand				
Works and Services—					
Administration, n.e.i.	9,438	10,538	10,958	12,223	13,427
Roads, Bridges, Drains, etc.	70,272	71,952	74,185	81,302	83,343
Contribution to Main Roads Department*	3,848	4,714	4,986	5,796	6,170
Flood Mitigation and Flood Emergency†	482	640	1,147	2,299	1,385
Street Lighting	3,104	3,668	3,897	4,164	4,349
Sanitary and Garbage	11,234	11,544	11,768	12,385	13,004
Parks, Baths, Beaches, etc.	10,516	10,998	10,299	11,447	12,781
Baby Health Centres	324	312	324	421	312
Health Services	3,698	4,038	4,255	4,607	4,887
Public Markets	946	938	935	1,006	1,006
Libraries	2,730	2,826	3,280	3,575	3,889
Noxious Animals, Weeds Destruction†	494	550	610	723	580
Contributions to: Fire Board	866	898	895	932	1,043
Bush Fire Fund	122	130	142	171	268
Fire Prevention	560	600	586	847	1,140
Cattle Straying	148	138	138	147	143
Town Planning†	1,318	1,532	1,820	1,434	1,638
Donations to Hospitals, Charities, Bands, Public Bodies	498	466	510	519	627
Housing (Construction, Advances)	462	362	392	151	618
Council Property, n.e.i.‡	6,138	7,282	6,535	6,679	8,253
Other†	8,088	9,502	10,062	10,327	12,490
Total, Works and Services†	135,286	143,628	147,726	161,154	171,352
Debt Charges—					
Interest on Loans, etc.	5,020	5,708	6,545	7,371	7,879
Repayment of Loans, etc.—Sinking Fund	728	754	806	1,059	688
Principal Instalments	8,706	9,426	10,618	11,682	12,970
Total Debt Charges	14,454	15,888	17,969	20,112	21,537
Total Expenditure from Revenue—Ordinary Services†	149,740	159,516	165,695	181,265	192,888

* Contributions by councils in the metropolitan road district towards the cost of main roads. Other contributions by councils are included in "Roads, Bridges, Drains, etc."; in many instances, these contributions are effected by constructing road works on behalf of the Main Roads Department.

† Contributions to county councils by constituent municipalities and shires are omitted to avoid duplication—see note ¶, next table.

‡ Includes expenditure on flood mitigation works (\$424,000 in 1961, \$582,000 in 1962, \$921,000 in 1963, \$2,270,000 in 1964, and \$1,385,000 in 1965).

¶ Includes purchases of public works plant and machinery, less amounts equal to depreciation on these assets charged to "Roads, Bridges, Drains, etc."

Separate particulars of gross expenditure on ordinary services during 1965 are given in the next table for county councils and groups of municipalities and shires:—

Table 471. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Ordinary Services—Classification of Gross Expenditure from Revenue, 1965

Item of Expenditure	Municipalities and Shires						County Councils
	Sydney Statistical Division		New-castle and Greater Wollongong (Cities)	Total			
	Sydney (City)	Total, Sydney Statistical Division		Municipalities	Shires	Municipalities and Shires	
\$ thousand							
Works and Services—							
Administration, n.e.i.	1,658	6,841	710	8,295	5,132	13,427	...
Roads, Bridges, Drains, etc.	3,854	25,911	4,894	34,025	49,317	83,343	...
Contribution to Main Roads Department*	732	6,109	19	5,252	918	6,170	...
Flood Mitigation and Flood Emergency† . . . . .	...	8	...	21	216	237	1,248
Street Lighting	399	2,928	360	3,427	922	4,349	...
Sanitary and Garbage	1,132	8,183	1,036	9,240	3,764	13,004	...
Parks, Baths, Beaches, etc.	1,510	7,479	988	9,546	3,235	12,781	...
Baby Health Centres	6	218	18	226	85	312	...
Health Services	1,700	3,263	245	3,666	1,220	4,887	...
Public Markets	680	685	...	867	139	1,006	...
Libraries	300	2,170	441	3,123	766	3,889	...
Noxious Animals, Weeds Destruction . . . . .	...	34	3	71	379	450	243
Contributions to—							
Fire Board	176	817	93	901	142	1,043	...
Bush Fire Fund . . . . .	...	29	2	21	246	268	...
Fire Prevention . . . . .	...	122	10	108	1,032	1,140	...
Cattle Straying	3	38	10	72	71	143	...
Town Planning	212	1,372	89	1,327	311	1,638	...
Donations to Hospitals, Charities, Bands, Public Bodies	109	418	20	491	136	627	...
Housing (Construction, Advances)	429	447	...	552	66	618	...
Council Property, n.e.i.‡	1,177	5,146	713	6,165	2,088	8,253	...
Other	2,933	6,572	716	8,129	4,289	12,418	76
Total, Works and Services	17,012	78,790	10,366	95,529	74,473	170,001¶	1,567
Debt Charges—							
Interest on Loans, etc.	842	4,000	541	5,306	2,483	7,789	89
Repayment of Loans, etc.—							
Sinking Fund	573	631	31	678	9	686	2
Principal Instalments	28	5,316	618	7,028	5,906	12,934	36
Total Debt Charges	1,443	9,947	1,189	13,012	8,397	21,409	127
Total Expenditure from Revenue—Ordinary Services	18,455	88,736	11,555	108,541	82,870	191,410¶	1,694

* See note *, previous table.

† Includes expenditure on flood mitigation works (Total Municipalities and Shires, \$138,000; County Councils, \$1,248,000).

‡ Includes purchases of public works plant and machinery, less amounts equal to depreciation on these assets charged to "Roads, Bridges, Drains, etc."

¶ Includes contributions to county councils—Flood Mitigation, etc., \$99,000; Noxious Animals and Weeds Destruction, \$113,000; Other, \$4,000; and Total, \$216,000.

FINANCES OF TRADING UNDERTAKINGS

Many local government authorities conduct electricity supply undertakings and water supply and sewerage services, some operate gas works and abattoirs, but other trading activities are negligible.

ELECTRICITY TRADING FUNDS

In New South Wales, many of the establishments for the supply of electricity for public and private use are conducted by local government authorities, principally by county councils formed by groups of municipalities and shires for this purpose. A few of the larger councils, and some situated in remote parts of the State, have works for the generation as well as the distribution of electricity; most councils purchase supplies in bulk and distribute them to consumers.

At the end of 1965, electricity services were provided by 4 municipalities, 2 shires, and 34 county councils. Of these 40 councils, 8 generated electricity, including 6 which also purchased additional supplies for distribution, and 32 distributed current purchased in bulk.

The largest undertaking is the Sydney County Council, which buys electricity in bulk from the Electricity Commission of New South Wales, and distributes it direct to customers in the City of Sydney and in 22 metropolitan municipalities and 2 metropolitan shires.

The growth of the combined municipal, shire, and county councils' electricity enterprises is illustrated by the following table. The steady decline in the number of councils conducting electricity undertakings has been due mainly to the formation of county councils, which have taken over the separate undertakings of the constituent municipal and shire councils.

Table 472. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Electricity Undertakings

Year	Number of Councils	Expenditure	Revenue				Surplus
			Sales	Loan Rates	Other	Total	
		\$ thousand					
1955	103	85,262	82,086	488	6,464	89,038	3,776
1956	95	94,746	88,932	574	6,726	96,232	1,486
1957	84	101,948	99,152	648	6,932	106,732	4,784
1958	61	111,764	107,212	722	6,888	114,822	3,058
1959	54	122,338	118,538	648	6,962	126,148	3,810
1960	46	137,230	131,560	824	7,620	140,004	2,774
1961	43	148,380	143,244	962	8,838	153,044	4,664
1962	43	162,136	160,107	1,019	8,431	169,558	7,422
1963	41	173,862	172,486	1,071	9,851	183,408	9,546
1964	40	181,299	180,705	1,060	11,673	193,437	12,138
1965	40	195,955	191,900	1,053	13,827	206,780	10,825

Particulars of the revenue, working expenses, capital expenditure, and debt redemption of the electricity undertakings in 1965, and of the electricity purchased and sold by the undertakings in that year, are given on the next page.

The following summary of the balance sheets of the electricity undertakings of municipal, shire, and county councils shows the extent of capital investment as a loan debt outstanding at 31st December, 1965:—

Table 474. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Electricity Undertakings—Liabilities and Assets, 1965

LIABILITIES					
Council	Capital Debt	Bank Overdraft	Creditors, etc.	Accumulated Funds	Total
	\$ thousand				
Municipalities and Shires ..	4,104	427	355	3,516	8,401
County Councils—					
Sydney	88,770	1,053	16,143	39,003	144,970
Prospect	23,366	1,704	2,195	11,561	38,826
Mackellar	6,417	1,756	827	3,324	12,323
St. George	4,200	314	1,698	6,075	12,287
Shortland	8,172	823	2,698	12,407	24,100
Illawarra	9,254	56	1,536	3,290	14,136
Other	112,706	8,728	6,824	41,974	170,232
Total, N.S.W.	256,989	14,861	32,276	121,150	425,276
ASSETS					
Council	Land, Plant, etc.	Debtors	Cash, Bank, and Investments		Total
			Reserve Accounts	Other	
	\$ thousand				
Municipalities and Shires ..	7,389	485	69	458	8,401
County Councils—					
Sydney	108,075	10,635	22,444	3,816	144,970
Prospect	31,761	2,864	3,695	507	38,826
Mackellar	10,881	1,180	257	6	12,323
St. George	10,876	937	3	471	12,287
Shortland	21,109	1,396	840	755	24,100
Illawarra	12,715	677	294	450	14,136
Other	149,051	10,027	5,253	5,902	170,232
Total, N.S.W.	351,857	28,200	32,855	12,365	425,276

The capital indebtedness comprises gross loans \$253,185,000, government advances \$2,751,000, and time payment debts \$1,053,000. This capital indebtedness was offset by sinking funds for debt redemption (totalling \$25,089,000) included in assets.

Loans owing in London by the Sydney County Council (£stg.3,000,000), and sinking fund investments held in London by the Council, are included above in dollars converted at the old mint par rate of exchange of £stg.0.5 to \$A1. In Tables 485, 486, and 487, they have been converted to the Australian equivalent at the rate of £stg. 0.4 equals \$A1—the International Monetary Fund mint per rate of exchange current until 17th November, 1967.

The surplus funds of the Sydney County Council amounted to \$39,003,000 and comprised General Reserve \$6,379,000, Sinking Fund Reserve \$20,816,000, Insurance Fund Reserve \$1,985,000, Special Provision for Loan Repayment and Development Works, \$9,134,000, and other

reserves, \$690,000. At 31st December, 1965, the capital cost of the Council's land, plant, etc., with stores on hand, amounted to \$160,176,000, but this total was reduced to \$108,075,000 by the deduction of depreciation reserve, \$52,101,000.

GAS TRADING FUNDS

The supply of gas for domestic, industrial, etc. purposes in New South Wales is undertaken mainly by private companies. The gasworks operated by 23 municipal and shire councils and one county council are situated in country towns.

Table 475. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Gas Trading Undertakings—Revenue Accounts

Year	Number of Councils	Expenditure	Revenue						Surplus or Deficiency (—)
			Sales		Loan Rates	Government Grants	Other	Total	
			Gas	Residuals					
		\$ thousand							
1960	23	2,806	1,699	631	74	58	407	2,869	63
1961	23	2,847	1,789	598	85	64	394	2,929	83
1962	24	3,147	1,987	621	86	74	443	3,211	64
1963	24	3,287	2,072	630	84	161	455	3,402	114
1964	24	3,563	2,182	621	125	171	545	3,645	81
1965	24	3,781	2,235	558	155	166	626	3,740	(—) 41

The charges included in expenditure for depreciation of assets amounted to \$377,000 in 1965, and interest on loans, overdrafts, etc. to \$377,000.

The balance sheets of the municipal, shire, and county council gas trading undertakings at 31st December in the last two years are summarised in the next table:—

Table 476. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Gas Trading Undertakings—Liabilities and Assets

Liabilities	1964	1965	Assets	1964	1965
	\$ thousand			\$ thousand	
Capital Debt	6,809	6,959	Buildings, land, stock, plant, etc.	8,396	8,606
Sundry Creditors, etc.	412	446	Debtors	538	629
Overdrafts	727	995	Outstanding Rates	27	18
Total Liabilities	7,947	8,399	Cash and Investments— Trading Accounts		
			Reserve Accounts	79	15
			Loan Accounts	273	301
Excess of Assets	1,501	1,454		135	285
Total	9,448	9,853	Total Assets	9,448	9,853

In 1965, the capital debt comprised debenture loans \$6,948,000, government advances \$1,000, and time payment debts \$10,000.

Capital expenditure on the acquisition and improvement of assets amounted to \$547,000 in 1965, including \$373,000 from loan funds. Repayments of capital debt totalled \$301,000 in 1965.

WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE FUNDS

The water supply and sewerage systems of the metropolitan and Newcastle districts and of Broken Hill and Cobar are administered by statutory boards, representative of the State Government and the local councils, and several water storage systems are under direct Government control. The larger systems are described on page 624. Other domestic water supply and sewerage works in New South Wales, except those associated with irrigation schemes, are vested in municipal, shire, and county councils.

It was usual for country water and sewerage works to be constructed by the State and transferred on completion to the councils, which were required to repay the cost, with interest, over a period fixed according to the durability of the works. Since 1935, it has been the practice for councils to undertake the construction of new works with State assistance, the councils raising loans to finance their share of the cost.

Under the scheme of assistance to councils for the establishment and extension of water supply and sewerage works, the State makes capital grants in approved cases, which are determined on the basis that the annual charge per head to be borne by the population served should not exceed \$7 for water and \$7 for sewerage. As a general rule, however, the State grant is limited to one-half of the total capital cost. Assistance is given in respect of outlying areas served by the Metropolitan and Newcastle Boards, as well as in country areas.

At 31st December, 1965, country water supply services were conducted or were being constructed by 48 municipalities, 92 shires, and 5 county councils, and sewerage services by 51 municipalities (including 5 in the Sydney Statistical Division) and 46 shires.

The following table summarises the revenue accounts of the undertakings for 1965:—

Table 477. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Water Supply and Sewerage Undertakings—Revenue Accounts, 1965

Particulars	Water Supply				Sewerage		
	Municipalities	Shires	County Councils	Total	Municipalities	Shires	Total
\$ thousand							
Revenue—							
Rates Levied	3,233	2,648	484	6,365	2,559	907	3,466
Water Sales	1,239	864	526	2,630	...	...	...
Government Grants ..	179	725	444	1,348	285	864	1,150
Other	356	212	122	690	434	83	517
Total	5,007	4,449	1,577	11,032	3,279	1,854	5,133
Expenditure—							
Management, Working							
Expenses, etc.	2,647	1,664	573	4,884	1,304	361	1,665
Depreciation	472	479	102	1,052	344	162	506
Interest	1,141	1,251	488	2,880	937	389	1,326
Total	4,260	3,393	1,163	8,817	2,585	911	3,496
Surplus	747	1,055	413	2,215	693	943	1,636

Particulars of capital expenditure from loan funds and government grants, etc., and of redemptions of capital indebtedness during 1965 are as follows:—

Table 478. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Water Supply and Sewerage Undertakings—Capital Expenditure and Debt Repayment, 1965

Particulars	Water Supply				Sewerage		
	Municipalities	Shires	County Councils	Total	Municipalities	Shires	Total
	\$ thousand						
Capital Expenditure—							
From Loans	2,177	3,413	888	6,479	1,960	1,187	3,147
Other	523	700	337	1,559	520	805	1,325
Total	2,700	4,113	1,225	8,038	2,480	1,992	4,472
Provision for Debt Redemption	559	465	168	1,193	490	229	719

The capital debts of the water supply undertakings aggregated \$60,795,000 (municipalities \$22,986,000, shires \$26,389,000, and county councils \$11,421,000) at 31st December, 1965. An amount of \$26,970,000 for sewerage works comprised \$18,602,000 owing by the municipalities and \$8,368,000 by the shires. The combined capital debt of the water and sewerage works was represented by debenture loans \$86,736,000, government advances \$877,000, and time payment debts \$152,000.

ABATTOIR TRADING FUNDS

The Local Government Act authorises councils, other than those in areas under the jurisdiction of the Meat Industry Act, to conduct abattoirs. This power was exercised by nine municipal and six county councils at the end of 1965.

A statement of the revenue and expenditure of the local authority abattoirs in the last six years is shown below:—

Table 479. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Abattoirs—Revenue Accounts

Year	Expenditure	Revenue				Surplus
		Sales, Dues, etc.	Rates Levied	Other	Total*	
	\$ thousand					
1960	7,460	7,460	26	196	7,682	222
1961	8,282	8,456	26	278	8,760	478
1962	9,390	9,387	26	377	9,790	400
1963	12,052	12,104	27	424	12,555	504
1964	14,332	14,093	27	792	14,912	580
1965	14,417	14,268	27	368	14,663	246

* No Government grants were paid to abattoir funds in these years.

The expenditure for 1965 includes charges for interest \$521,000, and depreciation of assets, \$576,000.

Capital expenditure in 1965 amounted to \$3,090,000, of which \$2,379,000 was financed from loans. Redemption of capital indebtedness totalled \$434,000.

Assets, valued at \$21,348,000 at 31st December, 1965, included premises, plant, and stores valued at \$17,918,000, and exceeded liabilities by \$4,935,000. The liabilities included loans, government advances, and time payment debts amounting to \$14,126,000.

The largest local authority abattoir is at Newcastle, where revenue amounted to \$6,375,000 and expenditure to \$6,336,000 in 1965. Assets at the Newcastle abattoir at the end of 1965 exceeded liabilities by \$1,160,000.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENT

The State Government affords financial assistance to the local government authorities by supplementing general revenues and contributing to the cost of specified works and services.

Assistance to general revenue is paid in the form of endowment to shires and to certain municipalities in respect of portions of their areas which, prior to incorporation in the municipalities, were constituted as shires or formed part of a shire. The amount of endowment distributable annually was fixed at \$400,000 from 1952 to 1954, \$450,000 from 1955 to 1958, \$516,000 in 1959, and \$600,000 from 1960.

The individual areas participate in endowment according to an apportionment made by the Government in every third year. The matters to be taken into account in making the apportionment are specified in the Local Government Act—e.g., the necessity for developing new districts, the extent to which the council and the people of the areas concerned undertake to share in the development by constructing works or paying local rates, and the rate levied.

In addition to endowment, grants by the State are made to councils for specific purposes such as roads lighting of traffic routes, parks, playgrounds, baths, beaches, baby health centres, libraries, the eradication of noxious weeds, flood control, and country water supply, sewerage, gas, and electricity services. Large sums are paid to municipal and shire councils which act as construction authorities for the Department of Main Roads. Other payments to councils for roads include part of the funds received by the State under the Commonwealth Aid Roads Act, most of the omnibus tax proceeds and approximately half the omnibus service licence fees collected, and assistance towards flood damage repairs. From 1952 to 1964 (when the council was absorbed by the State Planning Authority), the State Government made grants to the Cumberland County Council for its share of the cost of the town planning scheme.

Moneys paid to local government authorities for any of the abovementioned purposes are included in the following statement of funds provided by the State or Commonwealth Government and expended by councils.

Table 480. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Government Grants*

Year	Municipalities and Shires					County Councils	Total
	Sydney Statistical Division	Newcastle and Greater Wollongong (Cities)	Other Municipalities and Shires	Total			
				Municipalities	Shires		
\$ thousand							
1955	2,025	318	15,439	3,788	13,994	988	18,770
1956	2,504	348	16,722	3,940	15,634	1,250	20,824
1957	2,180	444	18,952	3,778	17,798	1,488	23,064
1958	2,374	784	18,930	4,678	17,410	1,918	24,006
1959	2,952	756	20,908	5,048	19,568	2,070	26,686
1960	4,898	850	24,060	7,726	22,082	2,020	31,828
1961	6,046	968	25,402	8,930	23,486	2,114	34,530
1962	4,961	1,054	25,434	8,192	23,257	2,793	34,242
1963	3,642	816	27,989	7,546	24,901	3,142	35,590
1964	3,666	1,433	31,156	7,575	28,683	4,180	40,438
1965	3,620	1,182	33,163	7,306	30,659	3,371	41,336

* Comprises financial assistance grants (endowment, Commonwealth roads grants, etc.) and reimbursements for works carried out by councils as agents for the Main Roads Department.

A classification of moneys paid by the State or Commonwealth Government to local authorities, showing broadly the objects of expenditure, is given in the next table. Payments to the trading funds include substantial contributions towards the capital cost of new works and extensions.

Table 481. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Government Grants*—Objects

Year	Ordinary Services			Trading Funds		Total
	Endow- ment	Main Roads	Other	Electricity, Gas, and Abattoirs	Water and Sewerage	
\$ thousand						
1955	446	9,428	6,656	1,058	1,182	18,770
1956	446	10,562	6,990	1,164	1,662	20,824
1957	448	11,246	8,868	1,274	1,228	23,064
1958	452	11,690	9,482	1,202	1,180	24,006
1959	588	13,148	10,166	1,384	1,400	26,686
1960	604	16,892	11,402	1,328	1,602	31,828
1961	600	17,338	13,674	1,326	1,592	34,530
1962	600	16,146	14,026	1,422	2,048	34,242
1963	600	15,276	16,375	1,519	1,821	35,590
1964	599	18,428	17,772	1,588	2,052	40,438
1965	598	17,879	18,661	1,701	2,498	41,336

* See note *, Table 480. Details of "ordinary services" grants to councils are given in Table 467.

LOAN FINANCES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

Long-term borrowing by local government authorities in New South Wales is classified for statistical purposes under three headings:—

(i) *Loans*, i.e., amounts raised by the issue of mortgage-deeds, debentures, bonds, and inscribed stock to private individuals and financial institutions, mostly banks, superannuation boards, and life assurance societies ;

(ii) *Government Advances*, comprising repayable cash advances by the State, and debts incurred to the Commonwealth and State Governments (including the Electricity Commission of N.S.W.) for the cost of works and services performed and materials supplied or for the purchase of assets on terms.

(iii) *Time Payment Debts*, also known as deferred payment debts, relating generally to plant and property acquired by hire purchase, and sometimes to work performed under terms of extended payment.

BORROWING POWERS

Under the Local Government Act, loans may be raised by three methods viz., by limited overdraft and by renewal and ordinary loans. The Governor's approval is required for all loan raisings with the exception of limited overdrafts. Loans may be expended only for the specific purposes approved by the Governor, or for repaying principal of the loan. The Minister, however, may consent to the residue of a loan, after completion of all approved works, being expended on further works of the same kind.

Limited overdrafts may be obtained for any purpose upon which a council is authorised to expend a fund other than a trust fund. The amount of overdraft may not exceed half the income (exclusive of government grants other than endowment) in the preceding year of the fund in respect of which it is obtained.

Renewal loans may be raised for the repayment or renewal of existing loans and the payment of incidental expenses of such renewals, and ordinary loans may be raised for any other purpose.

A limited overdraft is secured upon the income of the fund for which the overdraft is raised. A renewal or ordinary loan is secured, firstly, upon the income of the fund to which the loan belongs and, secondly, upon the income of the council arising from any source.

The Treasurer is empowered, on the recommendation of the Minister, to guarantee the repayment of loans raised by the municipalities and shires situated within the Western Division (also the municipality of Nyngan) and by county councils engaged in the supply of water or electricity services. The amount of guaranteed loans outstanding was \$27,808,000 at 30th June, 1968.

Loan rates must be levied in respect of renewal and ordinary loans, but a council may be exempted from doing so if it satisfies the Minister that it will meet interest and principal from its ordinary funds. Such loans are repayable in accordance with the terms as approved by the Governor, and unless they are repayable by instalments at yearly or half-yearly intervals, a sinking fund must be established to which appropriations are made in each year and to which interest earnings are credited.

County councils may raise loans if expressly authorised under the powers delegated by constituent councils.

A ratepayer's advance may be accepted by a council for the purpose of carrying out necessary works applied for by the ratepayer. The maximum amount of any such advance is \$10,000, and the total liability for ratepayer's advances is restricted to 10 per cent. of the total revenue in the preceding year. The rate of interest payable may not exceed 5 per cent. per annum, and repayments may not extend beyond ten years.

Time payment contracts may be entered into by councils to pay for purchases and works by instalments spread over a period of years. In a particular fund, the annual charges payable under time payment contracts may not exceed 10 per cent. of the income of that fund.

LOAN EXPENDITURE

The following table shows particulars of the expenditure by local government authorities in the last six years from loans, government advances, and time payment debts:—

Table 482. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Classification of Expenditure from Loans, Government Advances, and Time Payment Debts Contracted

Item of Expenditure	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	\$ thousand					
Ordinary Services—						
Roads, Bridges, Drains, etc.	7,260	7,506	10,226	10,455	11,896	11,673
Flood Mitigation Works	152	100	256	283	389	382
Parks, Reserves, Baths, etc.	1,424	1,450	1,782	2,004	1,965	2,672
Sanitary and Garbage	108	36	106	73	98	164
Baby Health Centres	34	30	2	35	33	30
Libraries	40	66	204	193	187	189
Public Markets	56	172	256	229	233	288
Parking Facilities	300	476	396	478	377	349
Housing Construction	14	80	...	...	118	78
Advances: Housing	309	269	433	607	724	619
Other	2	128	33	110	274	317
Town Planning	598	584	708	1,075	566	133
Council Property and Plant, n.e.i.	4,738	4,846	5,270	6,935	8,447	8,186
Other	153	103	183	249	338	745
Total, Ordinary Services	15,188	15,846	19,856	22,725	25,645	25,824
Trading Undertakings—						
Electricity	22,914	19,876	26,406	20,975	25,238	28,248
Gas	854	574	1,016	901	303	374
Abattoirs	536	494	1,536	2,978	2,815	2,630
Water Supply—						
Contributions to Water Board for New Works	208	510	492	50	276	200
Other	3,850	4,594	4,836	5,463	4,789	6,498
Sewerage—						
Contributions to Water Board for New Works	210	298	290	1,160	900	850
Other	1,728	1,910	2,410	2,654	2,455	3,158
Total Trading Undertakings	30,300	28,256	36,986	34,182	36,776	41,958
All Services—						
Expenditure from Loans	41,844	42,590	54,606	54,896	61,187	66,374
Expenditure from Government Advances	2,972	492	374	750	122	291
Time Payment Debts Contracted	672	1,020	1,862	1,261	1,113	1,118
Total, All Services	45,488	44,102	56,842	56,907	62,422	67,782

The particulars given in Tables 482 to 484 relate only to new loan expenditure on works and services. Repayments of old loans, government advances, and time payment debts from borrowed funds are excluded.

Contributions to the Metropolitan Water, Sewerage, and Drainage Board for new water supply and sewerage works (as shown in the above table) include amounts charged to councils' general funds (water supply: \$174,000 in 1960, \$270,000 in 1961, \$72,000 in 1962, \$276,000 in 1964, and \$200,000 in 1965, sewerage: \$50,000 in 1962, \$950,000 in 1963, \$900,000 in 1964, and \$850,000 in 1965).

Expenditure from government advances includes new debt incurred to the Electricity Commission for the purchase of transmission assets (\$2,364,000 in 1960, \$484,000 in 1961, \$348,000 in 1962, and \$505,000 in 1963). The expenditure from government advances in 1965 was on ordinary services (\$39,000 on plant and property), abattoirs (\$247,000), and water supply (\$4,000).

Time payment debts contracted in 1965 comprised \$825,000 for ordinary services (\$37,000 for roads, bridges, etc., and \$788,000 for "properties and plant—other") and \$295,000 for trading undertakings (\$254,000 for electricity, \$14,000 for abattoirs, \$15,000 for water supply, and \$12,000 for sewerage).

The total loan expenditure by selected groups of local government authorities in the State during the last six years is shown in the next table:—

Table 483. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Expenditure from Loans, Government Advances, and Time Payment Debts Contracted

Particulars	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	\$ thousand					
Municipalities and Shires—						
Sydney Statistical Division—						
Sydney (City)	1,196	1,242	634	530	675	757
Other Municipalities and Shires	5,369	6,048	8,150	9,962	10,311	10,598
Total, Sydney Statistical Division	6,565	7,290	8,784	10,492	10,986	11,355
Newcastle (City)	190	566	762	621	799	436
Greater Wollongong (City)	404	414	776	1,138	1,408	1,100
Other Municipalities and Shires	14,387	14,882	17,608	19,527	20,507	23,764
Total: Municipalities*	12,422	13,912	16,182	18,854	19,667	20,830
Shires*	9,124	9,240	11,748	12,924	14,032	15,824
Municipalities and Shires*	21,546	23,152	27,930	31,778	33,699	36,655
County Councils*	23,942	20,950	28,912	25,129	28,722	31,128
Total, N.S.W.—						
Expenditure from Loans	41,844	42,590	54,606	54,896	61,187	66,373
Expenditure from Government Advances	2,972	492	374	750	122	291
Time Payment Debts Contracted	672	1,020	1,862	1,261	1,113	1,118
Total	45,488	44,102	56,842	56,907	62,422	67,782

* Comparison is affected by amalgamation of municipalities and shires and by the formation of county councils.

A classification of the loan expenditure by selected groups of local government authorities in 1965 is given in the following table:—

Table 484. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Classification of Expenditure from Loans, Government Advances, and Time Payment Debts Contracted, 1965

Item of Expenditure	Municipalities and Shires						County Councils
	Sydney Statistical Division		Newcastle and Greater Wollongong (Cities)	Total			
	Sydney (City)	Total, Sydney Statistical Division		Municipalities	Shires	Municipalities and Shires	
\$ thousand							
Ordinary Services—							
Roads, Bridges, Drains, etc.	622	6,771	271	7,536	4,136	11,673	...
Flood Mitigation Works	...	...	...	1	61	62	320
Parks, Reserves, Baths, etc.	24	942	72	1,727	945	2,672	...
Sanitary and Garbage	...	122	2	137	27	164	...
Baby Health Centres	...	10	6	14	16	30	...
Libraries	...	48	2	183	6	189	...
Public Markets	...	...	...	84	203	288	...
Parking Facilities	10	302	...	349	...	349	...
Housing Construction	...	...	...	4	74	78	...
Advances: Housing	...	12	...	295	324	619	...
Other	...	...	...	106	210	317	...
Town Planning	...	...	131	133	...	133	...
Council Property and Plant, n.e.i.	47	2,582	262	3,705	4,481	8,186	...
Other	53	76	9	221	462	683	62
Total, Ordinary Services	757	10,865	756	14,497	10,945	25,442	382
Trading Undertakings—							
Electricity	...	...	...	283	236	519	27,729
Gas	...	25	...	312	39	351	23
Abattoirs	...	...	130	529	...	529	2,102
Water Supply—							
Contributions to Water Board for New Works	...	200	...	200	...	200	...
Other	...	...	...	2,188	3,417	5,606	892
Sewerage—							
Contributions to Water Board for New Works	...	200	650	850	...	850	...
Other	...	65	...	1,971	1,187	3,158	...
Total, Trading Undertakings	...	490	780	6,333	4,879	11,212	30,746
All Services—							
Expenditure from Loans	757	10,829	1,536	20,255	15,505	35,759	30,614
Expenditure from Government Advances	...	...	...	2	41	43	247
Time Payment Debts Contracted	...	526	...	574	278	852	267
Total, All Services	757	11,355	1,536	20,830	15,824	36,655	31,128

LOAN AND OTHER LONG-TERM INDEBTEDNESS

At 31st December, 1965, the *gross* loan debt of local government authorities in New South Wales totalled \$517,329,000, against which were held sinking fund balances of \$34,106,000. The *net* loan debt therefore amounted to \$483,223,000. With amounts owing for repayable government advances (\$8,487,000) and time payment debts (\$2,682,000), a total net long-term indebtedness amounted to \$494,392,000.

Table 485. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Long-term Debt, 1965

Particulars	Loan Debt			Government Advances	Time Payment Debts	Total Net Debt
	Gross Amount	Sinking Fund	Net Amount			
	\$ thousand					
Municipalities and Shires—						
Sydney Statistical Division—						
Sydney (City)* ..	20,757	6,124	14,633	...	...	14,633
Other Municipalities and Shires ..	64,984	2,431	62,553	33	1,187	63,773
Total, Sydney Statist- ical Division ..	85,741	8,555	77,186	33	1,187	78,406
Newcastle (City) ..	3,708	68	3,640	...	...	3,640
Greater Wollongong (City)	7,251	5	7,246	...	147	7,394
Other Municipalities and Shires ..	148,817	316	148,501	3,389	917	152,807
Total—						
Municipalities ..	160,054	8,857	151,197	2,939	1,351	155,488
Shires ..	85,464	87	85,377	483	899	86,759
Municipalities and Shires ..	245,517	8,943	236,574	3,422	2,250	242,246
County Councils—						
Sydney	89,770	21,320	68,450	...	...	68,450
Other	182,089	3,842	178,247	5,522	446	184,214
Total	271,859	25,163	246,696	5,522	446	252,664
Total, N.S.W.* ..	517,376	34,106	483,270	8,944	2,696	494,910

* See text below table.

The gross loan debt at 31st December, 1965 comprised \$509,876,000 owing in Australia and \$7,500,000 owing in London. Throughout these tables, the loans owing in London by the City of Sydney (£stg.1,811,600 in each year to 1962 and £stg.1,000,000 in 1963 and 1964) and the Sydney County Council (£stg.3,000,000 in each year), and sinking fund investments held in London by these councils, have been converted to Australian currency equivalent at the International Monetary Fund mint par rate of exchange current until 18th November, 1967 (£stg.0.4=\$A1).

Practically all the loan debts owing by councils under the Local Government Act (with the exception of the City of Sydney) are repayable by half-yearly instalments, and consequently their accumulated sinking funds are small. On the other hand, most of the loans of the City of Sydney and Sydney County Council were floated for fixed terms with provision for sinking funds, and thus these two bodies have accumulated large sinking funds. At the end of 1965, they were equivalent to 30 per cent. and 24 per cent. of the respective loan debts.

The following table shows particulars of the long-term debt at the end of each of the last six years:—

Table 486. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Long-term Debt

At 31st December	Municipalities and Shires						County Councils*	Total*
	Sydney Statistical Division		Newcastle and Greater Wollon- gong (Cities)	Other Municipal- ities and Shires	Total			
	Sydney (City)*	Other Municipal- ities and Shires			Municipal- ities	Shires		
\$ thousand								
GROSS LOAN DEBT								
1960	22,620	37,679	6,088	90,598	108,636	48,350	178,282	335,268
1961	23,406	38,918	6,162	97,214	113,768	51,932	192,470	358,170
1962	24,110	44,827	7,072	110,363	126,468	59,904	215,166	401,538
1963	22,555	52,678	9,374	121,971	139,315	67,263	239,621	446,199
1964	23,212	59,817	10,308	134,601	152,070	75,868	255,960	483,897
1965	20,757	64,984	10,959	148,817	160,054	85,464	271,859	517,376
NET LOAN DEBT†								
1960	14,384	35,849	6,086	90,396	98,400	48,316	161,430	308,146
1961	14,536	37,008	6,158	96,976	102,778	51,898	174,330	329,006
1962	14,650	42,857	7,066	110,053	114,770	59,856	195,439	370,065
1963	14,621	50,591	9,361	121,653	129,013	67,213	218,474	414,700
1964	14,638	57,569	10,268	134,396	141,043	75,828	232,757	449,627
1965	14,633	62,553	10,886	148,501	151,197	85,377	246,696	483,270
GOVERNMENT ADVANCES								
1960	...	371	...	4,013	3,876	508	10,214	14,598
1961	...	338	...	3,859	3,760	438	9,346	13,544
1962	...	311	...	3,611	3,614	308	8,166	12,088
1963	...	165	...	3,592	3,345	412	7,194	10,950
1964	...	19	...	3,468	3,093	393	5,704	9,191
1965	...	33	...	3,389	2,939	483	5,522	8,944
TIME PAYMENT DEBTS								
1960	...	358	46	790	536	658	360	1,554
1961	...	609	98	722	798	632	350	1,780
1962	...	818	76	1,078	1,186	786	1,038	3,010
1963	...	754	111	1,182	1,183	864	941	2,988
1964	...	922	179	909	1,103	907	491	2,501
1965	...	1,187	147	917	1,351	899	446	2,696
TOTAL NET LONG-TERM DEBT‡								
1960	14,384	36,578	6,132	95,199	102,812	49,482	172,004	324,298
1961	14,536	37,955	6,256	101,557	107,336	52,968	184,026	344,330
1962	14,650	43,985	7,142	114,743	119,570	60,950	204,643	385,162
1963	14,621	51,509	9,472	126,427	133,540	68,489	226,609	428,638
1964	14,638	58,510	10,447	138,773	145,239	77,128	238,952	461,319
1965	14,633	63,773	11,033	152,807	155,488	86,759	252,664	494,910

* See text following Table 485.

† Gross loan debt less accumulated sinking funds for debt redemption.

‡ Sum of "Net Loan Debt", "Government Advances", and "Time Payment Debts".

The following table shows the amount of indebtedness in each of the last eleven years classified by services:—

Table 487. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Long-term Debt Classified by Services

At 31st December	Ordinary Services*	Electricity Fund*	Gas Fund	Abattoir Fund	Water Supply Fund	Sewerage Fund	Total*
\$ thousand							
NET LOAN DEBT†							
1955	59,370	100,080	1,620	1,038	27,632	11,270	201,048¶
1956	65,910	106,584	1,922	1,182	30,428	12,726	218,786¶
1957	70,310	118,116	2,594	1,436	31,694	14,356	238,534¶
1958	76,830	127,008	2,884	1,600	33,224	16,106	257,676¶
1959	82,086	138,640	4,554	1,886	35,518	17,196	279,900¶
1960	90,628	151,680	5,152	2,122	39,860	18,704	308,146
1961	95,206	162,916	5,476	2,388	42,724	20,296	329,006
1962	107,416	181,795	6,050	3,884	48,076	22,844	370,065
1963	122,383	199,732	6,559	7,105	53,045	25,876	414,700
1964	131,453	215,813	6,777	9,241	57,073	29,270	449,627
1965	144,449	227,756	6,916	11,052	61,592	31,505	483,270
GOVERNMENT ADVANCES							
1955	276	1,674	2	2,834	810	138	5,734
1956	150	1,648	2	3,166	882	132	5,980
1957	102	1,622	2	3,368	882	126	6,102
1958	86	5,914	2	3,376	870	122	10,370
1959	92	8,828	2	3,308	864	114	13,208
1960	540	9,822	2	3,272	854	108	14,598
1961	504	8,906	2	3,190	842	100	13,544
1962	436	7,678	2	3,082	796	94	12,088
1963	452	6,617	1	3,014	778	87	10,950
1964	304	5,108	1	2,926	772	80	9,191
1965	322	4,704	1	3,039	805	72	8,944
TIME PAYMENT DEBTS							
1955	598	36	...	...	...	2	636
1956	880	24	44	...	2	2	952
1957	1,172	22	198	...	2	...	1,394
1958	1,202	16	164	8	2	2	1,394
1959	1,212	36	116	4	14	6	1,388
1960	1,294	132	110	...	14	4	1,554
1961	1,540	166	2	60	10	2	1,780
1962	1,946	822	180	40	12	10	3,010
1963	2,204	613	90	20	44	16	2,988
1964	1,905	480	...	15	58	43	2,501
1965	2,089	442	9	4	115	37	2,696
TOTAL NET LONG-TERM DEBT‡							
1955	60,244	101,790	1,622	3,872	28,442	11,410	207,418¶
1956	66,940	108,256	1,968	4,348	31,312	12,860	225,718¶
1957	71,584	119,760	2,794	4,804	32,578	14,482	246,030¶
1958	78,118	132,938	3,050	4,984	34,096	16,230	269,440¶
1959	83,390	147,504	4,672	5,198	36,396	17,316	294,496¶
1960	92,462	161,634	5,264	5,394	40,728	18,816	324,298
1961	97,250	171,988	5,480	5,638	43,576	20,398	344,330
1962	109,798	190,295	6,232	7,006	48,884	22,948	385,162
1963	125,039	206,962	6,650	10,139	53,867	25,979	428,638
1964	133,662	221,401	6,778	12,182	57,903	29,393	461,319
1965	146,860	232,903	6,926	14,095	62,512	31,614	494,910

* See text following Table 485.

† Gross loan debt less accumulated sinking funds for debt redemption.

‡ Sum of "Net Loan Debt", "Government Advances", and "Time Payment Debts".

¶ Includes Buildings Materials Trading Fund: \$38,000 in 1955, \$34,000 in 1956, \$28,000 in 1957 \$24,000 in 1958, and \$20,000 in 1959.

REPAYMENT OF DEBT

Amounts applied in each year to the redemption of loans, as shown in the following table, include direct repayments to lenders (where loans, etc. are repayable by yearly or half-yearly instalments) and credits to sinking fund, including interest earnings on accumulated balances (where loans are of fixed term). Repayments of loans from sinking funds and from renewal or conversion loans are not included.

Table 488. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Repayment of Long-term Debt

Particulars	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	\$ thousand					
Municipalities and Shires—						
Sydney Statistical Division—						
Sydney (City)	552	634	678	648	727	601
Other Municipalities and Shires ..	3,286	3,558	3,808	4,487	5,033	5,378
Total, Sydney Statistical Division	3,838	4,192	4,486	5,135	5,760	5,979
Newcastle (City)	218	260	184	247	309	296
Greater Wollongong (City)	210	234	270	309	358	416
Other Municipalities and Shires ..	5,764	6,394	6,986	7,726	8,548	9,433
Total—						
Municipalities	6,066	6,656	7,120	8,091	8,998	9,420
Shires	3,964	4,424	4,806	5,326	5,977	6,704
Municipalities and Shires ..	10,030	11,080	11,926	13,417	14,976	16,123
County Councils	7,610	8,258	9,272	9,631	10,664	12,089
Total, N.S.W.—						
Repayment of Loans—						
Sinking Fund	2,210	2,406	2,760	2,696	3,451	3,497
Principal Repaid	13,418	14,562	16,010	17,596	19,330	22,386
Repayment of Government Advances	1,476	1,470	1,546	1,723	1,746	1,044
Repayment of Time Payment Debts	536	900	882	1,033	1,112	1,288
Total Repayments	17,640	19,338	21,198	23,048	25,640	28,214

DEBT CHARGES

The debt charges borne by municipal, shire, and county councils comprise interest (including exchange on interest payable overseas) on gross loan debt, government advances, time payment debts, and bank overdrafts, and provisions for redemption of debt as described in the text above Table 488. Particulars of the interest charges in each of the last six years are given in the following table.

Table 489. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Interest Charges

Particulars	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	\$ thousand					
Municipalities and Shires— Sydney Statistical Division— Sydney (City)	888	948	1,016	1,034	982	842
Other Municipalities and Shires	1,544	1,722	1,998	2,397	2,937	3,267
Total, Sydney Statistical Division	2,432	2,670	3,014	3,431	3,919	4,109
Newcastle (City)	102	108	131	166	192	203
Greater Wollongong (City) ..	190	204	233	280	341	381
Other Municipalities and Shires	4,262	4,662	5,351	6,088	6,768	7,429
Total— Municipalities	4,768	5,140	5,831	6,587	7,392	7,888
Shires	2,218	2,502	2,898	3,378	3,828	4,234
Municipalities and Shires ..	6,986	7,642	8,728	9,965	11,220	12,122
County Councils	8,638	9,804	10,976	11,930	12,772	14,137
Total, N.S.W.	15,624	17,446	19,704	21,895	23,992	26,259

In the following table, the debt charges in each of the last six years are classified by services:—

Table 490. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Debt Charges Classified by Services

Year	Gross Debt Charges							Net Debt Charges, All Services ↑
	Ordinary Services		Trading, Water, and Sewerage Funds		Total, All Services			
	Interest	Debt Redemption*	Interest	Debt Redemption*	Interest	Debt Redemption*	Total	
	\$ thousand							
1960	4,518	8,492	11,106	9,148	15,624	17,640	33,264	33,006
1961	5,020	9,434	12,426	9,904	17,446	19,338	36,784	36,606
1962	5,708	10,180	13,996	11,018	19,704	21,198	40,902	40,724
1963	6,545	11,424	15,350	11,624	21,895	23,048	44,943	44,704
1964	7,371	12,741	16,621	12,899	23,992	25,640	49,632	49,461
1965	7,879	13,658	18,380	14,557	26,259	28,214	54,472	54,284

* See text preceding Table 488.

† "Net Debt Charges" are ascertained by subtracting from "Gross Debt Charges" (shown in preceding columns) amounts received from the Government for interest and debt redemption.

MUNICIPAL AND SHIRE ELECTIONS

The local government electoral system in New South Wales is described on page 587.

The last general triennial elections of aldermen and councillors were held on 7th December, 1968. No elections were held in the City of Sydney and South Sydney Municipality which, for the time being, are governed by three Commissioners appointed by the Governor (see page 587).

Voting at the elections held in 1968 was not compulsory. The proportion of voters to electors enrolled in contested wards and ridings of all municipalities and shires in the Sydney Statistical Division was 28.6 per cent. in 1968, compared with 74.1 per cent. at the elections held in December, 1965 (when voting was compulsory for resident electors). The corresponding proportions were 27.3 per cent. and 84.4 per cent. in the City of Newcastle; 34 per cent. and 84.3 per cent. in the City of Greater Wollongong; 36.5 per cent. and 70.6 per cent. in other municipalities and shires; and 31.3 per cent. and 73.6 per cent in all municipalities and shires.

Table 491. Municipal and Shire Elections, 1968*

Particulars	Sydney Statistical Division†		Newcastle and Greater Wollongong (Cities)	Other Municipalities and Shires	Total		
	Sydney (City)	Other Municipalities and Shires			Municipalities	Shires	Municipalities and Shires
Electors Enrolled—							
Ratepayers	†	895,211	95,179	580,002	1,010,238	560,154	1,570,392
Other	†	734,781	77,161	441,475	896,850	356,567	1,253,417
Total Electors	†	1,629,992†	172,340	1,021,477	1,907,088†	916,721	2,823,809†
Aldermen or Councillors —							
Elected after Contest ..	†	473	36	1,160	985	684	1,669
Returned Unopposed ..	†	7	...	447	24	430	454
Vacant Seats	†	2	...	2	2
Total in Full Councils* ..	†	480†	36	1,609	1,009†	1,116	2,125†
Contested Elections —							
Seats	†	473	36	1,160	985	684	1,669
Candidates*	†	1,128	94	2,026	1,992	1,256	3,248
Electors Enrolled	†	1,608,159	172,340	873,532	1,876,478	777,553	2,654,031
Electors who Voted —							
Formally	†	435,477	49,913	307,784	547,358	245,816	793,174
Informally	†	24,968	2,509	11,057	31,566	6,968	38,534
Total Voters	†	460,445†	52,422	318,841	578,924†	252,784	831,708†
Proportion of—							
Ratepayers to Electors Enrolled	†	54.9†	55.2	56.8	53.0†	61.1	55.6†
Voters to Electors	†	28.6†	30.4	36.5	30.9†	32.5	31.3†
Formal to Total Votes ..	†	94.6†	95.2	96.5	94.5†	97.2	95.4†

* See text above.

† Elections were not held in the City of Sydney or the newly-created South Sydney Municipality (see text above table).

All seats were contested in 104 councils (83 municipalities and 21 shires) and no seats were contested in 21 councils. In the remaining 99 councils (5 municipalities and 94 shires), some but not all seats were contested; in the shires, there were 2 unfilled vacancies.

METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE

The Metropolitan Water, Sewerage, and Drainage Board controls water supply and sewerage services in an area which extends over 4,377 square miles and covers the County of Cumberland, the City of Greater Wollongong, and Shellharbour and Kiama Municipalities. It supplies water to an estimated population of 2,816,000 in this area, and sewerage services to an estimated population of 2,135,000.

The Board is composed of seven members. Two members, the president and vice-president, are appointed by the Governor for a period of seven years, and five members are elected by the aldermen and councillors of the municipalities and shires concerned and hold office for four years. For the purposes of the elections, the municipalities and shires have been grouped into five constituencies, and one member is elected by aldermen and councillors of each group.

The Board's water catchment areas extend over an area of 3,890 square miles (Upper Nepean, 347 square miles; Woronora, 29 square miles; Warragamba, 3,480 square miles; minor catchments, 34 square miles), and include 2,043 square miles of the Warragamba catchment which are outside the Board's service area but subject to its control in respect of water disposal and pollution. The capacity of the Board's ten storage reservoirs is 574,335,000,000 gallons, and there are 174 service reservoirs with a total capacity of 700,931,000 gallons.

The following table shows particulars of services administered by the Board in each of the last eleven years:—

Table 492. Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board: Services

Year ended 30th June	Water Supply				Sewerage		Length of Stormwater Drains
	Improved Properties for which Service is available	Length of Mains	Consumption		Improved Properties for which Service is available	Length of Sewers	
			During Year	Daily Average			
	No.	Miles	Million gallons		No.	Miles	Miles
1958	561,934	6,055	67,016	183.6	364,762	3,628	180
1959	579,900	6,246	72,624	198.9	379,069	3,791	179
1960	598,893	6,450	73,529	200.9	395,869	4,021	179
1961	620,944	6,664	79,988	219.1	412,034	4,231	180
1962	634,139	6,945	80,556	220.7	426,333	4,489	178
1963	653,674	7,173	85,282	233.6	451,997	4,763	179
1964	669,948	7,397	93,211	255.0	475,735	5,074	179
1965	693,185	7,649	105,892	290.0	501,389	5,328	179
1966	712,059	7,972	83,802	230.0	524,225	5,585	181
1967	735,360	8,105	85,383	234.0	547,630	5,881	182
1968	756,063	8,325	98,981	270.0	574,847	6,166	184

Rates for water and sewerage are levied on the assessed annual value of the premises. The rate for water was 4.17c in the \$ from 1951-52 to 1959-60, 3.96c in 1960-61, 4.17c from 1961-62 to 1963-64, and 3.75c from 1964-65. For sewerage, the rate was 3.96c in the \$ from 1954-55 to 1956-57, 3.75c from 1957-58 to 1960-61, 3.96c from 1961-62 to 1965-66, and 3.95c from 1966-67.

Properties (with some exceptions) are serviced with water through a meter, the Board imposing an additional charge for the water supplied in excess of a volume allowance determined for the property. This charge was 22.5c per excess thousand gallons from 1956-57 to 1959-60, 25c in 1960-61, 27.5c from 1961-62 to 1965-66, and 30c from 1966-67. The volume allowance for a property is calculated by dividing the water rates payable by a notional charge per thousand gallons; the charge was 22.5c from 1956-57, 25c in 1960-61, and 30c from 1961-62.

Where water is still supplied without a meter to some properties whose garden areas do not exceed 1,000 square feet, the Board imposes a special annual fee, which was increased from \$1.50 in 1951-52 to \$2.50 in 1956-57.

Stormwater drainage rates are so fixed as to yield sufficient revenue to meet expenses, interest, and sinking fund charges. The rate was 0.47c in the \$ on assessed annual value from 1956-57 to 1963-64, and 0.52c from 1964-65. In lieu of levying a drainage rate, the Board may arrange that the council of an area pay from its general fund a sum equivalent to the proceeds of such rate.

The Board's capital works are financed mainly from the proceeds of loans and of repayable advances and grants received from the State Government. Expenditure from these sources amounted to \$45,941,000 in 1966-67 and \$45,947,000 in 1967-68. These amounts exclude works expenditure from the renewals reserve account, which is referred to on page 628.

The capital debt of the Board, at 30th June, 1968, amounted to \$550,793,000, against which were balances in loan repayments sinking fund totalling \$80,069,000.

**Table 493. Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board:
Capital Debt at 30th June, 1968**

Particulars	Water	Sewerage	Drainage	Total
	\$ thousand			
Debt to Government—				
State Government	75,888	67,476	...	143,364
Commonwealth Government	231	...	...	231
Total	76,118	67,476	...	143,595
Loans owing by Board ..	241,158	156,585	9,456	407,198
Less Sinking Fund ..	52,129	26,576	1,363	80,069
Net Loan Debt	189,029	130,008	8,092	327,129
Total Net Capital Debt ..	265,147	197,485	8,092	470,724

The debt to the State Government comprises the principal outstanding at 30th June, 1968 in respect of debt assumed by the Board on its inception in 1925 (\$18,066,000), advances made between 1925 and 1928 before the Board commenced to raise its own loans (\$4,056,000), unemployment relief advances (\$576,000), and advances made between 1952 and 1968 (\$120,666,000). The Board is required to pay interest on the debt and also a proportion of the exchange, flotation, and sinking fund charges on the State's public debt. The rate of interest on the original debt and on the advances made between 1925 and 1928 is $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; on unemployment relief advances, the rates are 3 or 4 per cent., and on advances made since 1952, interest is charged at the average rate paid on the public debt each year.

The Board, with the approval of the Governor, may raise its own loans, but the debt so incurred in respect of any of its services must not exceed 20 per cent. of the unimproved value of the lands rateable for that service. A sinking fund provision of at least 0.5 per cent. is required in respect of such loans.

At 30th June, 1968, the amount outstanding in respect of the Board's loans was \$407,198,000, all of which was owing in Australia. The rates of interest on the debt outstanding were as follows:—

Interest Rate	Amount	Interest Rate	Amount	Interest Rate	Amount
Per cent.	\$ thous.	Per cent.	\$ thous.	Per cent.	\$ thous.
No interest	933	5.062	253	5.500	115,485
4.625	400	5.125	21,720	5.562	1,097
4.750	7,866	5.250	18,273	5.625	20,238
4.875	24,731	5.312	200	5.750	66,492
4.879	200	5.375	45,384	5.812	20
4.938	970	5.438	290	5.875	57,214
5.000	25,332	5.479	100		
				Total	407,198

The following statement shows particulars of the financial transactions relating to the services controlled by the Board in each of the last eleven years:—

Table 494. Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board: Finances

Year ended 30th June	Capital Debt at 30th June	Revenue		Expenditure					Surplus
		Rates	Total Revenue	Working Expenses		Capital Charges		Total Expenditure	
				Management and Maintenance	Renewals *	Interest and Exchange on Interest	Debt Redemption		
\$ thousand									
WATER SUPPLY									
1958	166,410	12,293	16,853	5,494	2,420	6,528	2,391	16,833	20.1
1959	182,432	13,841	18,180	5,478	2,560	7,392	2,740	18,169	11.0
1960	199,811	15,599	19,863	5,791	2,720	8,195	3,154	19,860	2.6
1961	217,784	16,374	21,635	6,592	2,040	9,349	3,643	21,623	11.6
1962	232,063	19,141	24,786	7,829	2,490	10,275	4,186	24,780	6.2
1963	247,884	21,514	27,655	8,509	3,680	11,184	4,266	27,638	16.6
1964	256,920	24,764	31,176	9,618	4,960	12,025	4,553	31,156	20.1
1965	270,724	24,662	32,485	10,331	4,820	12,525	4,801	32,477	8.3
1966	285,850	26,409	33,650	10,520	4,560	13,370	5,193	33,643	6.9
1967	303,513	28,889	35,749	10,810	5,020	14,281	5,630	35,741	8.4
1968	317,276	31,381	38,997	12,024	5,670	15,186	6,112	38,992	4.8
SEWERAGE									
1958	64,100	8,128	8,707	5,208	120	2,449	928	8,704	2.8
1959	69,083	9,132	9,696	5,386	540	2,735	1,028	9,689	7.6
1960	79,460	10,185	10,781	5,962	480	3,145	1,193	10,780	1.1
1961	89,631	11,475	12,107	6,583	380	3,687	1,454	12,104	2.5
1962	105,388	13,482	14,069	7,336	440	4,482	1,797	14,055	14.2
1963	124,518	15,401	15,712	7,593	560	5,510	2,041	15,704	7.9
1964	146,140	18,172	18,744	8,386	1,460	6,351	2,540	18,737	7.3
1965	166,054	20,549	21,207	8,966	1,800	7,436	3,001	21,203	3.6
1966	184,498	22,443	23,155	9,546	1,540	8,578	3,484	23,149	6.2
1967	203,469	24,747	25,566	10,678	1,410	9,556	3,920	25,564	2.4
1968	224,061	27,411	28,436	11,585	1,570	10,758	4,521	28,434	1.9
DRAINAGE									
1958	2,740	494	583	322	120	92	42	576	7.3
1959	2,667	540	610	255	220	88	41	604	6.0
1960	2,714	597	681	256	270	104	41	671	9.3
1961	2,830	663	753	334	260	110	40	743	9.8
1962	2,921	704	796	346	260	134	44	784	12.0
1963	3,374	779	824	388	240	144	47	820	4.0
1964	4,145	861	940	410	300	173	52	934	5.6
1965	4,162	1,112	1,198	510	420	205	58	1,193	4.7
1966	4,852	1,194	1,287	497	506	218	65	1,286	1.0
1967	6,834	1,289	1,386	556	440	294	86	1,376	9.1
1968	9,456	1,384	1,484	686	230	444	121	1,482	2.1

* Transfers to Renewals Reserve Account.

In addition to the annual transfers from revenue shown in the table, the renewals reserve account receives other credits, mainly from revenue surpluses—these credits amounted to \$29,000 in 1966-1967 and \$18,000 in 1967-68. Actual expenditure on renewals amounted to \$6,199,000 in 1966-67 and \$9,448,000 in 1967-68, and the balance held in renewals reserve was \$9,139,000 at 30th June, 1968.

HUNTER DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE

The Hunter District Water Board provides water, sewerage, and drainage services in Newcastle, Maitland, Greater Cessnock, and four shires.

Water is obtained from the Chichester and Grahamstown Reservoirs and (by extraction) from sandbeds at Tomago and Nelson Bay-Anna Bay. The Chichester Reservoir, on the Chichester River, has a storage capacity of 4,320,000,000 gallons and draws water from a catchment area of 76 square miles; its average daily delivery during 1967-68 was 18,910,000 gallons. The Grahamstown Dam, at present under construction, will ultimately provide a storage with a capacity of 40,000,000,000 gallons and a daily delivery of 60,000,000 gallons; its average daily supply during its period of operations in 1967-68 was 15,730,000 gallons. The sandbeds at Tomago extend over 35 square miles, and those at Nelson Bay-Anna Bay over 8 square miles; the average daily supply from the extraction works during 1967-68 was 2,390,000 and 440,000 gallons, respectively. The Board has 107 service reservoirs in its reticulation area, with a total capacity of 125,648,000 gallons. It supplies water to an estimated population of 336,000, and sewerage services to a population of 263,000.

Particulars relating to the water supply and sewerage services of the Board during the last eleven years are shown in the following table:—

Table 495. Hunter District Water and Sewerage: Services

Year ended 30th June	Water Supply				Sewerage	
	Occupied Lands Connected	Length of Mains	Consumption		Properties Connected	Length of Sewer
			During Year	Daily Average		
	No.	Miles	Million gallons		No.	Miles
1958	78,954	1,410	10,753	29.5	52,311	714
1959	81,398	1,439	10,281	28.2	53,619	726
1960	84,497	1,460	10,474	28.6	55,644	774
1961	86,032	1,483	10,854	29.7	58,631	805
1962	87,792	1,512	11,555	31.7	61,362	852
1963	89,283	1,551	13,352	36.6	63,707	897
1964	91,616	1,590	13,336	36.4	66,560	930
1965	93,646	1,622	15,139	41.5	68,764	976
1966	94,779	1,673	11,970	32.8	70,534	1,023
1967	96,755	1,702	11,521	31.6	73,711	1,059
1968	99,066	1,740	13,675	37.4	78,276	1,088

The Hunter District Water Board consists of seven members. The president and vice-president are appointed by the Governor for a maximum period of seven years, and five members are elected by the councils of constituent municipalities and shires and hold office for four years.

Water and sewerage rates are levied on the assessed annual value. The sewerage rate was 5.625c in the \$ on premises and 4.375c in the \$ on vacant land from 1955-56 to 1957-58, 5.21c and 3.96c, respectively, from 1958-59 to 1964-65, and 4.79c on premises and vacant land from 1965-66. The water rate was 7.71c on premises and 6.46c on vacant land from 1955-56 to 1957-58, 7.29c and 6.04c respectively, from 1958-59 to 1964-65, and 6.98c on premises and vacant land from 1965-66. A stormwater drainage rate was 0.625c in the \$1 on the assessed annual value of areas drained from 1955-56 to 1964-65, and 0.52c from 1965-66.

Where properties are served with water through a meter, the Board imposes an additional charge for water supplied in excess of a volume allowance determined for the property. Unless fixed by special agreement, this charge was 25c per excess thousand gallons from 1956-57 to 1961-62, 27.5c from 1962-63 to 1966-67, and 30.0c in 1967-68. The volume allowance for a property is calculated by dividing the water rates payable by a charge equal to the current charge for excess thousand gallons.

The capital debt of the Board at 30th June, 1968 was \$84,698,000, comprising \$14,938,000 owing to the State Government and \$69,760,000 owing in respect of loans raised by the Board (against which \$6,125,000 was accumulated in sinking fund for repayment). The net capital debt therefore was \$78,573,000.

The Board is authorised, with the Governor's approval, to obtain bank overdrafts and to raise loans, locally or overseas, for the construction of additional works, the renewal of loans, and the repayment of indebtedness to the State or any financial institution. The State Government will guarantee loans raised by the Board, and the Board must establish sinking funds to provide for their repayment in accordance with the terms of the Governor's approval.

The Board is required to pay interest on its debt to the State, together with a proportion of exchange, flotation, and sinking fund charges payable on the public debt of the State. Interest is charged at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the debt to the State incurred before 1958-59, and, on advances made since 1958-59, at the average rate paid on the public debt each year. At 30th June, 1968, the nominal rates of interest on loans raised by the Board, all of which were owing in Australia, were as follows:—

<i>Interest Rate</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Interest Rate</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Interest Rate</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Per cent.	\$ thous.	Per cent.	\$ thous.	Per cent.	\$ thous.
4-875	4,960	5-312	82	5-625	1,237
4-938	2	5-375	1,140	5-626	2
5-000	1,829	5-438	13	5-750	11,744
5-062	3	5-500	25,972	5-812	5
5-125	7,781	5-562	411	5-875	13,763
5-250	818				
				Total	69,760

The Board's capital works are financed mainly from the proceeds of loans and State Government grants. Expenditure from these sources amounted to \$5,959,000 in 1966-67 and \$5,332,000 in 1967-68. Expenditure on works from the renewals reserve is shown on the next page.

Particulars of the finances of the Hunter District Water Board in each of the last six years are shown in the following table:—

Table 496. Hunter District Water, Sewerage, and Drainage: Finances

Year ended 30th June	Capital Debt at 30th June *	Revenue		Expenditure					Surplus
		Rates	Total Revenue	Working Expenses		Capital Charges		Total Expenditure	
				Management and Maintenance	Renewals †	Interest and Exchange on Interest	Debt Redemption		
\$ thousand									
WATER SUPPLY									
1963	44,406‡	2,720	3,968	1,673	...	1,802	489	3,964	4.6
1964	47,921‡	2,934	4,182	1,793	...	1,960	428	4,181	1.2
1965	50,934‡	3,025	4,386	1,985	...	2,050	465	4,500	(—)114.7
1966	54,226	3,604	5,295	1,984	100	2,610	586	5,280	14.6
1967	57,383	3,719	5,301	2,211	80	2,350	546	5,187	113.7
1968	60,599	3,911	5,839	2,326	150	2,751	600	5,827	12.0
SEWERAGE									
1963	13,447‡	1,688	1,721	886	...	603	228	1,717	3.8
1964	15,016‡	1,863	1,896	954	60	664	214	1,891	4.3
1965	16,325‡	1,960	1,991	992	40	720	229	1,982	9.1
1966	17,583	2,326	2,365	1,249	43	797	268	2,357	8.2
1967	19,055	2,441	2,484	1,363	40	864	211	2,478	6.7
1968	19,960	2,615	2,662	1,536	...	946	236	2,717	(—)55.2
STORMWATER DRAINAGE									
1963	520‡	108	123	56	25	26	5	112	10.7
1964	662‡	113	127	68	16	29	6	119	8.1
1965	697‡	116	132	65	17	37	6	125	6.6
1966	725	128	144	76	17	35	7	135	8.9
1967	731	132	143	84	9	41	7	141	2.0
1968	790	136	150	88	6	43	8	144	5.6

* Capital Debt in respect of the Board's General Fund, amounting to \$2,016,000, \$1,428,000, \$1,749,000, \$2,059,000, \$2,328,000, and \$3,340,000 for the years shown, is omitted from this table.

† Transfers to Renewals Reserve Account.

‡ Revised.

Actual expenditure on renewals from the renewals reserve account was \$160,000 in 1966-67 and \$126,000 in 1967-68. At 30th June, 1968, the renewals reserve account had a credit balance of \$3,719,000.

RURAL INDUSTRIES

The statistics relating to rural industries, as shown in this Year Book, have been compiled generally from statutory returns supplied annually by occupiers of rural holdings in New South Wales.

A *rural holding* is defined for statistical purposes as a landholding, of one acre or more in extent, used for the production of agricultural products (including fruit and vegetables, nursery plants, etc.) and/or for the raising of livestock (including poultry) and the production of livestock products.

An occupier who works more than one rural holding is in general required to supply a separate annual return for each holding. If, however, the holdings are not far apart and are worked as one, the occupier may (and in many instances does, in fact) supply a single composite return covering the holdings concerned. The holdings covered by a composite return are regarded, for statistical purposes, as forming a single rural holding.

The maintenance of comprehensive lists of rural holdings in New South Wales is facilitated by a system (introduced in 1957-58) of tracing the changes in ownership and tenancy reported by occupiers of rural holdings and by reports from local police officers (who assist in the distribution and collection of the annual census returns). The lists of holdings in the Western Division of the State are reconciled periodically with the records of the Western Lands Commission; lists of holdings in other parts of the State, and of holdings engaged in specialized areas of farming, are reconciled with available administrative records from time to time as resources permit.

The boundaries of the statistical divisions, which are referred to throughout, are shown in the endpaper map to this Year Book. Generally, they comprise groups of complete local government areas which together form strips of territory running from the northern to the southern boundary of the State in a south-westerly direction. The coastal belt includes four statistical divisions—the North Coast, Hunter and Manning, Sydney, and South Coast. The Tableland, Western Slope, and Central Plains are each divided into three divisions—Northern, Central, and Southern—the southern portion of the Central Plain being known as the Riverina. These, with the Western Division, make fourteen statistical divisions in all, although statistics are sometimes given separately for the portions of the Western Division to the east and west of the Darling River.

RURAL HOLDINGS

The land of New South Wales which is occupied in rural holdings consists of alienated lands, lands in course of alienation, leased Crown lands, or various combinations of these tenures, while a considerable area remains as Crown reserves. At 31st March, 1967, the number of rural holdings of one acre or more in extent was 76,251, embracing a total area of 171,652,000 acres.

The number and area of holdings in statistical divisions in recent seasons, compared with the average for the pre-war quinquennium, are given in the following table:—

Table 497. Number and Area of Rural Holdings in Divisions of N.S.W.

Statistical Division	Annual Average, 1934-35 to 1938-39		1964-65		1965-66		1966-67	
	Holdings	Area	Holdings	Area	Holdings	Area	Holdings	Area
	No.	Thous. acres	No.	Thous. acres	No.	Thous. acres	No.	Thous. acres
Coastal—								
North	11,905	4,732	11,748	5,003	11,160	4,904	11,043	4,968
Hunter and Manning	9,336	4,974	9,073	4,978	9,156	4,920	9,209	5,006
Sydney	5,326	290	5,045	252	5,066	254	4,951	243
South	4,652	2,277	4,266	2,136	4,330	2,098	4,452	2,170
Total	31,219	12,273	30,132	12,369	29,712	12,176	29,655	12,387
Tableland—								
Northern	3,706	6,516	3,700	6,777	3,659	6,725	3,688	6,761
Central	7,472	7,693	7,999	7,902	7,825	7,865	7,862	7,836
Southern	3,179	5,740	3,205	5,393	3,177	5,359	3,200	5,372
Total	14,357	19,949	14,904	20,072	14,661	19,949	14,750	19,970
Western Slope—								
North	4,289	8,291	4,862	8,241	4,774	8,220	4,805	8,169
Central	4,411	6,999	4,596	6,925	4,505	6,927	4,520	6,971
South	8,044	10,052	7,910	9,491	7,773	9,384	7,760	9,359
Total	16,744	25,342	17,368	24,657	17,052	24,530	17,085	24,499
Central Plains and Riverina—								
North	1,902	7,701	2,274	7,646	2,263	7,586	2,279	7,602
Central	2,473	13,647	2,383	13,901	2,341	13,796	2,334	13,957
Riverina	7,268	16,334	7,416	16,121	7,536	16,144	7,569	16,112
Total	11,643	37,682	12,073	37,668	12,140	37,526	12,182	37,671
Western—								
East of Darling	1,121	33,531	1,647	33,668	1,616	33,231	1,611	33,338
West of Darling	708	44,576	974	43,713	971	43,788	968	43,787
Total	1,829	78,107	2,621	77,381	2,587	77,019	2,579	77,125
Total, N.S.W.	75,792	173,353	77,098	172,147	76,152	171,200	76,251	171,652

SIZE OF RURAL HOLDINGS

Classifications of the rural holdings in New South Wales by the area of the holding and the size of their other principal characteristics (area under wheat, livestock numbers, etc.) have been undertaken at irregular intervals. The classification of holdings by area in 1965-66, the latest season for which the classifications were undertaken, is summarized in the next table. The full series of size classifications for this season is published in *Classification of Rural Holdings by Size and Type of Activity, 1965-66, Bulletin No. 1, New South Wales*.

Table 498. Rural Holdings Classified by Area of Holding, in Divisions, 1965-66

Area of Holding (Acres)	North Coast	Hunter and Manning	Sydney	South Coast	Northern Tableland	Central Tableland	Southern Tableland	North Western Slope
1- 19	1,439	1,126	3,320	448	102	487	59	241
20- 49	705	1,055	883	383	135	787	67	214
50- 99	1,231	914	387	382	172	614	90	157
100- 199	2,852	1,262	217	755	204	666	132	213
200- 299	1,756	1,003	105	598	170	398	126	142
300- 399	917	769	36	451	172	365	151	174
400- 499	499	557	26	288	152	363	140	228
500- 599	310	456	15	201	118	338	146	151
600- 699	239	288	14	140	145	374	148	149
700- 799	150	238	14	91	108	285	134	120
800- 899	113	171	8	86	107	269	143	145
900- 999	87	147	10	59	107	237	106	169
1,000- 1,999	460	745	24	253	925	1,567	927	1,320
2,000- 4,999	278	329	6	159	788	908	625	1,077
5,000- 9,999	86	72	1	27	194	134	147	220
10,000-19,999	27	17	...	8	48	28	34	44
20,000-49,999	11	6	...	1	11	5	2	10
50,000-99,999	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
100,000 or more	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Holdings	11,160	9,156	5,066	4,330	3,659	7,825	3,177	4,774

Area of Holding (Acres)	Central Western Slope	South Western Slope	North Central Plain	Central Plain	Riverina	Western	New South Wales
1- 19	154	273	35	17	394	232	8,327
20- 49	112	361	27	23	618	407	5,777
50- 99	101	322	31	20	472	71	4,964
100- 199	141	481	45	27	195	31	7,221
200- 299	103	334	18	14	138	10	4,915
300- 399	107	352	37	16	189	11	3,747
400- 499	143	321	40	15	333	2	3,107
500- 599	149	363	51	18	657	8	2,981
600- 699	202	414	41	12	546	6	2,718
700- 799	180	383	43	12	325	1	2,084
800- 899	227	413	53	9	324	4	2,072
900- 999	242	389	67	10	337	1	1,968
1,000- 1,999	1,610	2,159	570	283	1,560	49	12,452
2,000- 4,999	894	1,027	813	918	868	57	8,747
5,000- 9,999	118	147	297	630	320	98	2,491
10,000-19,999	18	28	70	238	138	354	1,052
20,000-49,999	2	5	21	67	89	712	942
50,000-99,999	2	1	3	11	24	396	439
100,000 or more	...	...	1	1	9	137	148
Total Holdings	4,505	7,773	2,263	2,341	7,536	2,587	76,152

Holdings of small size preponderate in the Coastal divisions, where dairy farming and intensive cultivation characterize rural activities. Holdings tend to be considerably larger in the Tableland and Western Slope divisions, where 64 per cent. in 1965-66 were from 500 to 5,000 acres in extent. The

existence of irrigation settlements accounts for most of the small holdings in the Riverina and the Western divisions. Holdings of medium size, adapted for agriculture and mixed farming, are the more numerous in the Central Plains, and the largest size groups (owing to the sparse pastoral occupation which alone is practicable in that region) are mostly found in the Western Division.

Similar classifications were undertaken for the year 1926-27 (summarised in the Official Year Book for 1928-29), for 1947-48 (page 549, Year Book No. 52), for 1949-50 (page 983, Year Book No. 55), for 1955-56 (page 923, Year Book No. 56), for 1959-60 (page 855, Year Book No. 58), and for 1964-65 (page 863, Year Book No. 59).

TYPES OF RURAL HOLDINGS

A detailed and systematic classification of rural holdings by type of activity was undertaken on the basis of information given in the annual census returns supplied for the 1965-66 season by occupiers of rural holdings.

In general, each holding was classified to the activity which accounted for more than half of the estimated gross receipts of the holding.

There were, however, exceptions to the general rule:—

- (a) Certain holdings were not classified by type. These consisted of (1) "sub-commercial" holdings (those with gross receipts of less than \$1,600), and (2) "unused" holdings (e.g. holdings not used in 1965-66, holdings used only for intermittent grazing and carrying no stock at the census date, and holdings with orchard trees which had not yet come into production).
- (b) In the case of holdings with sheep and cereal grain, the two activities were treated as a single joint activity if together they accounted for at least three-quarters of the holding's gross receipts and if neither activity contributed more than four times the other. Holdings which satisfied this condition were classified as "Sheep and Cereal Grain" holdings.
- (c) Holdings with milk cattle (i.e., cattle for milk production) and pigs contributing together more than half the gross receipts of a holding were classified as "Milk Cattle" holdings, irrespective of the relative contribution of each activity.
- (d) If no single activity accounted for at least half of the gross receipts, the holding was classified as a "Multi-purpose" holding.

The "gross receipts" of each holding were estimated from the areas of crops and numbers of livestock shown in the census return for 1965-66 and from unit values derived from average yields or turn-off and average prices (at the holding) of crops and livestock products marketed in the seasons 1960-61 to 1964-65. In estimating the receipts from meat cattle and milk cattle, however, prices data for the two seasons 1963-64 and 1964-65 were used; this was necessary because of changes introduced in the classification of cattle in 1964 (see page 745).

Particulars of the classification of rural holdings by type of activity in 1965-66 are summarised for each statistical division of the State in the following table. The full series of classifications by type of activity is published in *Classification of Rural Holdings by Size and Type of Activity, 1965-66 Bulletin No. 1, New South Wales*.

Table 499. Rural Holdings Classified by Type of Activity, in Divisions, 1965-66

Type of Activity	North Coast	Hunter and Manning	Sydney	South Coast	Northern Table-land	Central Table-land	Southern Table-land	North Western Slope
Sheep and Cereal Grain ..	...	10	...	1	73	678	16	853
Sheep ..	6	201	2	332	1,841	3,321	2,356	1,641
Cereal Grain ..	17	10	4	...	12	45	...	313
Meat Cattle* ..	1,649	1,188	31	440	576	267	98	280
Milk Cattle† ..	5,149	3,591	249	1,612	133	123	30	67
Vineyards ..	...	15	41	...	...	2	...	1
Fruit ..	1,554	406	340	152	149	608	12	11
Vegetables: Potatoes ..	49	48	17	43	28	107	7	6
Other‡ ..	114	220	558	52	28	185	3	13
Poultry ..	22	352	905	121	11	63	10	185
Pigs ..	25	43	136	34	16	60	8	65
Sugar ..	520	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco ..	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	44
Other (One Main Purpose) ..	16	39	225	12	3	40	2	34
Total "One Main Purpose" Holdings ..	9,121	6,123	2,508	2,799	2,882	5,499	2,542	3,513
Multi-purpose Holdings ..	80	83	19	35	97	349	29	416
Total Holdings Classified by Type ..	9,201	6,206	2,527	2,834	2,979	5,848	2,571	3,929
Sub-commercial ..	1,245	2,007	1,631	1,001	522	1,384	443	620
Unused Holdings ..	714	943	908	495	158	593	163	225
Total Holdings ..	11,160	9,156	5,066	4,330	3,659	7,825	3,177	4,774

Type of Activity	Central Western Slope	South Western Slope	North Central Plain	Central Plain	Riverina	Western	New South Wales
Sheep and Cereal Grain ..	2,241	2,731	530	771	3,486	44	11,434
Sheep ..	876	2,485	888	1,132	931	1,642	17,654
Cereal Grain ..	357	226	172	154	685	10	2,005
Meat Cattle* ..	41	304	122	44	72	24	5,136
Milk Cattle† ..	36	309	15	8	330	13	11,665
Vineyards ..	5	1	...	...	257	333	655
Fruit ..	18	230	4	2	593	175	4,254
Vegetables: Potatoes ..	1	13	...	...	9	2	330
Other‡ ..	18	11	3	2	87	51	1,345
Poultry ..	30	61	6	2	56	8	1,832
Pigs ..	73	59	29	11	30	6	595
Sugar ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	520
Tobacco ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Other (One Main Purpose) ..	25	22	43	1	19	1	482
Total "One Main Purpose" Holdings ..	3,721	6,452	1,812	2,127	6,555	2,309	57,963
Multi-purpose Holdings ..	335	301	164	49	300	18	2,275
Total Holdings Classified by Type ..	4,056	6,753	1,976	2,176	6,855	2,327	60,238
Sub-commercial ..	293	765	194	104	487	166	10,862
Unused Holdings ..	156	255	93	61	194	94	5,052
Total Holdings ..	4,505	7,773	2,263	2,341	7,536	2,587	76,152

* Herds comprising beef-breed bulls and bull calves used (or intended) for service and/or other cattle (cows, heifers, calves, steers, etc.) mainly for meat production.

† Herds comprising dairy-breed bulls and bull calves used (or intended) for service and/or cows, heifers, and heifer calves used (or intended) for the production of milk or cream for sale.

‡ Holdings where more than half of the gross receipts of the holding were derived from the production of vegetables of any kind (including potatoes), but where potatoes alone did not account for more than half the gross receipts.

LAND USE ON RURAL HOLDINGS

The following table shows the area of rural holdings and the land use on rural holdings in statistical divisions of the State in 1966-67:—

Table 500. Land Use on Rural Holdings, in Divisions, 1966-67

Statistical Division	Total Area of Division *	Total Area of Holdings	Land Use on Rural Holdings			
			Land Used for Cropping†	Fallow Land	Area under Sown Grasses and Clovers ‡	Balance of Area ¶
Thousand acres						
Coastal—						
North Coast	6,965	4,968	138	13	645	4,173
Hunter and Manning	8,493	5,006	170	21	555	4,259
Sydney	1,007	243	31	3	38	171
South Coast	5,892	2,170	66	8	452	1,644
Total	22,357	12,387	406	45	1,690	10,246
Tableland—						
Northern	8,088	6,761	188	13	1,300	5,260
Central	10,583	7,836	737	121	1,478	5,500
Southern	7,107	5,372	122	13	970	4,267
Total	25,777	19,970	1,047	147	3,748	15,028
Western Slope—						
North	9,236	8,169	1,808	260	259	5,841
Central	7,724	6,971	2,164	535	679	3,593
South	11,239	9,359	1,765	475	2,524	4,595
Total	28,199	24,499	5,738	1,270	3,462	14,029
Central Plains and Riverina—						
North	9,542	7,602	1,397	222	50	5,933
Central	14,813	13,957	1,113	409	77	12,359
Riverina	16,966	16,112	2,270	730	1,579	11,533
Total	41,321	37,671	4,780	1,361	1,706	29,825
Western	80,358	77,125	83	37	10	76,994
New South Wales	198,013	171,652	12,053	2,860	10,617	146,122

* At 30th June, 1967. Excludes 24,714 acres, comprising Lord Howe Island and harbours and rivers, etc., not included within municipal and shire boundaries.

† Areas of land used for sowing more than one crop in a season are counted for each crop.

‡ Excludes native grass, but includes paspalum.

¶ This is a balancing item. It represents the area of land (other than under sown grasses and clovers and certain crops fed off) used for grazing, the area occupied by buildings, etc., and the area of forested, mountainous, etc. land not used for farming or grazing purposes.

The area of the State not occupied by rural holdings is approximately 26,000,000 acres, and includes approximately 3,000,000 acres covered by rivers, lakes, harbours, etc., 5,000,000 acres of rugged land unfit for occupation of any kind, town lands and holdings used for agricultural and pastoral purposes which are less than one acre in extent, land embraced in State forests and not otherwise occupied, and unoccupied reserves for necessary public purposes (such as commons, travelling stock and water reserves, roadways, and railway enclosures). Most of the land unsuitable for settlement is in the Coastal and Tableland divisions, but proportionately smaller areas are found in all divisions.

Trends since 1938-39 in the principal land uses on rural holdings in New South Wales are illustrated in the next table:—

Table 501. Land Use on Rural Holdings

Season	Rural Holdings		Land Use on Rural Holdings			
	Number	Total Area	Land Used for Cropping*	Fallow Land	Area under Sown Grasses and Clovers†	Balance of Area‡
		Thous. acres	Thous. acres	Thous. acres	Thous. acres	Thous. acres
1938-39	75,365	174,660	7,044	2,876	3,200	161,540
1956-57	77,812	172,411	3,624	¶	9,040	159,747¶
1957-58	78,120	173,278	4,916	1,539	9,238	157,585
1958-59	77,857	172,978	6,506	1,758	8,980	155,734
1959-60	77,499	172,721	6,936	1,686	9,143	154,957
1960-61	76,871	172,697	7,673	1,708	9,535	153,782
1961-62	76,949	172,327	8,059	2,183	9,994	152,092
1962-63	76,249	172,038	8,642	2,395	10,179	150,823
1963-64	77,339	172,076	8,670	2,440	10,625	150,342
1964-65	77,098	172,147	10,001	2,223	11,314	148,609
1965-66	76,152	171,200	8,789	3,771	10,884	147,757
1966-67	76,251	171,652	12,053	2,860	10,617	146,122

* Areas of land used for sowing more than one crop in a season are counted for each crop.

† Excludes native grass, but includes paspalum.

‡ This is a balancing item. It represents the area of land (other than under sown grasses and clovers and certain crops fed off) used for grazing, the area occupied by buildings, etc., and the area of forested, mountainous, etc. land not used for farming or grazing purposes.

¶ The area of fallow land is included in "Balance of Area".

TENURE OF HOLDINGS

The tenure of landholdings in New South Wales is principally of two classes—freehold and leasehold from the Crown. Only a small proportion of the total area occupied is rented from private owners, although the area held on lease from the Crown is very large. Tenancy, as understood in older countries, is therefore uncommon, and a very large proportion of the total alienated area is occupied by its owners.

Except in the Western Division, most land used for rural purposes falls in the class "alienated or virtually alienated". In the Western Division, almost all of the land is held under perpetual or other long-term lease from the Crown. A classification of the area of rural holdings by tenure, as at 31st March, 1941, when this information was last collected from landholders, is given on page 546 of Year Book No. 52.

CHARACTER OF SETTLEMENT

The nature and pattern of rural settlement in New South Wales have been determined largely by rainfall and the configuration and varying quality of the land, by accessibility to markets, and by local factors such as water supply, forest stands, and means of communication.

The pastoral industry was the basis of initial settlement throughout the State. It is still nearly State-wide, but the Western Division is the only portion given over almost solely to grazing activities. In that division land occupation retains its early characteristics of sparse settlement on large

holdings, with only a small number of widely-scattered small towns. The progress of agriculture in the central districts, particularly in the 15 to 20 inches rainfall belt, at first caused substantial displacement of sheep grazing, but the widespread adoption of mixed farming has arrested and reversed that trend. Progressive development of schemes of water supply and irrigation, and better means of communication, have been material factors in promoting closer settlement within the central districts. Dairying, beef cattle raising, and intensive cultivation are the principal farming activities in the coastal districts.

The following table shows the rainfall, population, area, and major items of production of the statistical divisions of the State:—

Table 502. Rainfall, Population, Area, and Production, in Divisions

Statistical Division	Range of Average Annual Rainfall *	Population at 30th June, 1967 †	Area at 30th June, 1967 ‡	Production, 1966-67				
				Wool ¶	Wheat	Butter §	Mining **	Manu- facturing ††
	Inches	Thous- and	Thous. acres	Thous. lb.	Thous. bushels	Thous. lb.	\$ mill.	\$ mill.
Coastal—								
North Coast	39-78	171	6,965	259	4	39,133	14.0	37.7
Hunter and Manning ..	23-65	493	8,493	5,059	119	25,599	76.7	314.3
Sydney	31-48	2,592	1,007	59	...	358	16.7	141.6
South Coast	30-55	260	5,893	4,447	6	8,567	62.4	262.1
Total		3,515	22,357	9,824	128	73,657	169.8	2,755.7
Tableland—								
Northern	30-42	58	8,088	39,324	997	353	2.9	7.7
Central	23-54	147	10,583	71,194	8,535	...	7.3	48.8
Southern	20-62	69	7,107	44,246	354	...	3.6	13.9
Total		275	25,777	154,764	9,886	353	13.8	70.5
Western Slope—								
North	23-33	72	9,236	38,688	35,604	71	1.3	14.6
Central	20-29	69	7,724	51,324	39,696	...	0.9	9.3
South	17-54	144	11,239	103,848	34,075	1,974	1.4	45.6
Total		285	28,199	193,860	109,376	2,045	3.6	69.4
Central Plains and Riverina—								
North	19-28	37	9,542	29,514	30,085	...	0.5	6.1
Central	17-21	29	14,813	45,902	17,948	...	1.8	2.2
Riverina	13-25	96	16,966	86,695	34,502	10,338	3.2	19.5
Total		161	41,321	162,111	82,534	10,338	5.5	27.8
Western Division ..	8-20	61	80,358	59,085	576	...	83.2	4.8
New South Wales ..	..	4,307||	198,013	579,644	202,501	86,392	275.9	2,928.2

* At recording stations within the divisions, during the period 1931 to 1960.

† Estimated.

‡ Excludes 24,714 acres, comprising Lord Howe Island and harbours and rivers, etc., not included within municipal and shire boundaries.

¶ Shorn, crutched, and dead.

§ Excludes production on farms (estimated at 359,000lb in 1966-67).

|| Includes 9,000 migratory persons not included in divisional totals.

** Calendar year, 1967.

†† Value added to materials by the process of manufacture.

The density of settlement throughout the State increases in a general way from west to east. Large tracts of very rugged and often wooded or poor country militate against settlement in the Tablelands and South Coast divisions, but there is dense settlement in some parts of these divisions. The northern and central divisions of the coastal region, which are favoured with abundant rainfall, are by far the most densely occupied. Dairying and intensive agriculture on well compacted holdings characterise the fertile lands of the many river basins in the coastal region, while the more rugged and less accessible districts are devoted to cattle raising; sheep are few, and wheat growing is negligible. Even without the metropolis and the cities of Newcastle and Greater Wollongong, the density of population in the Coastal divisions is much greater than in any other part of the State.

In the north, the region of high average rainfall extends further inland than in the south, with the result that the isohyets run in a general north and south direction. The south-western extremity of the Riverina lies about 100 miles further from the coast than does the north-western extremity of the Northern Plain, and, as the average annual rainfall diminishes with increasing rapidity towards the west, the Northern divisions shown above generally receive more rain than the Central, and the Central more than the Southern divisions.

Approximately 40 per cent. of the total area of the State receives average rains exceeding 20 inches per year, and over about three-fifths of it the average exceeds 15 inches per year. Where the rainfall is greatest, conditions generally favour the dairying industry, the areas with moderate rainfall being more suitable for sheep and wheat. In the dry western areas, woolgrowing is the only important rural industry.

The quantity and the seasonal incidence and reliability of the rainfall, and the amount of evaporation, are important considerations in determining the productive possibilities of any region. Intermittency of rainfall adversely affects the western hinterland. The meteorological conditions of each division are discussed in greater detail in the chapter "Climate", which contains a diagrammatic map showing the configuration and rainfall distribution of the State.

COASTAL DIVISIONS

The area occupied by rural holdings in the Coastal divisions in 1966-67 was 12,387,000 acres, or 55 per cent. of the total area (excluding principal harbours). Much of the country not used for purposes of rural production is very rugged. Rural settlement is most dense in the North Coast Division.

The character of settlement has been determined by the abundant rainfall, numerous fertile river valleys and basins, and the dense industrial markets of the Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong areas.

The Coastal divisions contained approximately 90 per cent. of the dairy cattle, 47 per cent. of the pigs, 32 per cent. of the beef cattle, and 44 per cent. of the total area of citrus orchards in New South Wales in the 1966-67 season. The whole of the sugar-cane and banana crops are grown in this part of the State. The main areas devoted to commercial poultry farming—Sydney Statistical Division, Newcastle and suburbs, and Wollongong and environs—are within the Coastal belt.

TABLELAND DIVISIONS

Although extensive plateaux exist in the Tableland divisions, which comprise 25,777,000 acres, considerable areas are rugged and rock-strewn and are not adaptable to agriculture. Grazing has remained the staple industry, although many farmers combine agriculture with grazing, and large areas are cultivated in suitable localities. The rainfall is ample throughout, and the headwaters of most of the principal rivers make this a well-watered region. Railway communications are good, but except on the Central Tableland, settlement is sparse, fewer towns exist than on the coast, and small settlements are rarer because lands suitable for intense farming are more scattered. The development of dairying and agriculture has been limited.

Rural settlement is most dense in the Central Tableland division, which was the first portion to be settled. In 1966-67, the proportion of land occupied by rural holdings was 84 per cent. in the Northern, 74 per cent. in the Central, and 76 per cent. in the Southern Tableland.

The Tableland divisions depastured 29 per cent. of the sheep and 25 per cent. of the beef cattle in New South Wales at 31st March, 1967.

Guyra (in the Northern Tableland) and Blayney, Crookwell, and Orange (in the Central Tableland) are four of the main potato growing areas in the State. Parts of the Northern and Central Tableland divisions are particularly suited to growing pome and stone fruits.

WESTERN SLOPE DIVISIONS

The divisions of the Western Slope contain gently undulating lands with a westerly trend, watered by the upper courses of the inland rivers, and an adequate and regular rainfall. These fertile areas are eminently suitable for agriculture and are, with the Riverina, the most productive portions of the interior.

The area occupied by rural holdings in 1966-67 was 24,499,000 acres, or 87 per cent. of the total area of the divisions. Rural settlement is most dense on the South Western Slope, but the proportion of occupied land is higher in the North and Central Western Slopes.

The Western Slope divisions contained 50 per cent. of the total area of wheat grown for grain in 1966-67, and at 31st March, 1967, depastured 34 per cent. of the sheep and 29 per cent. of the beef cattle in the State.

Tobacco is grown near the Macintyre River in the North Western Slope. Pome and stone fruits are produced at Batlow and Young in the South Western Slope.

CENTRAL PLAINS AND RIVERINA DIVISIONS

The plains of the Central divisions, including the Riverina, cover 41,321,000 acres, and constitute the eastern portion of a remarkable extent of almost level country which stretches from the last hills of the Western Slope to the western boundary of the State. With an average width of 120 miles, the divisions comprise the great sheep districts of the State and about 40 per cent. of the agricultural lands. Generally speaking, they are not well watered, the average rainfall is low, and its intermittency is a source of frequent loss. They are traversed by the western rivers in their lower

courses, but these do not supply water to a very extensive area, as they are few and their natural flow is irregular. Schemes of irrigation, however, are progressively increasing the productive capacity of these inland areas. Artesian water underlies a considerable area in the north, and bores supply permanent water in a number of localities. In the south, sub-artesian bores are of great practical utility.

The Central Plains and Riverina divisions contained 45 per cent. of the total area of wheat grown for grain in 1966-67, and at 31st March, 1967, depastured 26 per cent. of the sheep and 14 per cent. of the beef cattle in New South Wales.

The whole of the State's rice crop is grown in the Riverina division, which is also the main area for the cultivation of wine grapes and an important area for the production of oranges and of peaches and apricots for canning. The main cotton-producing region in New South Wales is the Namoi valley (in the North Central Plain), but cotton is also grown in the Macquarie and Bogan Valleys (Central Plains) and the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area (Riverina).

WESTERN DIVISION

The plains of the Western Division, which cover 80,358,000 acres, seem unlikely ever to become a populous and highly productive region. One-third of the division receives, on the average, less than 10 inches of rain per year, and practically the whole of the remainder receives less than 15 inches. Though the soils are uniformly fertile, the lack of rain and of permanent water and grasses, and the high rate of evaporation, ranging up to 90 inches per year, render it relatively unproductive. Except on the irrigation areas at Wentworth, there is little agriculture and dairying is negligible. By reason of the small rainfall, the sheep-carrying capacity of the land is only about one-fifth as great as that of the plains further east, but the climate is well suited to the production of high-grade merino sheep. Irrigation from the Murray and the vast lake reservoirs of the South Darling, and regulation of the flow of the Darling River, combined with dry-farming methods, may make agriculture possible on limited areas, and water and fodder conservation may increase sheep-carrying capacity.

The area occupied by rural holdings in the Western Division was 77,125,000 acres in 1966-67. Almost all of the land occupied by these holdings is held under perpetual or other long-term lease from the Crown. The greater part of the land was let originally in very large holdings, but since 1934 the State has withdrawn substantial areas from these leases, in stages, to provide land for new settlers and to build up to reasonable size the holdings of settlers with inadequate areas. As a result, there have been significant changes in the number and average size of holdings in the division during more recent years.

Excluding the mining districts, the Western Division is a vast region comprising two-fifths of the area of the State, depasturing little more than 9 per cent. of the sheep, and inhabited by some 31,000 persons (less than one per cent. of the State's population). Near the western boundary, however, is situated one of the richest silver-lead-zinc fields of the world, and in the large mining town of Broken Hill there is a population of about 30,000 persons.

VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF RURAL INDUSTRIES

The next table shows the value of production of the rural industries in 1920-21 and later years. The gross value of production at the place of production represents the value of rural production at principal markets (estimated by applying to recorded production the average annual wholesale prices in the principal markets, and including subsidies paid to producers) less the estimated costs of marketing. The net value of production, which was not computed for years before 1930-31, is the gross value at the place of production less the costs incurred for seed, fertilizers, water for irrigation, sprays and dips, and stock feed.

Table 503. Value of Production of Rural Industries, N.S.W.

Season	Gross Value of Production at Place of Production				Net Value of Production at Place of Production			
	Pastoral *	Agri- cultural	Dairying and Farmyard	Total *	Pastoral *	Agri- cultural	Dairying and Farmyard	Total *
\$ thousand								
1920-21	40,672	64,746	32,894	138,312	†	†	†	†
1930-31	35,670	24,656	24,078	84,404	35,184	19,552	20,766	75,502
1940-41	73,436	28,558	33,650	135,644	70,610	22,430	26,736	119,776
1950-51	610,468	100,914	91,570	802,952	605,284	88,984	77,704	771,972
1956-57	484,492	107,624	140,886	733,002	463,348	96,850	115,704	675,902
1957-58	354,138	101,978	139,740	595,856	315,358	89,508	111,022	515,888
1958-59	348,174	179,610	156,060	683,844	324,732	164,946	130,154	619,832
1959-60	423,626	171,938	165,730	761,294	396,760	157,036	138,570	692,366
1960-61	359,152	214,363	159,158	732,674	319,920	197,096	127,866	644,882
1961-62	400,230	205,841	152,806	758,878	366,004	187,716	117,804	671,524
1962-63	440,102	246,391	160,102	846,594	403,660	226,072	124,912	754,644
1963-64	540,912	265,508	168,944†	975,364†	503,090	245,906	131,838†	880,834†
1964-65	492,681	318,795	178,691	990,167	451,368	293,883	135,235	880,486
1965-66	430,951	199,137	192,688	822,776	356,470	172,876	132,732	662,078
1966-67	415,244	440,791	204,695	1,060,730	351,488	403,530	143,052	898,070

* Excludes profits realised under the war-time plan for disposal of the 1939-40 to 1945-46 wool clips. Eight distributions of such profits were made—\$18,846,000 in 1949-50, \$18,846,000 in 1951-52, \$12,054,000 in 1952-53, \$12,482,000 in 1953-54, \$9,782,000 in 1954-55, \$406,800 in 1956-57, \$121,000 in 1957-58, and \$92,600 in 1958-59. (See page 737)

† Not available.

‡ Revised.

PERSONS RESIDENT ON RURAL HOLDINGS

The number of persons (of all ages) residing permanently on rural holdings in New South Wales has contracted during recent years, as shown in the following table. The figures given in this table exclude guests, visitors, and other persons temporarily on the holdings.

Table 504. Persons Permanently Resident on Rural Holdings

At 31st March	Males	Females	Persons	At 31st March	Males	Females	Persons
1939	*	*	323,617	1961	160,702	138,426	299,128
1949	166,828	135,901	302,729	1962	159,174	137,393	296,567
1954	168,390	141,681	310,071	1963	157,446	136,025	293,471
1957	175,153	148,279	323,432	1964	158,216	136,922	295,138
1958	172,765	147,736	320,501	1965	156,171	135,439	291,610
1959†	167,050	143,490	310,540	1966	155,818	135,582	291,400
1960	164,095	141,077	305,172	1967	154,579	134,146	288,725

Not available.

Partly estimated.

EMPLOYMENT IN RURAL INDUSTRIES

The following table shows the rural work force in New South Wales as ascertained at the last population census. For purposes of this census, the work force was defined as including all persons who were working at (or temporarily absent from) a job or business, or who did any work at all for payment or profit in the week prior to the census, or who were actively seeking work.

Table 505. Rural Work Force at 30th June, 1966

Industry	Number			Proportion of Total Work Force		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
				Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Agriculture and Mixed Farming	45,986	8,756	54,742	3.62	1.61	3.02
Grazing	39,097	6,902	45,999	3.08	1.27	2.54
Dairying	16,878	4,789	21,667	1.33	0.88	1.19
Pig Farming ..	556	114	670	0.04	0.02	0.04
Poultry Farming ..	3,251	1,611	4,862	0.26	0.30	0.27
Beekeeping ..	285	29	314	0.02	0.01	0.02
Other Farming ..	2,072	123	2,195	0.16	0.02	0.12
Total Rural Work Force	108,125	22,324	130,449	8.50	4.11	7.19
Total Work Force	1,271,387	542,765	1,814,152	100.00	100.00	100.00

Particulars of the persons engaged in rural industry are available also from the annual census returns supplied by occupiers of rural holdings. A classification of the persons engaged permanently in farm work on the holdings in 1931 and later years is given in the next table:—

Table 506. Persons Permanently Engaged on Rural Holdings

At end of March	Owners, Lessees, Tenants, and Sharefarmers		Relatives (of Owners, etc.) Not Receiving Wages or Salary		Employees, including Managers and Relatives Receiving Wages or Salary		Total Permanently Engaged		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
1931*	66,297	902	20,743	7,940	27,949	701	114,989	9,543	124,532
1939	68,009	872	17,555	5,442	40,777	745	126,341	7,059	133,400
1951	70,236	1,678	7,509	7,198	33,889	2,051	111,634	10,927	122,561
1955	70,815	1,514	7,462	6,251	32,578	1,074	110,855	8,839	119,694
1961†	65,105	522	3,718	5,298	26,764	1,012	95,587	6,832	102,419
1964	63,045	607	3,359	4,304	28,851	1,259	95,255	6,170	101,425
1965	63,100	475	2,690	3,982	28,776	1,330	94,566	5,787	100,353
1966	63,181	429	2,263	3,877	27,812	1,296	93,256	5,602	98,858
1967	63,171	341	2,749	3,731	28,220	1,473	94,140	5,545	99,685

* At end of June.

† Owing to changes in the Form used in the annual collection and other factors affecting the statistics, figures for 1961 and later years are not comparable with those for earlier years. However, the longer term comparisons in the above table, though not strictly on a uniform basis, are broadly illustrative of the trends in the number of persons permanently engaged on rural holdings.

The number of seasonal and casual workers employed on wages or contract on rural holdings at the end of March declined from approximately 40,000 in 1939 to 28,934 in 1955 and 25,118 (22,200 males and 2,918 females) in 1967.

The number of persons permanently engaged on rural holdings in the various statistical divisions of the State at 31st March, 1967, is shown in the following table:—

Table 507. Persons Permanently Engaged on Rural Holdings, in Statistical Divisions, 31st March, 1967

Statistical Division	Owners, Lessees, Tenants, and Sharefarmers		Relatives (of Owners, etc.) Not Receiving Wages or Salary		Employees, including Managers and Relatives Receiving Wages or Salary		Total Permanently Engaged	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Coastal—								
North Coast ..	9,623	101	382	1,540	1,181	109	11,186	1,750
Hunter and Manning ..	6,776	54	267	821	2,095	249	9,138	1,124
Sydney ..	3,141	39	155	442	1,889	592	5,185	1,073
South Coast ..	3,097	14	99	297	1,485	160	4,681	471
Total ..	22,637	208	903	3,100	6,650	1,110	30,190	4,418
Tableland—								
Northern ..	2,781	9	109	46	1,382	19	4,272	74
Central ..	5,492	34	223	70	2,919	71	8,634	175
Southern ..	2,104	2	51	5	1,490	12	3,645	19
Total ..	10,377	45	383	121	5,791	102	16,551	268
Western Slope—								
North ..	4,121	13	154	57	2,396	30	6,671	100
Central ..	4,423	10	253	28	1,864	14	6,540	52
South ..	7,123	29	353	87	2,789	49	10,265	165
Total ..	15,667	52	760	172	7,049	93	23,476	317
Central Plains and Riverina—								
North ..	2,151	8	103	9	1,773	19	4,027	36
Central ..	2,238	8	153	...	1,647	4	4,038	12
Riverina ..	7,947	15	377	262	3,507	129	11,831	406
Total ..	12,336	31	633	271	6,927	152	19,896	454
Western—								
East of Darling ..	1,355	5	47	65	903	14	2,305	84
West of Darling ..	799	...	23	2	900	2	1,722	4
Total ..	2,154	5	70	67	1,803	16	4,027	88
Total, New South Wales ..	63,171	341	2,749	3,731	28,220	1,473	94,140	5,545

CONDITIONS OF RURAL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Conditions of employment in the pastoral industry were first regulated by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in 1907. The award made by the Court in that year covered pastoral workers (other than station hands) on large holdings. Station hands were first covered by award in 1917.

From 1943 to 1948, the award was declared a "common rule" of the industry (in terms of National Security Regulations), and so applied to all employees where employers were predominantly engaged in the raising and/or shearing of sheep. It did not, however, apply to the employment of station hands on holdings depasturing 2,000 or fewer sheep.

A comprehensive Commonwealth award for the pastoral industry was issued by a Conciliation Commissioner in 1948. This award, which rendered the "common rule" inoperative, did not apply to members of an employer's family, domestic servants, jackeroos, or certain salaried workers, nor to the employment of station hands on a property depasturing 2,000

or fewer sheep. Subsequent awards were issued in 1950, in 1956 (when the scope of the award was extended to cover the employment of station hands on properties depasturing 2,000 or fewer sheep), and in 1965. A new award, issued in 1967, extended and clarified the scope of previous awards to cover the employment, by respondent employers, of station hands engaged in the management, rearing, or grazing of livestock other than sheep, the sowing, raising, or harvesting of crops, or the preparation of land for any of the above purposes or for sheep grazing.

Between May, 1949 and December, 1956, a schedule of wool value allowances, to be paid in addition to the ordinary rates of pay, was incorporated in the award. The allowance was based on the price of wool, and was reviewed periodically.

The rates of wages prescribed in 1939 and later years under the Commonwealth Pastoral Industry Award for shearers, shed hands, and station hands in New South Wales are shown in the following table:—

Table 508. Rates of Wages for Shearers and Shed and Station Hands

At 30th September	Shearers— Per 100 Ordinary Flock Sheep (Machine)	Shed Hands		Station Hands	
		With Keep	Without Keep	With Keep	Without Keep
	\$	\$ per week			
1939	3.55	9.40	12.00	4.55	6.70
1958	15.38	38.02	48.02	22.43*	29.60*
1959	15.85	39.55	49.55	23.43	31.10
1960	16.22	39.88	49.88	24.13	31.80
1961	16.65	41.22	51.22	24.93	33.00
1962	16.65	41.22	51.22	24.93	33.00
1963	16.65	41.22	51.22	24.93	33.00
1964	17.25	43.40	53.40	26.65	35.10
1965	18.75	46.95	58.75	27.60	36.05
1966	19.41	49.18	61.20	29.05	38.05
1967	19.71	49.70	61.80	29.65	38.65
1968	20.05	50.85	63.07	30.50	39.65

* Working at or about homestead on other than domestic duties.

Apart from the pastoral award and other Commonwealth awards and agreements relating to the fruit-growing and sugar-cane industries, rural employment in New South Wales generally was not subject to regulation by industrial tribunals in the decade before the last war. During the war period, the Commonwealth Government assisted the producers of certain crops and dairy products, and from 1943 the wages and working conditions of employees of these producers were regulated under National Security Regulations. These Regulations were continued in operation until 1950, when awards under them were deemed to have lapsed. Details of the awards are given on page 558 of Year Book No. 52.

Since 1943, the New South Wales Industrial Arbitration Act had provided that an award in respect of any rural industry could be issued only after the gazettal of a certificate by the Industrial Commission, after public enquiry, to the effect that the industry would be able to meet the award wages without becoming unprofitable. An amendment in 1951 removed

this provision and brought the rural industries within the normal scope of the Act. Following this, ten conciliation committees were established to deal with rural employees, and in 1953 and 1954 State awards were determined for most phases of rural employment not previously regulated. The following table shows the rates of wages prescribed in recent years for selected occupations covered by the principal awards:—

Table 509. Rates of Wages for Selected Rural Occupations under State Awards

Award	Occupation (Adult Males)	At 31st December					
		1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
		\$ per week					
Agricultural ..	General Farm Hand	32.40	32.70	33.90	33.90	35.90	38.25
Horticultural ..	General Hand ..	32.60	33.80	35.00	35.50	37.50	38.90
Sugar Field Workers	Cane Cutter*	36.50	36.80	38.00	40.00	42.00	43.80
Citrus, Apple and Pear Growing ..	General Hand† ..	31.90	34.10	35.30	35.80	37.80	39.20
Potato Growers ..	General Hand ..	33.40	33.70	34.90	35.40	37.40	38.80
Dairying ..	General Hand‡	34.50	34.80	36.70	37.20	39.20	40.80

* Approximate weekly equivalent of day labour hourly rates.

† Class 1 General Hand (i.e. Hand who is a picker or does general work in addition to other specified duties).

‡ Class 2 General Hand (i.e. Hand who drives tractor, etc. in addition to general farm work).

The standard of accommodation to be provided for employees by rural employers is governed by the Rural Workers Accommodation Act, 1926-1951, which is described on page 1001 of Year Book No. 55.

SHARE-FARMING

The system of share-farming was introduced in New South Wales towards the end of the last century. Under the system, the owner provides suitable land (usually requiring the land to be operated for a specified purpose and a fixed time period), the share-farmer provides the necessary labour, and the manner in which other costs are to be borne by owner and share-farmer is specified in the particular agreement. Arrangements are made for the sharing of farm proceeds between owner and share-farmer in certain agreed proportions. These arrangements, and the arrangements made for meeting costs other than labour costs, vary according to the relative contributions made by the owner and the share-farmer and according to the industry and area of the State involved. In dairy share-farming, the commonest type of arrangement provides for the owner to supply all livestock and equipment and to pay all maintenance costs and half the running costs of the farm, and for the farm proceeds to be divided equally between the owner and the share-farmer. In wheat share-farming, the share-farmer usually supplies all the plant required and pays farm maintenance and running costs; in northern wheat-growing districts, the share-farmer usually also supplies all the seed required and receives two-thirds of the farm proceeds, and in southern wheat-growing districts the share-farmer usually supplies a proportion of the seed and fertilizer required and farm proceeds are shared equally between the owner and the share-farmer.

Since 1st July, 1943, tenancy under share-farming agreements has been subject to the Agricultural Holdings Act, which provides for a minimum tenancy of two years and establishes the right to compensation for improvements effected by tenants.

AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS ACT, 1941

The majority of tenancies of agricultural land in New South Wales are tenancies at will or yearly tenancies, and many areas are worked for cultivation or dairying under share-farming agreements. Insecurity of tenure leads to the impairment of the productive resources of the land by discouraging good husbandry and improvement of holdings.

The Agricultural Holdings Act, 1941, which came into operation in 1943, applies to tenancies of agricultural and pastoral holdings of two acres or more, including tenancies at will and those under share-farming agreements. The minimum tenancy under the Act is two years, and at least twelve months' notice, to expire at the end of the year, must be given for the termination of a tenancy. The Act also defines rights to compensation for improvements (including those attributable to a better system of farming than required under the contract) and for disturbance of a tenancy, as described on page 398 of Year Book No. 50.

Agricultural committees are appointed under the Act when required to determine references and matters in dispute. Each committee consists of an officer of the Department of Agriculture as chairman and two members, one selected by the landlord and the other by the tenant from respective panels of landlords and of tenants appointed by the Minister.

MACHINERY ON RURAL HOLDINGS

Particulars of farm machinery on rural holdings in New South Wales in recent years are given in the following table:—

Table 510. Machinery * on Rural Holdings, at 31st March

Type of Machinery	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Tractors	70,251	72,805	76,166	78,482	80,994	85,038
Rotary Hoes and Rotary Tillers ..	14,075	13,640	13,688	14,269	14,866	15,636
Mouldboard Ploughs	†	†	30,500	†	†	25,956
Disc Implements (Ploughs, Harrows, etc.)	†	†	59,246	†	†	57,171
Tyne Implements—	†	†	†	†	†	†
Chisel Ploughs, Scarifiers, etc. ..	†	†	50,441	†	†	53,119
Tyne Harrows (Leaves)	†	†	140,156	†	†	146,562
Grain Drills: Combine Type	25,890	26,356	27,071	27,528	27,813	28,205
Other Types	5,733	5,914	5,626	5,668	5,765	5,781
Cotton Planters	†	†	†	115	†	164
Fertilizer Distributors and Broadcasters	20,208	20,514	21,066	21,229	21,417	23,017
Grain and Seed Harvesters (including Headers and Strippers)	19,021	19,031	19,252	19,582	19,052	19,869
Forage Harvesters	1,431	1,749	1,912	1,943	2,064	2,369
Mowers: Power Drive	19,761	†	†	21,653	†	†
Ground Drive	6,791	†	†	4,526	†	†
Hay Rakes: Side Delivery	10,138	†	†	11,897	†	†
Buck	2,243	†	†	2,106	†	†
Dump	5,135	†	†	3,593	†	†
Pick-up Balers	7,968	8,510	8,748	9,404	9,899	10,711
Stationary Hay Presses	2,258	†	†	†	†	†
Corn Pickers	255	†	†	38	†	†
Potato Diggers	1,169	†	†	1,364	†	†
Peanut Pickers	15	†	†	5	†	†
Shearing Machines (Stands)	68,778	68,708	68,859	70,747	70,931	72,872
Milking Machines (Units)	43,369	43,089	42,970	42,209	41,796	41,433
Hammer Mills (incl. Roughage Mills) ..	5,056	†	†	6,290	†	†

* Serviceable machinery only.

† Particulars are available only at triennial intervals.

‡ Not available.

The marked increase since 1939 in the use of tractors on rural holdings is illustrated in the next table:—

Table 511. Tractors on Rural Holdings, at 31st March

Statistical Divisions	Holdings with Tractors				Number of Tractors*			
	1939	1949	1959	1967	1939	1949	1959	1967
Coastal	1,388	3,721	12,788	16,900	1,442	4,003	14,956	22,431
Tableland	1,565	3,233	8,827	10,429	1,707	3,653	11,635	15,754
Western Slope	5,361	7,767	12,952	13,921	5,921	8,835	18,711	24,133
Central Plains and Riverina	3,316	5,144	8,959	10,286	3,637	5,900	13,509	19,640
Western Division	192	497	1,633	2,055	219	541	2,135	3,080
Total, N.S.W.	11,822	20,362	45,159	53,591	12,926	22,932	60,946	85,038

* Serviceable tractors only, in 1959 and later years.

A classification of the tractors on rural holdings in March, 1966, showing the type, horse-power, and age of the tractors and the type of fuel used, is given in the following table:—

Table 512. Tractors on Rural Holdings: Type, Horse-power, and Age of Tractor, and Type of Fuel Used, 31st March, 1966

Maximum Horse-power* of Tractor	Type of Fuel Used			Age of Tractor (years)				Total Tractors
	Kero-sene	Petrol	Diesel	Under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 or more	
WHEELED TYPE								
Up to 10	21	334	14	120	66	106	77	369
Over 10 and up to 20	1,607	4,451	260	106	669	2,996	2,547	6,318
" 20 " " 30	5,611	6,373	3,822	791	3,338	7,544	4,133	15,806
" 30 " " 40	8,782	2,421	15,594	7,277	8,159	5,874	5,487	26,797
" 40 " " 55	3,002	53	18,684	9,423	6,305	3,584	2,427	21,739
" 55 " " 100	66	15	4,598	3,420	828	360	71	4,679
Over 100	...	1	94	80	13	2	...	95
Total, Wheeled Type	19,089	13,648	43,066	21,217	19,378	20,466	14,742	75,803
CRAWLER TYPE								
Under 10	1	225	11	15	79	104	39	237
10 and under 35	596	111	432	101	144	304	590	1,139
35 " " 45	55	7	1,097	153	262	417	327	1,159
45 " " 61	10	6	1,650	203	355	629	479	1,666
61 " " 85	5	3	563	41	144	195	191	571
85 " " 121	4	3	238	30	53	71	91	245
121 " " 171	...	3	124	13	18	41	55	127
171 or more	...	1	46	4	5	14	24	47
Total, Crawler Type	671	359	4,161	560	1,060	1,775	1,796	5,191
ALL TYPES								
Total Tractors	19,760	14,007	47,227	21,777	20,438	22,241	16,538	80,994

* Belt horse-power for Wheeled-type tractors; drawbar horse-power for Crawler-type tractors.

Details of the types of cultivating implements, harvesters and balers on rural holdings are available only at triennial intervals. Particulars for the latest year available are given in the next table:—

Table 513. Cultivating Implements, Harvesters, and Balers on Rural Holdings* at 31st March

Cultivating Implements (1967)		Grain and Seed Harvesters (1967)		Pick-up Balers and Forage Harvesters (1965)	
Rotary Hoes and Rotary Tillers	15,636	Self-propelled Harvesters—		Pick-up Balers—	
Mouldboard Ploughs—		Width of Cut—		Power Take-off—	
Trailing Type ..	12,167	Up to 12 ft. ..	1,204	Wire Tie	298
Tractor Mounted Type	13,789	Over 12 ft. and up to 18 ft. ..	1,942	Twine Tie	5,121
Disc Implements†—		Over 18 ft. ..	314	Engine-functioned—	
Trailing Type ..	37,757	Tractor or Horsedrawn Harvesters—		Wire Tie	1,595
Tractor Mounted Type	19,414	Width of Cut—		Twine Tie	2,387
Tyne Implements—		Up to 8 ft. ..	3,031	Self-propelled—	
Chisel Ploughs, Scarifiers, etc.†—		Over 8 ft. and up to 10 ft. ..	4,810	Wire Tie	2
Trailing Type ..	26,882	Over 10 ft. and up to 12 ft. ..	6,697	Twine Tie	1
Tractor Mounted Type ..	26,237	Over 12 ft. and up to 14 ft. ..	1,668	Total Pick-up Balers ..	9,404
Tyne Harrows‡—		Over 14 ft. ..	203	Forage Harvesters—	
Trailing Type ..	115,899	Total Grain and Seed Harvesters	19,869	Power Take-off	1,864
Tractor Mounted Type ..	30,663			Engine-functioned ..	75
				Self-propelled	4
				Total Forage Harvesters	1,943

* Serviceable machinery only.

† Disc ploughs, disc cultivators, disc tillers, and disc harrows.

‡ Includes rippers and cultivators.

¶ Number of leaves.

ESTABLISHMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF PASTURES

Marked progress has been made since World War II in the improvement of the nutritional value of pastures by the sowing of non-native species of grasses. The grasses may be sown after cultivation and top-dressing of the soil with fertilizer (usually superphosphate), and the pasture may be further topdressed in subsequent years and renovated occasionally by further light cultivation. Some areas of improved pasture, however, have been established by sowing without cultivation, and some have been “self-sown” by the spread of non-native species from adjoining land. The sowing of pasture seed from aircraft has led in recent years to a significant extension of improved pastures in hilly areas unsuitable for cultivation.

Before the war, the main area of non-native grasses was in the Coastal divisions, the predominant species being paspalum, largely self-sown. Since the war, however, pasture improvement has been undertaken primarily in inland areas, especially in the Northern and Central Tableland, South Western Slope, and Riverina divisions, where the establishment of improved pastures has been a major factor in increasing the stock-carrying capacity of holdings. The species most widely used at present include lucernes, clovers, medics, paspalum, kikuyu, rye grasses, phalaris grasses, buffel grasses, and cocksfoot varieties. Recently introduced and bred sub-tropical grasses and legumes are proving useful on the North Coast.

The development of sown pastures has led in recent years to a rapid expansion in the local production of pasture seed. Much of the seed is produced under certification schemes controlled by the Department of Agriculture, and some species are now exported to other States and oversea.

Landholders are asked to show on their annual returns the area "under sown grasses and clovers", in which they are requested to include the whole area laid down, or self-sown, exclusive of areas which have died out. They are also requested to include areas of paspalum and areas of lucerne sown with a mixture of pasture grasses, and to exclude native grasses and areas sown with grass or clover and over-sown with crops during the season. The following table, which summarises the figures reported by landholders, illustrates the progress made in the development of pastures:—

Table 514. Area under Sown Grasses and Clovers*, in Divisions

At 31st March	Coastal	Tableland			Western Slope			Central Plains	Riverina	Western Division	New South Wales
		North- ern	Cent- ral	South- ern	North	Cent- ral	South				
	Thousand acres										
1921	1,725	6	4	10	5	4	5	1	55	1	1,816
1931	2,016	10	19	5	2	10	28	...	19	...	2,109
1939	2,293	30	168	81	76	109	239	44	136	24	3,200
1941	2,322	32	212	103	70	120	350	36	174	...	3,419
1951	1,668	113	378	248	15	119	731	18	415	8	3,713
1957	1,856	569	1,087	687	256	725	2,220	268	1,365	7	9,040
1958	1,826	619	1,108	740	289	724	2,271	243	1,409	9	9,238
1959	1,818	649	1,091	697	203	670	2,243	197	1,405	7	8,980
1960	1,982	760	1,106	749	196	660	2,207	175	1,301	7	9,143
1961	1,966	848	1,167	804	218	749	2,268	197	1,307	11	9,535
1962	2,050	1,003	1,262	867	246	720	2,345	188	1,302	11	9,994
1963	2,069	1,184	1,245	848	275	716	2,313	209	1,307	13	10,179
1964	1,971	1,397	1,294	899	319	764	2,414	185	1,369	13	10,625
1965	1,964	1,503	1,460	964	351	774	2,597	155	1,530	16	11,314
1966	1,717	1,300	1,458	963	287	748	2,611	140	1,643	16	10,884
1967	1,690	1,300	1,478	970	259	679	2,524	126	1,579	10	10,617

* Excludes native grass, but includes paspalum.

Another practice adopted to increase stock-carrying capacity is the top-dressing of pastures with fertilizer. The spread of this practice, particularly during the post-war years, is illustrated in the next table:—

Table 515. Treatment of Pastures with Artificial Fertilizers

Season	Area of Pastures Treated with Artificial Fertilizers			Artificial Fertilizers* Used on Pastures			
	Natural Pasture	Sown Pasture	Total	Natural Pasture	Sown Pasture	Total	Total per Acre
	Thousand acres			Tons			lb.
1935-36	†	†	351	†	†	16,736	107
1938-39	†	†	823	†	†	37,923	103
1945-46	†	†	463	†	†	19,044	92
1948-49	†	†	1,132	†	†	54,178	98
1956-57	1,290	2,806	4,095	69,132	155,413	224,545	123
1957-58	1,428	3,217	4,645	74,793	172,068	246,858	119
1958-59	1,155	3,165	4,320	57,336	160,738	218,074	113
1959-60	1,510	3,533	5,044	77,776	183,847	261,622	116
1960-61	2,229	4,348	6,577	114,436	227,641	342,077	117
1961-62	2,232	4,362	6,594	116,253	232,643	348,895	119
1962-63	2,682	4,699	7,381	138,751	249,919	388,670	118
1963-64	3,526	5,583	9,108	185,203	304,171	489,374	121
1964-65	4,522	6,444	10,967	240,134	362,460	602,594	123
1965-66	4,664	6,000	10,604	241,287	333,124	574,411	121
1966-67	4,061	5,866	9,927	212,604	328,244	540,848	122

* Excludes lime, gypsum, and dolomite.

† Not available.

The following table shows the area of pastures treated and the quantity of artificial fertilizers used for this purpose in groups of divisions:—

Table 516. Treatment of Pastures with Artificial Fertilizers, in Divisions

Season	Coastal Divisions	Tableland Divisions	Western Slope Divisions	Central Plains and Riverina Divisions	Western Division	New South Wales
AREA OF PASTURES TREATED WITH ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS (ACRES)						
1938-39	47,660	307,540	368,413	99,776	50	823,439
1961-62	700,379	2,911,758	2,248,087	728,663	5,245	6,594,132
1962-63	819,030	3,256,016	2,527,508	772,332	5,824	7,380,710
1963-64	953,664	4,280,607	2,978,825	889,943	5,226	9,108,265
1964-65	1,135,176	5,131,553	3,601,907	1,092,156	5,910	10,966,702
1965-66	1,002,237	4,592,050	3,728,403	1,274,388	7,197	10,604,275
1966-67	938,709	4,311,366	3,400,187	1,270,302	6,417	9,926,981
ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS* USED (TONS)						
1938-39	3,189	14,932	15,635	4,166	1	37,923
1961-62	53,457	153,241	107,317	34,623	257	348,895
1962-63	63,173	168,754	119,345	37,061	338	388,670
1963-64	74,193	227,079	142,708	45,075	319	489,374
1964-65	84,297	281,608	179,741	56,587	361	602,594
1965-66	74,893	247,237	184,622	67,208	451	574,411
1966-67	79,824	226,321	165,524	68,752	427	540,848

* Excludes lime, gypsum, and dolomite.

During recent years, increasing use has been made of aircraft for top-dressing and sowing (mainly of pastures) and for spraying and dusting of crops and pastures. The following statistics have been compiled from returns collected from operators of aircraft for agricultural purposes.

Table 517. Aerial Agriculture, N.S.W.*

Season	Area Treated			Materials Used in Topdressing and Seeding		Aircraft Flying Time
	Topdressed and/or Seeded	Sprayed and/or Dusted	Total†	Super-phosphate	Seed	
	Thousand Acres			Tons	Thousand lb.	Hours
1956-57	647	100	746	34,666	184	23,624
1957-58	1,039	12	1,051	51,359	190	18,039
1958-59	786	128	914	35,809	117	8,867
1959-60	1,952	111	2,067	91,773	271	16,688
1960-61	3,824	305	4,134	180,380	428	32,712
1961-62	4,331	352	4,687	201,659	324	30,838
1962-63	5,079	400	5,481	239,264	306	36,226
1963-64	7,575	515	8,084	350,189	1,093	52,632
1964-65	10,047	681	10,722	446,362	1,711	67,038
1965-66	7,585	976	8,620	374,487	741	61,610
1966-67	6,825	‡	7,756	316,812	1,086	56,112

* Includes details for the Australian Capital Territory.

† Includes area baited for rabbit destruction. Where an area has been treated with topdressing and spraying materials in mixture, the area treated is counted in the total once only.

‡ Not available.

CONSERVATION OF FODDER

Fodder is conserved to maintain herds and flocks during winter months, when the growth of grass is retarded, and during recurrent periods of deficient rainfall. The Department of Agriculture and farmers' organisations foster the practice of fodder conservation, and advise on methods of making silage and constructing silos and silage pits.

The production and farm stocks of fodder in New South Wales in each of the last eleven seasons are shown in the next table:—

Table 518. Production and Farm Stocks of Hay and Silage

Season	Hay			Silage		
	Production *	Stocks at 31st March		Production	Stocks at 31st March	
		Quantity	Holdings with Stocks		Quantity	Holdings with Stocks
	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	
1956-57	537,605	775,464	10,324	106,521	135,302	1,037
1957-58	535,036	553,691	11,543	91,486	134,895	1,139
1958-59	1,182,445	1,463,334	25,062	243,990	333,178	2,008
1959-60	779,270	1,535,252	25,775	202,821	404,777	2,306
1960-61	1,242,929	1,704,486	25,991	256,459	499,244	2,423
1961-62	922,404	1,775,977	26,296	196,625	567,801	2,543
1962-63	964,437	1,609,639	24,770	210,653	602,585	2,725
1963-64	1,005,844	1,610,063	24,132	222,126	565,457	2,425
1964-65	1,040,190	1,586,969	23,948	182,063	534,730	2,309
1965-66	977,628	1,158,481	23,964	139,438	365,995	1,962
1966-67	1,481,284	1,888,668	26,936	312,968	519,371	2,504

* Includes grass and pasture cut for hay.

The following table gives particulars of silage made in divisions of the State in 1966-67 and earlier seasons:—

Table 519. Silage Made

Season	Holdings on which Made	Silage Made					
		Coastal Divisions	Table-land Divisions	Western Slope Divisions	Central Plains and Riverina Divisions	Western Division	New South Wales
	No.	Tons					
Average—							
1947-1951	1,286	44,453	7,183	15,823	10,705	90	78,254
1952-1956	1,366	31,447	7,114	28,861	13,689	176	81,287
1957-1961	1,456	51,348	28,188	57,468	41,932	1,319	180,255
1962-1966	1,290	59,647	25,281	70,648	56,203	1,671	213,450
Season—							
1956-57	1,241	20,227	11,217	47,264	27,788	25	106,521
1957-58	1,193	33,919	6,477	25,802	21,833	3,455	91,486
1958-59	1,754	67,298	38,183	67,225	69,179	2,105	243,990
1959-60	1,398	71,184	50,410	47,065	34,022	140	202,821
1960-61	1,693	64,110	34,655	99,984	56,840	870	256,459
1961-62	1,476	74,371	29,124	51,603	40,195	1,332	196,625
1962-63	1,336	60,359	26,390	70,820	50,634	2,450	210,653
1963-64	1,280	58,214	28,884	65,859	66,073	3,096	222,126
1964-65	1,180	43,482	20,132	66,559	50,985	905	182,063
1965-66	1,168	57,464	9,611	36,769	35,102	492	139,438
1966-67	1,484	78,713	41,388	113,234	78,221	1,412	312,968

CONSERVATION OF THE SOIL

It was not until the late nineteen-thirties that the grave injury to national resources from the ever-widening incidence and severity of soil erosion throughout the State came to be recognized, though early in the century problems such as the siltation of dams, the protection of watersheds, and the denudation of soil on steeply-sloping cleared lands were receiving attention.

A survey in 1967 showed that roughly two-fifths (or 48,000,000 acres) of the eastern and central divisions of the State were affected by erosion. About 22,000,000 acres were affected by gully-type erosion (representing an increase of 2,000,000 acres in the area affected by this type of erosion since a previous survey conducted in 1943), and the remaining 26,000,000 acres were affected by sheet and wind erosion (representing a decrease of 15,500,000 acres since 1943). Of the area affected by gully erosion, 1,600,000 acres had been treated with structural works and the erosion brought under control. In the Western Division, surveys have shown that large areas have become seriously eroded on the more susceptible soil types and, in the more arid regions, eroded country is beyond economic reclamation.

Under the Soil Conservation Act, 1938-1952, the Soil Conservation Service is authorised to investigate all phases of erosion, undertake research and experimental works, conduct demonstrations, and advise and assist landholders generally in their erosion problems. The Catchment Areas Protection Board, constituted under the Act, regulates the disposal of Crown lands in notified catchment areas.

Problems relating to run-off and soil loss under different types of land use, and cropping practices in relation to erosion and water disposal, are studied at Soil Conservation Research Stations at Wagga Wagga, Cowra, Wellington, Gunnedah, Inverell, and Scone. The work on the Stations is open to inspection by those associated with primary production.

The Soil Conservation Service is giving special attention to the control of erosion within catchment areas, and has undertaken a programme of reclamation in the most seriously affected areas. Methods of stabilising and re-vegetating wind-eroded lands in the western parts of the State are being studied in experimental areas set up by the Service. The Service has also investigated methods of controlling roadside erosion, and has prepared detailed schemes of control at the request of road authorities.

The principal function of the Soil Conservation Service is the provision of technical advice and assistance to landholders. These extension activities are conducted through district soil conservation offices and technical officers located throughout the State. Compulsory action can be taken, in certain circumstances, against landholders whose actions or neglect result in the depreciation of adjoining lands or adversely affect water storages and hydro-electric or irrigation projects.

In many cases, the soil conservation measures recommended to a landholder involve the construction of soil conservation works. The landholder may undertake these works with his own plant or may hire a private contractor, but most landholders arrange for the Soil Conservation Service to undertake the works under the Service's Plant Hire Scheme. Under this

Scheme, the Service provides the plant and skilled operators, and charges a hiring fee based on the full cost of operating the plant. The service has 100 tractors located throughout the State for hire to landholders.

Advances of up to 100 per cent. of the actual cost may be granted to landholders for approved soil conservation works, provided the landholder undertakes to maintain the works and to fulfil conditions imposed in relation to land use, etc. The advances are made through the Irrigation Agency of the Rural Bank, are repayable in half-yearly instalments over a period of fifteen years, and bear interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. Between 1948 (when the advances scheme was introduced) and 30th June, 1968, 574 advances were approved for amounts totalling \$1,346,000.

Capital expenditure by landholders in preventing or remedying soil erosion has been allowed, since 1957, as a deduction from income for taxation purposes.

To 31st March, 1969, the Soil Conservation Service had received requests for technical advice and assistance from 53,378 landholders, and 53,249 inspections of their properties had been made. Soil conservation works had been undertaken, in most cases under the Plant Hire Scheme, on 15,181 properties (with a total area of 19,269,000 acres) in the eastern and central divisions of the State and on 318 properties (with an area of 4,132,000 acres) in the western division; the works were constructed on a total of 2,302,000 acres within the properties (including 91,700 acres in the western division). Hirings under the Plant Hire Scheme numbered 23,239 and cost landholders a total of \$9,773,000 to 30th June, 1968.

A Hunter Valley Conservation Trust was constituted in 1950. The Trust, working in conjunction with government departments, is concerned with the implementation of schemes for the restoration of the Hunter Valley by mitigation of damage done by erosion and flood.

BUSH FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL

The Bush Fires Act makes provision for financing and strengthening the volunteer bush fire brigade system and co-ordinating its activities with the services of the Board of Fire Commissioners and the Forestry Commission.

The brigades have defined territories of operation and have wide powers in controlling and suppressing bush fires. The Minister is assisted by a Bush Fire Committee in the consideration of matters relating to bush fire prevention and control, and a special sub-committee is required to make annual estimates, for each of the fire regions proclaimed under the Act, of the probable expenditure from the Eastern and Central Divisions Bush Fire Fighting Fund established by the Act. One-half of the expenditure from the Fund is met by fire insurance companies, one-quarter by the State Government, and one-quarter by local government authorities. The State Government provides funds for the construction of fire trails into remote parts of the coastal and tableland areas of the State.

Local government authorities must take all practical steps to prevent outbreaks and the spread of fire in areas under their control. Before fire is used for clearing land, adjoining landholders must be notified, and during a proclaimed period of bush fire danger, private persons must obtain a permit from the local authority. Local authorities may require occupiers or owners of land to establish and maintain fire breaks and to remove fire-

hazards, and in the event of default, may carry out the work at the landholder's expense.

Workers' compensation is provided for the benefit of any volunteer injured whilst engaged in fire fighting.

Penalties may be imposed in cases where property is endangered or damaged as a result of lighting inflammable material near crops, stacks of grain or hay, etc., or failure to extinguish fires lit in contravention of the Act or Regulations. The sale and use of wax matches and the use of phosphorous baits for poisoning rabbits are subject to regulation.

GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES AND RURAL INDUSTRIES

The New South Wales Department of Agriculture is the State authority responsible for rural industries in general. The Department administers policy and Acts of Parliament relating to rural industries, and seeks, by scientific investigation and experiment and the dissemination of information, to promote improved methods of cultivation, possible new crops, means of combating pests, the use of fertilizers, irrigation, and better marketing of produce. It fosters a community spirit among farmers, and conducts the Hawkesbury, Wagga, and Yanco Agricultural Colleges.

The Department has nine divisions, as follows:—

Administration. Finance, staff and personnel, legal matters, registration and licensing, co-ordination of research services, supervision of research stations and botanical gardens, and supervision of biometrical services, etc.

Plant Industry. Research and extension work in connection with field crops, vegetables, pastures, weeds, and fodder conservation; irrigation and land settlement; seed testing and seed certification.

Horticulture. Research and extension work in connection with fruit culture and viticulture; administration of Acts relating to pest and disease control and marketing of fruit.

Animal Industry. Investigation and control of animal diseases (including cattle tick); veterinary research; livestock production research, and extension services relating to sheep, wool, beef cattle, horses, goats, pigs, poultry, and bees; meat inspection.

Dairying. Herd recording services; research and extension work in connection with the quality (both on farms and in factories) of dairy products; administration of Acts relating to dairy produce manufacture; conduct of the School of Dairy Technology at Hawkesbury Agricultural College.

Science Services. Agricultural biology (plant pathology and bacteriology) and chemistry, and entomology.

Marketing and Agricultural Economics. Administration of Marketing of Primary Products Act; collection and dissemination of general information relating to production and marketing of primary products; issue of crop reviews and forecasts; research and extension work in connection with agricultural economics, farm management, and the marketing of rural products.

Information Services. Editing and distribution of publications; library services.

Extension Services. Administration and co-ordination of regional extension and regional publicity; rural groups (Agricultural Bureau) and rural women's service; film library; radio, television, photographic, and display services; extension methods training.

Soil conservation, water conservation and irrigation, and forestry are the responsibility of the State Department of Conservation. This Department comprises three organisations—the Soil Conservation Service, the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission, and the Forestry Commission—together with a central administration. The Conservation Authority of New South Wales co-ordinates the activities of the three organisations.

The Commonwealth Department of Trade is responsible for the negotiation and administration of international trade and commodity agreements, for trade promotion, and for the provision of advice to the Government on the formulation of trade policies.

The Commonwealth Department of Primary Industry administers government policy relating to production and marketing arrangements for Australian primary products. It co-operates with the Department of Trade in the negotiation of international trade and commodity agreements, in participation in international conferences, and in the administration of provisions relating to primary products in existing international agreements. It also administers the legislation under which Commonwealth marketing boards operate, and maintains continuous contact with the boards on marketing policy matters. The Department is responsible for the inspection and certification of primary products intended for export and for the establishment of standards for the composition, quality, packaging, and labelling of foodstuffs exported.

Much of the work of the CSIRO is for the advancement of rural industries. The Organization maintains regional laboratories and field stations where research into agronomic and livestock problems is undertaken, and conducts research into the potentialities and processing of Australian primary products.

Commonwealth quarantine measures are administered by the Department of Health, in co-operation with the Department of Customs and Excise.

The Australian Agricultural Council, which was formed in 1934, is a permanent organisation to promote uniformity of action between Commonwealth and States in relation to questions of marketing and agricultural problems. The Council consists of the Ministers in charge of agricultural administration in the States and the Commonwealth Ministers for Primary Industry, Trade, and Interior; other State or Commonwealth Ministers may be co-opted. The Standing Committee on Agriculture, which is a permanent technical committee, advises the Council; its members comprise the permanent heads of State Departments of Agriculture, a member of the executive committee of the C.S.I.R.O., and representatives of the Commonwealth Departments of Health, Primary Industry, Interior, Trade, and the Treasury.

RURAL FINANCE

The problem of promoting and maintaining effective rural settlement in New South Wales is associated with that of rural finance. Substantial investment is necessary for the proper development of rural holdings and temporary financial assistance must be available to rural producers, particularly in periods of drought and low prices.

Active measures have been taken by the State Government from time to time to encourage settlement on the land and to assist settlers in times of adversity. Important among such measures have been the sale of Crown lands by deposit and instalments, the institution of closer settlement and soldier settlement schemes, and the provision of advances on conditions more liberal than are obtainable from the private financial institutions.

The trading banks, pastoral finance companies, and other private institutions provide extensive credit facilities for landholders. The loans made by these institutions have usually been in the form of overdrafts payable on demand, though in practice many of them continue for lengthy periods. As a general rule, security is lodged by the borrower, the amount of overdraft may fluctuate up to a certain limit, and interest is charged on the daily balance.

With the establishment of term-lending facilities in April, 1962, the major trading banks have been enabled to make fixed term loans for capital expenditure. Borrowers in the rural industries may obtain term loans for the purchase of land for development, for land clearing, for building and fencing, for the purchase of heavy equipment, for pasture and livestock improvement, and for similar developmental purposes. The loans are made for fixed terms, ranging from about three to eight years, and are amortized by regular instalments.

Farm development loan facilities were established in April, 1966 to provide loans for farm development, including measures for drought recovery and for mitigation of the effect of future droughts. The loans are medium to long term (terms ranging up to fifteen years), and are amortized by regular instalments.

ADVANCES BY MAJOR TRADING BANKS

The extent of rural lending in New South Wales by the major trading banks is illustrated by the following table, which shows the bank advances to borrowers in the rural industries outstanding on the second Wednesday in July in 1968 and earlier years.

Table 520. Advances * to Rural Industry Borrowers by Major Trading Banks N.S.W.†

On Second Wednesday in July	Main Industry of Borrower				Total Advances Outstanding
	Sheep Grazing	Wheat Growing	Dairying and Pig Raising	Other Rural Industries	
	\$ million				
1958†	131.0	8.6	26.0	22.6	188.2
1959†	130.8	8.8	23.6	22.2	185.4
1960†	129.4	8.4	23.4	24.6	185.8
1961	125.2	8.6	20.4	24.2	178.4
1962	127.0	9.2	20.0	27.0	183.2
1963	124.2	10.4	20.8	27.8	183.2
1964	119.8	10.4	21.6	31.6	183.4
1965	137.1	12.8	23.6	33.8	207.3
1966	168.3	17.3	22.8	41.2	249.6
1967	190.6	21.2	23.3	50.2	285.3
1968	225.5	36.6	27.2	62.6	352.0

* Figures include term loans from 1962, and farm development loans from 1966.

† Including Australian Capital Territory.

‡ At end of June.

The advances, which were mainly for business purposes, exclude loans made to governmental authorities. The "major trading banks" comprise the major private trading banks and the Commonwealth Trading Bank, which operate in all Australian States.

RURAL BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The foundation and development of the Rural Bank are described briefly in the chapter "Private Finance" and in more detail in earlier issues of the Year Book.

The Bank at present operates through two departments—the General Bank Department and the Government Agency Department. The General Bank Department conducts the general banking business. The Government Agency Department, which was established in 1934, administers various lending activities on behalf of the State Government.

Four of the agencies within the Government Agency Department are actively concerned with rural finance—the Rural Reconstruction, Rural Industries, Advances to Settlers, and Irrigation agencies. In respect of each of these agencies, the Rural Bank acts in an administrative capacity as agent for the Government, collecting charges and principal sums owing and making new advances in accordance with Government policy. Two other agencies associated with rural finance (the Closer Settlement and Government Guarantee agencies) are now restricted to the administration of outstanding advances or the recovery of debts previously written off.

General Bank Department

Loans and advances by the General Bank Department to borrowers in the rural industries are made either by way of overdraft on current account or by fixed term loans according to the circumstances of the particular case.

The extent of the Department's lending to rural industry borrowers during the last eleven years is illustrated in the next table:—

Table 521. Advances to Rural Industry Borrowers by General Bank Department of Rural Bank

Year ended 30th June	Overdraft Advances			Other Loans and Advances		
	Advances during Year	Outstanding at end of Year		Advances during Year	Outstanding at end of Year	
		Number	Amount*		Number	Amount*
	\$ thous.		\$ thous.	\$ thous.		\$ thous.
1958	3,621	7,918	33,257	1	193	195
1959	2,709	7,608	31,612	8	167	164
1960	3,950	7,326	30,322	...	123	133
1961	7,982	7,305	32,083	11	80	119
1962	9,416	7,174	34,674	...	60	93
1963	13,180	7,149	36,108	...	55	84
1964	18,186	7,142	39,040	...	46	71
1965	20,727	7,042	45,569	541	96	575
1966	15,496	6,790	45,675	147	107	678
1967	15,582	6,358	42,613	4,574	526	4,946
1968	20,786	5,996	44,611	7,134	1,095	10,969

* Comprises principal outstanding and loan charges due but not paid.

Rural Reconstruction Agency

The Rural Reconstruction Agency was established on 1st March, 1935, but functioned under the name of the Farmers' Relief Agency until 22nd November, 1939. It gives effect to the decisions of the Rural Reconstruction Board, which exercise powers as described on page 665.

The main function of the Board is to assist in restoring to a sound basis farmers in financial difficulties who are deemed to have reasonable prospects of carrying on. For this purpose, it may authorise advances to enable farmers to effect compositions with private creditors, and to enable them to carry on while their affairs are under investigation and after they have received an advance for debt adjustment.

Particulars of advances in each of the last six years are shown below:—

Table 522. Rural Reconstruction Agency: Advances to Settlers

Year ended 30th June	Advances			Revenue Charges, including Interest	Repayments		Debts Written Off, Amounts Waived, etc.	Advances Out- standing at 30th June*
	General	Debt Adjust- ment	Marginal Wheat Areas		Principal	Revenue Charges		
	thousand							
1963	373	536	†	132	686	111	9	5,475
1964	318	472	†	129	946	122	3	5,323
1965	303	253	...	122	1,086	113	8	4,793
1966	267	162	...	114	567	100	7	4,661
1967	513	704	...	122	646	92	4	5,259
1968	1,066	1,202	...	153	853	104	2	6,721

* Comprises principal outstanding and loan charges due but not paid.

† Less than \$100.

The total amount of capital funds of the Agency at 30th June, 1968 was \$9,426,000. This included \$7,006,000 made available by the Commonwealth Government, comprising grants of \$4,506,000 for debt adjustment and \$2,500,000 for reconstruction of marginal wheat areas.

Rural Industries Agency

This Agency was established on 1st July, 1935. The Agency makes advances to wheat growers who, as a result of adverse seasonal conditions, are unable to obtain accommodation through normal commercial channels, and to any type of primary producer who is in necessitous circumstances as a consequence of drought, flood, fire, hail, pestilence, etc. Advances are also available to dairy farmers and small graziers for the purchase of approved breeding stock, and to all types of primary producers for fodder storage facilities, pasture improvement, and the purchase, growing, and conservation of fodder intended for use as drought reserve.

Table 523. Rural Industries Agency: Advances to Necessitous Farmers, and for Certain Other Purposes

Year ended 30th June	Advances	Revenue Charges, including Interest	Repayments		Debts Written Off, Amounts Waived, etc.	Advances Outstanding at 30th June*
			Principal	Revenue Charges		
	\$ thousand					
1963	435	21	240	19	3	777
1964	613	27	322	26	1	1,067
1965	1,921	33	402	27	†	2,593
1966	6,342	99	975	76	...	7,983
1967	7,611	328	2,111	86	1	13,725
1968	4,175	422	1,974	77	5	16,267

* Comprises principal outstanding and loan charges due but not paid.

† Less than \$500.

Advances to Settlers Agency

This Agency, which was established on 1st July, 1935, makes advances for permanent improvements on rural holdings and for the purchase of stock and plant by dairy farmers. These advances are repayable over terms up to thirteen years, with interest at 3 and 4½ per cent. per annum, depending on the purpose for which the advance was made.

Particulars of advances in each of the last six years are shown in the following table:—

Table 524. Advances to Settlers Agency: Advances to Settlers

Year ended 30th June	Advances	Revenue Charges, including Interest	Repayments		Debts Written Off, Amounts Waived, etc.	Advances Outstanding at 30th June*
			Principal	Revenue Charges		
	\$ thousand					
1963	730	102	618	101	2	2,514
1964	704	107	687	109	...	2,528
1965	647	108	654	108	...	2,520
1966	756	112	611	101	...	2,677
1967	724	118	668	114	...	2,736
1968	798	123	668	107	4	2,877

* Comprises principal outstanding and loan charges due but not paid.

Irrigation Agency

Matters relating to the conservation of water and the development and management of irrigation projects in New South Wales are controlled by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission, as described in the chapter "Water Conservation and Irrigation".

On 1st July, 1935, administration of financial transactions between settlers and the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission was transferred to the Irrigation Agency of the Rural Bank.

The Agency makes loans to settlers in the irrigation areas, and collects interest and principal sums in respect of loans and land purchase, rentals, water rates, and other charges. It also collects payments to the Crown in respect of debts for shallow boring and charges for water in domestic and stock water supply and irrigation districts. Under the Farm Water Supplies Act, 1946, the Agency may lend, for terms up to fifteen years, up to 90 per cent. of the actual cost of approved works for providing or improving water supplies on farms and for preparing land for irrigation (see page 788). Upon approval by the Minister for Conservation, advances may also be made through this Agency, under the Soil Conservation (Amendment) Act, 1947, to carry out work for the conservation of soil resources and mitigation of soil erosion.

Advances made by the Irrigation Agency and new capital debts incurred by settlers in each of the last eleven years are shown in the following table. It includes advances made to ex-servicemen settled on Irrigation Areas under the provisions of the War Service Land Settlement Act, 1941 (as amended), details of which are shown on page 663. Amounts shown for new capital debts represent mainly the balance owing for the purchase of land sold by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission and the cost of improvements effected and shallow bores sunk by the Commission. The debts written off include debts on forfeited or surrendered holdings.

Table 525. Irrigation Agency: Advances to Settlers

Year ended 30th June	Advances	New Capital Debts Incurred	Revenue Charges, including Interest and Water Charges	Repayments		Debts Written Off, Amounts Waived, etc.	Advances and Capital Debts Outstanding at 30th June*
				Principal	Revenue Charges		
	\$ thousand						
1958	1,725	654	2,609	1,119	2,265	55	10,500
1959	1,965	408	2,632	1,475	2,474	27	11,259
1960	1,621	475	2,933	1,553	2,617	12	12,374
1961	1,562	421	2,820	1,296	2,907	651	12,323
1962	1,256	391	2,856	1,184	2,855	801	12,017
1963	854	587	3,445	952	3,250	140	12,561
1964	658	488	3,639	1,049	3,549	381	12,367
1965	1,414	482	3,474	980	3,504	94	13,159
1966	1,004	603	4,211	1,012	4,001	72	13,891
1967	1,102	685	4,518	962	4,349	50	14,835
1968	1,326	718	4,868	1,183	4,775	151	15,638

* Comprises principal outstanding and loan charges due but not paid.

New capital debts incurred in 1967-68 comprised \$378,000 for sale of land, \$10,000 for improvements, and \$330,000 for shallow bores. The total amounts of these in the years 1935-36 to 1967-68 were—sale of land \$5,477,000; improvements, \$813,000; and shallow bores, \$4,665,000.

Closer Settlement Agency

The Closer Settlement Agency, established on 23rd December, 1936, made advances to persons who received finance from Rural Bank funds to assist them to acquire for rural production part of an estate approved for

subdivision for the purpose of promoting closer settlement. Advances were made up to 13½ per cent. of the value of security, to supplement advances up to 66½ per cent. made by the Rural Bank. In this way the settler obtained an advance of up to 80 per cent. of the valuation of his property. No new advances have been made since 1941-42, and at 30th June, 1968, there were 25 loans for \$44,000 outstanding.

COMMONWEALTH RE-ESTABLISHMENT LOANS AND ALLOWANCES

Under the Commonwealth Re-establishment and Employment Act, 1945-1962, re-establishment loans were made to ex-servicemen for agricultural purposes and re-establishment allowances were paid, by way of grant, until a venture became income-producing in terms of the Act. The loans were made up to a maximum of \$3,000, with no interest payable on the first \$100 of a loan and interest at the rate of 2 per cent. on the next \$400 and 3½ per cent. per annum on the remainder of the loan. The Rural Bank, through its General Bank Department, has administered the scheme in New South Wales on behalf of the Commonwealth Government.

No new loans have been made under the scheme, and no allowances have been paid, since 1957-58. By then, 5,581 loans had been granted under the scheme for amounts totalling \$8,479,000, and allowances totalling \$1,239,000 had been paid to 3,625 ex-servicemen. At 30th June, 1968, the loans outstanding numbered 549 and amounted to \$359,000.

ADVANCES FROM CLOSER SETTLEMENT FUND

The operations of the Closer Settlement Fund are confined to the closer settlement schemes instituted in 1905 and the settlement of ex-servicemen of the 1914-1918 War. No advances have been made from the Fund since 1948-49. The balances outstanding in the Fund have decreased substantially since 1938-39, partly because of repayment by settlers, and partly because of the conversion of settlement and group purchases into leases in perpetuity under the provisions of the Closer Settlement (Amendment) Conversion Act, 1943. The balance of debt outstanding at 30th June, 1968, was \$1,666,532.

WAR SERVICE LAND SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT ADVANCES

The War Service Land Settlement Agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments in 1945 (described on page 811) provided for the settlement on the land of ex-servicemen of the 1939-1945 War. Farms were allotted to ex-servicemen on a perpetual leasehold basis.

Under the Agreement, the costs of structural, minimum developmental, and pasture improvements on the farms were to be repaid by ex-servicemen settlers over an extended period, with interest in general at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. Advances to the settlers for working capital, additional structural improvements, and the purchase of stock and equipment were repayable within varying maximum periods, with interest at 3½ per cent. per annum. Non-repayable living allowances were granted during the first year's occupancy of the farm.

Particulars of the financial assistance given to the ex-servicemen settlers in New South Wales are shown in Table 526. With the expiry of the Agreement in June, 1960, activities under the scheme are now restricted to the administration of existing holdings and outstanding advances.

Table 526. Advances, etc., under War Service Land Settlement Agreement

Particulars	Years ended 30th June			
	1966	1967	1968	Total to end of 1968
SETTLERS NOT ON IRRIGATION AREAS*				
Settlers Assisted†	...	...	...	2,736
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
Advances	60·6	40·2	18·3	29,612·1
Improvement Debts Incurred ‡	14·3	20·9	10·2	17,113·6
Repayments: Advances	474·1	605·6	389·8	26,278·4
Improvement Debts	808·3	965·3	787·1	8,570·3
Interest Payments	421·2	533·5	400·0	8,548·2
Debts Written Off, Amounts Waived, etc.§	37·4	228·6		2,528·8
Advances and Improvement Debts Outstanding at end of year||	14,117·7	12,392·8	10,628·2	10,628·2
Lease Rentals Paid	920·7	1,115·4	996·6	14,569·1
Living Allowances to Settlers	...	...	...	1,866·3
SETTLERS ON IRRIGATION AREAS†				
Settlers Assisted‡	...	...	...	199
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
Advances and Improvement Debts¶ Incurred	6·0	3·8	136·5	11,912·2
Repayments of Advances and Improvement Debts..	269·8	188·0	223·2	6,998·0
Interest Payments	147·4	130·4	129·6	1,474·2
Debts Written Off, Amounts Waived, etc.§	18·5	4·1	6·6	2,054·7
Advances and Improvement Debts Outstanding at end of year ||	3,933·3	3,811·2	3,637·2	3,637·2
Lease Rentals Paid	77·2	61·7	77·2	740·2
Living Allowances to Settlers	...	...	...	153·5
TOTAL, NEW SOUTH WALES				
Settlers Assisted‡	...	...	...	2,935
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
Advances and Improvement Debts ¶ Incurred	80·9	64·9	165·0	58,637·9
Repayments of Advances and Improvement Debts ..	1,552·2	1,758·9	1,400·1	41,846·7
Interest Payments	568·6	663·9	529·6	10,022·4
Debts Written Off, Amounts Waived, etc.§	55·9	239·3		4,583·5
Advances and Improvement Debts Outstanding at end of year ||	18,051·0	16,204·0	14,265·4	14,265·4
Lease Rentals Paid	997·9	1,177·1	1,073·8	15,309·3
Living Allowances to Settlers	...	...	...	2,019·8

* Advances, etc. to ex-servicemen settled other than on irrigation areas are administered by the Lands Department (in respect of the eastern and central land divisions of the State) and the Western Lands Commission (western division).

† Advances, etc. to ex-servicemen settled on irrigation areas are administered by the Irrigation Agency of the Rural Bank. The advances, etc. are included in the figures given in Table 525.

‡ Represents the number of farms in respect of which financial assistance was first given in the year.

¶ Improvement debts represent the costs of structural, developmental, and pasture improvements debited to settlers' accounts.

§ Includes advances and improvement debts written off and interest and lease rentals waived.

|| Comprises principal outstanding and loan charges due but not yet paid.

RESERVE BANK AND COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT BANK

The Rural Credits Department of the Reserve Bank of Australia and the Commonwealth Development Bank provide credit facilities of a special nature for the benefit of rural industries.

The Rural Credits Department, which was established in 1925 as a department of the Commonwealth Bank (the forerunner of the Reserve Bank), may make short-term seasonal advances to co-operative associations and marketing boards to assist them in the marketing or processing of primary produce. In lieu of making advances, the Department may discount bills on behalf of these institutions.

The Commonwealth Development Bank, which commenced operations in January, 1960, was formed basically from an amalgamation of the Mortgage Bank and Industrial Finance Departments of the Commonwealth Bank. The main function of the Development Bank is to provide finance to primary producers (and also to industrial undertakings), in cases where the granting of assistance is considered desirable and finance would not otherwise be available on reasonable and suitable terms and conditions. In considering whether to grant a loan, the Bank has regard primarily to the prospects of the borrower's operations being successful, and not necessarily to the amount of security that can be provided. Finance is provided by the Bank by way of fixed-term loans and hire purchase.

Further particulars regarding these banking institutions are given in the chapter "Private Finance".

LIENS ON LIVESTOCK, WOOL AND CROPS

Particulars of the number and amount of registered loans made on the security of livestock, wool, and growing crops are published in the chapter "Private Finance". These include advances made on such security by Government agencies as well as by private institutions and individuals.

RATES OF INTEREST ON RURAL LOANS

The trend in rates of interest on rural loans is illustrated in the following table. The table shows the rates current in January in 1939 and later years on rural loans made by the General Bank and Government Agency Departments of the Rural Bank, by the Commonwealth Development Bank, and by private trading banks. The rates of interest on loans for agricultural purposes made under the Commonwealth Re-establishment and Employment Act are shown on page 662. The rates shown in the following table for carry-on and debt adjustment advances through the Rural Reconstruction Agency of the Rural Bank are the maximum rates chargeable; the Rural Reconstruction Board has power to fix lower rates or to waive interest under certain conditions.

Table 527. Rates of Interest* on Rural Loans

Lending Authority	1939	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	Per cent. per annum						
Rural Bank of N.S.W.—							
General Bank Department—							
Long-term Loans	4½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½
Overdrafts	4½	7½	6½	7½	7½	7½	7½
Loans to Co-operative Societies	4½	5½	5½	6½ and 6½	6½ and 6½	6½ and 6½	6½ and 6½
Government Agency Department—							
Advances to Settlers	3	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
Rural Industries Advances—							
Cereal Growers	4	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
Herd Improvement	4	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
Fodder Conservation .. ..	...	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
Drought Relief (1965 Scheme)—							
Wheat .. ..	...	...	...	4½	4½	4½	4½
General .. ..	...	...	...	3	3	3	3
Other Relief Schemes (Flood, Bushfire, etc.) .. ..	...	1½ and 3½	1½ and 3½	1½ and 3½	1½ and 3½	1½ and 3½	3
Control of Serrated Tussock .. ..	...	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
Small Landowners Assistance .. ..	...	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
Irrigation—							
Bore Advances	4	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
Carry-on Advances .. ..	...	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
Farm Water Supplies .. ..	...	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
Soil Conservation .. ..	...	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
Rural Reconstruction†—							
Carry-on Advances	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Debt Adjustment Advances	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½
Commonwealth Development Bank—							
Long-term Loans .. ..	...	7½	6½	7½	7½	7½	7½
Private Trading Banks—							
Overdrafts	4½ to 5½	7½	6½	7½	7½	7½	7½

* Current in January of each year shown.

† Maximum rates; see text preceding table.

‡ 1½ per cent. for necessitous cases; 3 per cent. for non-necessitous.

¶ Maximum rate. Average rate on all advances was not to exceed 5½ per cent. from 1956 (Rural Bank, 1958) to 1960, and 6 per cent. in 1961 and 1962.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

Farmers' Relief and Rural Reconstruction Acts

The provisions of the Farmers' Relief Act, 1933, and the Rural Reconstruction Act, 1939, were outlined on page 588 of Year Book No. 52. Under these Acts, the Rural Reconstruction Board, constituted in 1939, assists deserving farmers in financial difficulty which cannot be resolved through normal commercial channels to restore their farming venture to a sound basis. The Board may make advances at low rates of interest to enable private debts to be discharged on a composition basis, and may provide the means of obtaining the capital items (power, plant, income-producing stock, and additional land, etc.) and working funds necessary for successful farming operations.

Applications received from farmers for debt adjustment up to 30th June, 1968, numbered 6,592 and at that date 695 applications had been withdrawn, 2,824 rejected, and 52 were awaiting consideration. Of the 3,021 applications which had been accepted by the Board, there were 427 in which the position of farmers under protection had improved sufficiently to enable them to carry on without debt composition, and 2,594 for which

schemes of debt adjustment had been approved by the Board. Creditors had signified assent and settlement had been effected in 2,549 of the cases approved.

Particulars of the debt adjustment in respect of the 2,549 cases completed up to 30th June, 1968, are shown below:—

Table 528. Adjustment of Farmers' Debt under Farmers Relief Act, at 30th June, 1968

Particulars	Govern- mental Bodies	Other Creditors		Total
		Secured	Unsecured	
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
Debts Prior to Adjustment	8,667.2	24,201.5	3,503.8	36,372.5
Debts Written Off	1,124.6	3,357.3	1,268.0	5,749.9
Debts after Adjustment (including finance provided by the Board to effect debts composition and finance otherwise arranged at instigation of the Board)	7,542.6	20,844.2	2,235.8	30,622.6
Proportion of Debts Written Off	Per cent. 13.0	Per cent. 13.9	Per cent. 36.2	Per cent. 15.8

The item "debts written off" relates to amounts involved in compositions arranged by the Rural Reconstruction Board. It takes no account of amounts written off in settlers' debts to the Crown, pursuant to Government policy, by authorities other than the Rural Reconstruction Board.

Total advances to 30th June, 1968, amounted to \$25,669,000 (\$14,711,000 for debt adjustment and \$10,957,000 for supplementary assistance), repayments to \$19,331,000 and advances written off to \$111,000. The advances current at that date totalled \$6,226,000.

Reconstruction in Marginal Wheat Areas

The Commonwealth Wheat Industry Assistance Act, 1938 (described on page 727 of the Official Year Book, 1937-38) made moneys available to the States for the purpose, *inter alia*, of moving farmers from marginal wheat areas and enabling the lands to be devoted to other uses in accordance with plans approved by the Commonwealth Minister on the advice of the State Minister.

A plan to operate in New South Wales was approved in 1940. Under this plan, farmers in marginal wheat areas who voluntarily vacated their lands were granted up to \$600, together with removal expenses and release from all liabilities in each case. To farmers who remained, advances on long terms were made to enable them to acquire enough vacated land to increase their farms to home maintenance standard for new uses, and to purchase the stock, plant, and other requisites needed in changing their farming activities.

The plan was administered by the Rural Reconstruction Board. The Board declared as Marginal Wheat Areas approximately 4,000,000 acres, embracing about 2,000 farms, in the counties of Nicholson, Sturt, Dowling, Cooper, and Gipps (between the Murrumbidgee and Lachlan Rivers). Reconstruction of these areas has been completed.

Financial assistance given under this scheme to 30th June, 1968, amounted to \$3,184,000, and comprised grants of \$182,800 to 315 farmers who had vacated land, advances of \$2,650,300 to 564 farmers for the purchase of additional areas, and advances of \$350,900 to 245 farmers for improvements, purchase of stock, etc. in the reconstruction of their farming activities. The total advances amounted to \$3,001,200, and repayments to \$2,795,800. Advances current at 30th June, 1968 totalled \$205,400.

Although reconstruction of the areas has been completed, the Board continues to exercise general supervision to ensure adherence to the conditions under which reconstruction was affected.

GOVERNMENT GUARANTEES RELATING TO RURAL LOANS

As a measure of assistance for the rural industries, the Government of New South Wales has guaranteed the repayment of certain advances made by banks and other lenders. Prior to 1935, the scheme was administered by the Government Guarantee Board constituted under the Advances to Settlers (Government Guarantee) Act, 1929-1934, the provisions of which were outlined on page 590 of Year Book No. 52. On 1st July, 1935 the Board was dissolved and its functions were transferred to the Government Guarantee Agency of the Rural Bank. All loans guaranteed under this Act have been repaid, and the Agency is kept open only to record the recovery of debts previously written off.

Under the Government Guarantees Act, 1934-1943, the State Treasurer is empowered to guarantee the repayment of advances made by banks or other approved lenders to marketing boards and co-operative societies formed mainly for the promotion of rural industry or the handling, treatment, manufacture, sale, or disposal of rural products. The limit of guarantees (not the actual balance outstanding) under the Government Guarantees Act was \$1,676,900 at 30th June, 1968.

At 30th June, 1968 the amount claimed under the two Government Guarantees Acts was \$652,400.

AGRICULTURE

Until the end of the nineteenth century, pastoral pursuits were predominant in New South Wales and agricultural production barely sufficed for local needs. Settlement became more intensive with the spread of railways and the enactment of land legislation, and after 1897, when the export trade commenced, wheatgrowing expanded rapidly. Oats, lucerne, and maize have developed as the principal fodder crops grown. Rice, citrus, pome and stone fruits, sugar-cane, and bananas are grown extensively in certain areas, and cotton-growing has expanded rapidly in recent years.

The following table shows the area of crops in New South Wales in quinquennial periods since 1891 and in each of the last eleven seasons. Areas of land used for sowing more than one crop in a season have been counted for each crop in 1940-41 and later seasons, but only once in earlier seasons.

Table 529. Area* of Crops in New South Wales

Season	Area of Crops	Season	Area of Crops	Season	Area of Crops
	Thous. acres		Thous. acres		Thous. acres
Average—		Average—			
1891-1895	1,049	1926-1930	5,014	1956-57	3,624
1896-1900	1,895	1931-1935	6,043	1957-58	4,916
1901-1905	2,437	1936-1940	6,313	1958-59	6,506
1906-1910	2,824	1941-1945	5,487	1959-60	6,936
1911-1915	4,025	1946-1950	6,230	1960-61	7,673
1916-1920	4,616	1951-1955	5,024	1961-62	8,059
1921-1925	4,665	1956-1960	5,488		
		1961-1965	8,609	1962-63	8,642
				1963-64	8,670
				1964-65	10,001
				1965-66	8,789
				1966-67	12,053

* Since 1940-41, areas of land used for sowing more than one crop in a season have been counted for each crop.

Fluctuations in the area under crops are due mainly to variations in the extent of wheatgrowing. During the last ten seasons, the area sown with wheat represented, on the average, 58 per cent. of the total area under crops.

The establishment of improved pastures has been a major factor in increasing the stock-carrying capacity of holdings, particularly in the Northern and Central Tableland, South Western Slope, and Riverina divisions, which together account for a steadily increasing proportion of the total area under sown grasses and clovers (65 per cent. in 1966-67). Particulars of the area under sown grasses and clovers, which is not included in the area of crops, are given in the chapter "Rural Industries".

The number of holdings with one acre or more under cultivation in recent years, and the number of holdings on which one acre or more of the principal crops was grown; are shown in the following table:—

Table 530. Cultivated Holdings and Principal Crops Grown

Crop	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Holdings* growing 1 acre or more of—							
Wheat	18,742	19,362	19,864	19,240	19,930	17,711	21,059
Maize	6,685	6,258	5,545	5,348	4,897	4,894	5,110
Barley	3,116	3,288	3,516	3,460	3,543	3,446	5,423
Oats	22,377	20,881	19,958	20,922	22,121	25,267	29,340
Rice	783	876	951	1,029	1,073	1,114	1,161
Lucerne	13,636	13,674	13,439	12,503	14,768	14,962	16,172
Potatoes	1,940	2,226	2,445	1,911	1,735	2,015	1,895
Tobacco	119	120	111	113	105	76	85
Sugar-cane (cut for crushing)	586	583	585	594	595	603	685
Grapes	1,195	1,191	1,216	1,268	1,318	1,330	1,348
Orchard Fruit	5,265	5,200	5,147	5,277	5,256	5,162	4,960
Citrus	2,938	2,931	2,891	2,948	2,942	2,885	2,744
Other	3,310	3,290	3,258	3,334	3,302	3,248	3,136
Bananas	2,726	2,513	2,469	2,330	2,149	2,060	1,924
Cultivated Holdings †	46,515	46,063	45,355	45,132	45,967	48,157	51,103

* Holdings growing more than one of the crops shown in the table are counted for each crop.

† Holdings with one acre or more under cultivation, those with more than one crop being counted once only.

The number of holdings with one acre or more of orchard fruit is less than the combined total of those growing one acre or more of citrus and of other orchard fruit, because some holdings grow both kinds.

Although holdings on which oats were grown have outnumbered wheat farms for many years, the greater proportion of them had only small areas of oats, and the total area of this crop was much smaller than for wheat. The next table shows the number of holdings growing twenty or more acres of the major cereal crops and the number with five acres or more of sugar-cane cut for crushing:—

Table 531. Holdings Growing Cereal Crops and Sugar-cane

Season	Holdings with 20 acres or more of—					Holdings with 5 acres or more of Sugar-cane cut for crushing
	Wheat for Grain	Oats for Grain	Maize for Grain	Barley for Grain	Rice	
1956-57	10,197	5,530	533	693	651	461
1957-58	12,111	8,296	615	1,026	738	447
1958-59	15,313	12,534	713	1,330	775	547
1959-60	16,798	7,719	600	1,496	848	558
1960-61	16,959	10,463	585	2,222	781	551
1961-62	17,489	8,691	625	2,350	873	563
1962-63	18,286	8,980	550	2,512	951	564
1963-64	17,753	9,362	547	2,463	1,027	576
1964-65	18,537	10,285	499	2,628	1,070	577
1965-66	16,194	10,760	529	2,469	1,111	564
1966-67	19,575	13,789	656	3,869	1,161	665

SUMMARY OF ALL CROPS GROWN IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The area, production, and average yield per acre of the various crops grown in 1965-66 and 1966-67 are shown in the following table:—

Table 532. Area and Production of all Crops

Crop	1965-66			1966-67		
	Area*	Production	Average Yield per Acre†	Area*	Production	Average Yield per Acre†
	Acres	Bushels	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Bushels
Grain: Wheat	4,576,686	39,117,000	8.5	7,135,046	202,501,000	28.4
Maize	42,000	1,607,166	38.3	49,019	2,471,037	50.4
Barley: 2-row	136,463	2,200,638	16.1	245,489	7,359,243	30.0
6-row	99,631	1,600,644	16.1	139,685	4,436,877	31.8
Oats	1,032,659	12,606,648	12.2	1,362,607	41,002,794	30.1
Rye	4,596	60,351	13.1	8,586	155,139	18.1
Rice	64,398	9,539,893	148.1	73,724	11,250,080	152.6
Sorghum	99,576	604,533	6.1	98,161	1,526,685	15.6
		Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons
Hay: Wheat	135,209	108,224	0.80	102,740	163,028	1.59
Barley	2,316	1,926	0.83	2,643	4,201	1.59
Oats	110,595	114,676	1.04	129,059	208,254	1.61
Rye	237	347	1.46	360	460	1.28
Lucerne	241,171	407,312	1.69	269,158	595,796	2.21
Green Fodder (cut and grazed)	1,951,764	...	...	2,132,592	...	...
Vegetables for Human Consumption: Potatoes	21,913	104,647	Tons 4.77	23,590	126,183	Tons 5.35
Other	44,819	...	...	42,448	...	...
Vegetables for Animal Fodder	8,681	...	...	14,659	...	...
		Bushels	Bushels		Bushels	Bushels
Broom Millet: Grain	1,668	17,391	10.4	1,881	18,795	9.7
Fibre	1,742	10,394	6.2	1,794	12,659	6.7
Tobacco	1,742	15,159†	8.7‡	1,794	18,842‡	10.5‡
		lb.	lb.		lb.	lb.
Seed Cotton	33,176	103,280,003	3,113	30,104	79,182,250	2,630
Sugar-cane: Crushed	15,824	609,320	Tons 38.5	22,475	1,171,441	Tons 52.1
Not Cut	23,350	...	...	18,548	...	...
Used as Plants	668	...	...	613	...	...
Grapes—						
Bearing Vines, for—						
Drying	7,716	11,929¶	...	7,620	14,751¶	...
Table Use	2,708	7,699	...	2,632	8,201	...
Wine	8,020	41,839	...	8,647	47,145	...
		Gallons	Gallons		Gallons	Gallons
Wine made .. ..	...	6,438,919	...	...	7,893,255	...
Young Vines, for—						
Wine	1,799	...	...	1,540	...	...
Other Purposes	1,049	...	...	818	...	...
		Bushels	Bushels		Bushels	Bushels
Orchards: Bearing	57,417	11,079,717	193.0	58,001	12,936,689	223.0
Young Trees	17,964	...	...	17,215	...	...
Bananas: Bearing	18,654	3,742,644	200.6	17,920	3,920,595	218.8
Young Stools	2,028	...	...	2,234	...	...
Pineapples: Bearing	94	28,618	304.4	109	37,879	347.5
Young Plants	79	...	...	157	...	...
		\$	\$		\$	\$
Nursery Products (incl. cut-flowers)	989	3,619,980	3,660	1,218	4,661,586	3,827
Other Crops	20,922||	...	...	30,074||	...	...
Total Area of Crops	8,788,581||	...	...	12,053,166||	...	...

* Areas of land used for sowing more than one crop in a season have been counted for each crop.

† Land under crops which failed is reckoned in the average.

‡ Dried leaf.

¶ Dried weight.

§ Area and production cannot be related because grapes are not always used for the purpose for which originally cultivated.

|| Excludes grass and pasture cut for hay and grasses and clovers harvested for seed.

Wheat (for grain) represented 59 per cent., and other grain crops 16 per cent., of the total area under crops in 1966-67.

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

The following table shows the gross value of production of crops at the place of production, and the average value per acre, in quinquennial periods since 1912 and in each season since 1956-57. These values represent the value of the crops at principal markets (ascertained by applying to recorded production the average annual wholesale prices in the principal markets) less the estimated costs of marketing. Variations in the average value of crops per acre are partly attributable to fluctuations in the area of cereal crops, and the figures should therefore be read in conjunction with those in Table 535.

Table 533. Gross Value of Production of Crops* at Place of Production

Season	Area of Crops	Gross Value of Production of Crops	Average Value of Crops per Acre	Season	Area of Crops	Gross Value of Production of Crops	Average Value of Crops per Acre
	Thous. acres	\$ thous.	\$		Thous. acres	\$ thous.	\$
Average—							
1912-1916	4,508	25,735	5.71	1956-57	3,624	103,120	28.45
1917-1921	4,350	33,973	7.77	1957-58	4,916	98,808	20.10
1922-1926	4,680	44,657	9.54	1958-59	6,506	171,673	26.39
1927-1931	5,468	33,685	6.16	1959-60	6,936	165,961	23.92
1932-1936	5,827	31,312	5.38	1960-61	7,673	203,517	26.52
1937-1941	6,440	39,135	6.08	1961-62	8,059	200,226	24.85
1942-1946	5,428	59,508	10.96	1962-63	8,642	239,340	27.69
1947-1951	5,964	117,495	19.70	1963-64	8,670	256,000	29.52
1952-1956	5,163	136,281	26.39	1964-65	10,001	307,212	30.72
1957-1961	5,931	148,616	25.06	1965-66	8,789	189,079	21.51
1962-1966	8,832	238,371	26.99	1966-67	12,053	427,300	35.45

* Since 1955-56, excludes grass and pasture cut for hay and grasses and clovers harvested for seed.

The gross value of agricultural production (at place of production), and its components, are summarised in the following table for each of the last seven seasons. The total value of agricultural production includes the value of grass and pasture cut for hay and of grasses and clovers harvested for seed. To this extent, it exceeds the value of crops shown in the previous table for 1955-56 and later seasons, when these items were excluded from statistics of crops.

Table 534. Gross Value of Agricultural Production at Place of Production

Crop	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	\$ thousand						
Wheat (grain)	98,100	97,169	129,109	142,359	171,108	46,755	242,955
Maize (grain)	2,988	2,760	2,467	2,873	2,329	2,877	3,114
Barley (grain)	4,120	3,533	4,736	4,937	6,094	4,043	11,306
Oats (grain)	11,270	6,392	9,621	11,062	12,816	12,102	31,162
Rice	5,376	6,661	6,928	7,222	8,323	9,893	12,154
Hay	23,425	16,762	17,901	18,857	22,772	28,875	32,335
Green Fodder	4,071	3,938	4,341	5,055	6,790	8,651	6,751
Sugar-cane	4,497	4,547	5,476	5,967	6,139	4,509	8,228
Grapes	5,557	5,455	4,516	6,776	7,043	6,083	7,481
Fruit: Citrus	8,335	7,430	7,672	8,387	9,023	8,162	9,554
Other	22,826	24,362	24,643	23,677	28,013	26,644	31,498
Vegetables*—							
Potatoes	4,713	7,305	7,023	2,621	8,013	5,528	5,995
Other	11,268	11,937	12,604	14,819	13,611	16,097	16,573
Other	7,818	7,590	9,355	10,898	16,721	18,917	21,685
Total	214,363	205,841	246,391	265,508	318,795	199,137	440,791

* For human consumption.

The next table shows for recent seasons the average gross value of production of the principal crops per acre. These average values measure the effect from year to year of the yield obtained and the prices realised—that is, the combined effect of season and market on the average returns obtained by farmers from their holdings.

Table 535. Average Gross Value of Production (at Place of Production) of Principal Crops per Acre

Crop	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Wheat, Grain	24.07	21.60†	25.78	28.68	29.71	10.21	34.05
Maize, Grain	60.64	53.67	53.01	64.30†	55.90	68.50	63.52
Oats, Grain	12.28	8.96	13.59	13.93	15.08†	11.72	22.87
Rice	116.57	132.72	126.12	121.58	135.08†	153.62	164.86
Hay*	33.13	30.60	33.27	37.48	41.86	40.10	42.30
Potatoes	256.62	361.47	256.12	107.62†	390.31†	252.27	254.13
Sugar-cane†	329.24	310.24	388.12	384.77	315.97†	284.97	366.08
Grapes†	357.19	345.08	283.08	405.59	409.00†	329.81	395.83
Orchards†	432.35	404.97	398.05	418.64	469.39†	406.17	520.40

* Excludes grass and pasture cut for hay.

† Productive area only.

‡ Revised.

Gross and Net Values of Agricultural Production

In the absence of actual records of farm sales and purchases, the value of agricultural production is estimated from recorded figures of quantities produced and certain materials used, together with information on market prices. The estimated values in 1938-39 and the last eleven seasons are summarised in the following table:—

Table 536. Gross and Net Values of Agricultural Production

Season	Gross Production valued at Principal Markets	Estimated Costs of Marketing	Gross Production valued at Place of Production	Seed Used and Fodder for Farm Stock Used in Agricultural Work	Cost of Principal Other Materials Used	Net Value of Production
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
\$ thousand						
1938-39	47,330	10,412	36,918	8,506	1,610	26,802
1956-57	134,910	27,286	107,624	5,434	5,340	96,850
1957-58	124,182	22,204	101,978	6,268	6,202	89,508
1958-59	229,198	49,588	179,610	7,648	7,016	164,946
1959-60	218,930	46,992	171,938	7,298	7,604	157,036
1960-61	269,150	54,786	214,364	8,532	8,736	197,096
1961-62	254,704	48,862	205,842	8,800	9,326	187,716
1962-63	308,260	61,870	246,390	9,724	10,594	226,072
1963-64	330,834	65,326	265,508	9,130	10,472	245,906
1964-65	395,283	76,488	318,795	12,388	12,524	293,883
1965-66	243,220	44,083	199,137	10,919	15,342	172,876
1966-67	546,679	105,888	440,791	15,966	21,295	403,530

Column (2) of the table is an estimate of the value of production at prices recorded for the various products in the principal markets, mainly metropolitan. The prices used for this purpose include any subsidy which may be paid to growers.

Column (4) shows the value of the same products at the place of production; in the case of agriculture this is at the farm or at the nearest rail siding. These figures, which are those published in Table 534, are obtained from those in column (2) by deduction of those in column (3), which are estimates of the costs of marketing (including freights, containers, handling charges, and commission).

The value of agricultural products used within the agricultural industry (i.e., seed and fodder for farm stock used in agricultural work) is given in column (5). Estimates of the cost of certain other materials used in agriculture (fertilizers, sprays, and water for irrigation) are given in column (6).

The last column gives the estimated net value of production, which is obtained by deducting the figures in columns (5) and (6) from those in column (4). The net value of production represents the amount available to the producer to meet other expenses (wages, rent, depreciation, etc.) and to provide for income.

PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

The following quotations are the average prices obtained for farm products (local and imported) in the various Sydney markets. The average for the year is the mean of the prices ruling during each month, and does not take into account the quantity sold during the month. The prices ruling in each month, i.e., the mean of the daily quotations, are shown in the *Statistical Register*.

Table 537. Wholesale Prices* of Agricultural Products, Sydney

Product	Unit of Quantity	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Wheat (f.a.q.) †	Bushel	1.584	1.459	1.473	1.536	1.572
Flour, Plain ‡	2,000 lb.	86.69	83.38	85.12	89.15	89.52
Bran, in 110 lb. sacks ¶ ..	2,000 lb.	40.58	36.00	36.46	41.50	41.50
Pollard, in 140 lb. sacks ¶ ..	2,000 lb.	42.58	38.00	38.46	43.50	43.50
Maize, Yellow §	Bushel	1.703	1.586	2.118	1.753	1.527
Potatoes (local) ¶	Ton	36.86	89.20	127.46	51.40	72.90
Hay, Lucerne (prime) ..	Ton	40.24	42.62	73.03	58.88	39.67
Chaff, Wheaten (prime) ..	Ton	46.00	47.90	64.66	65.44	55.38

* Mean of average monthly prices.

† Australian Wheat Board prices for bulk wheat for flour for local consumption, f.o.r., Sydney.

‡ Delivered, metropolitan area, in 150 lb. sacks (including cost of sack), when ordered in lots over ½ ton.

¶ 2,000 lb. lots and over, ex mill or f.o.r., mill town.

§ Ex trucks, Alexandria Markets.

¶ No. 1 grade. Primary wholesale prices, ex trucks, Alexandria Markets. Prices are averages for sales by auction and by private treaty

FERTILIZERS

Superphosphate is most extensively used in the southern districts of New South Wales, where the soil is deficient generally in phosphoric acid.

There is little use of natural manures except in market gardens.

The following table shows the area of crops treated with artificial fertilizers, the proportion of such area to the total area of crops, and the quantity of superphosphates and other artificial fertilizers used in various seasons since 1920-21:—

Table 538. Crops Treated with Artificial Fertilizers

Season	Area of Crops Treated			Area Treated as Proportion of Total Area of Crops	Artificial Fertilizers Used	
	Wheat	Other Crops	Total		Super-phosphate	Other
	Acres				Per cent.	Tons
1920-21	*	*	1,991,736	44.6	42,656	7,253
1930-31	*	*	4,538,729	66.6	119,911	11,661
1938-39	*	*	4,670,693	66.3	131,116	17,530
1956-57	969,175	366,993	1,336,168	36.9	45,412	22,304
1957-58	1,374,168	620,129	1,994,297	40.6	66,531	24,473
1958-59	1,900,854	1,114,807	3,015,661	46.4	97,743	28,672
1959-60	2,514,029	838,742	3,352,771	48.3	106,248	32,831
1960-61	2,604,692	1,149,841	3,754,533	48.9	122,590	32,824
1961-62	2,916,604	1,038,833	3,955,437	49.1	129,651	33,655
1962-63	3,310,542	1,187,239	4,497,781	52.0	152,883	35,008
1963-64	3,103,501	1,311,155	4,414,656	50.9	158,530	36,065
1964-65	3,775,931	1,445,894	5,221,825	52.2	194,325	41,038
1965-66	3,715,544	1,778,348	5,493,892	62.5	216,472	49,067
1966-67	4,474,459	2,186,486	6,660,945	55.3	266,232	57,488

* Not available.

The area of crops treated with artificial fertilizers in divisions of the State, and the quantity of fertilizer used, are shown for the last two seasons in the next table:—

Table 539. Crops Treated with Artificial Fertilizers, in Divisions

Statistical Division	1965-66				1966-67			
	Total Area of Crops	Area of Crops Treated	Artificial Fertilizers Used		Total Area of Crops	Area of Crops Treated	Artificial Fertilizers Used	
			Super-phosphate	Other			Super-phosphate	Other
Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons					
Coastal	363,806	185,331	13,748	30,824	405,717	201,750	14,569	34,147
Tableland	825,022	444,541	24,214	4,010	1,047,033	570,862	30,151	5,014
West'n. Slope	4,097,240	2,519,699	95,370	2,404	5,737,603	3,185,098	122,120	3,975
Plains	1,369,787	547,045	16,552	2,196	2,509,600	788,490	27,324	3,391
Riverina	2,061,888	1,758,633	64,963	8,155	2,270,143	1,873,944	70,181	9,388
Western	70,838	38,643	1,625	1,478	83,070	40,801	1,887	1,573
Total, N.S.W.	8,788,581	5,493,892	216,472	49,067	12,053,166	6,660,945	266,232	57,488

Most of the superphosphate is used in the central and southern parts of the wheat belt. The major part of the other fertilizers is used in the coastal divisions, mainly in the growing of fruit and vegetables.

The following table shows particulars of the superphosphate and other artificial fertilizers used on the principal crops in 1966-67:—

Table 540. Artificial Fertilizers Used on Principal Crops, 1966-67

Crop	Coastal Divisions	Tableland Divisions	Western Slope Divisions	Plains Divisions	Riverina Division	Western Division	New South Wales
AREA OF CROPS TREATED (Acres)							
Wheat	4,338	233,745	2,333,289	627,735	1,249,307	26,045	4,474,459
Vegetables	23,508	15,240	3,213	34	3,592	796	46,383
Fruit and Vines ..	30,125	10,600	4,614	36	21,287	7,977	74,639
Other Crops ..	143,779	311,277	843,982	160,685	599,758	5,983	2,065,464
Total Area Treated	201,750	570,862	3,185,098	788,490	1,873,944	40,801	6,660,945
SUPERPHOSPHATE USED (Tons)							
Wheat	201	10,849	86,383	22,248	43,045	879	163,605
Vegetables	2,272	1,654	158	3	1,065	77	5,229
Fruit and Vines ..	1,778	413	293	3	2,788	642	5,917
Other Crops ..	10,318	17,235	35,286	5,070	23,283	289	91,481
Total Superphosphate Used ..	14,569	30,151	122,120	27,324	70,181	1,887	266,232
OTHER ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS USED (Tons)							
Wheat	14	357	1,849	299	1,113	...	3,632
Vegetables	8,431	1,230	161	5	676	268	10,771
Fruit and Vines ..	16,222	1,522	341	...	3,736	1,241	23,062
Other Crops ..	9,480	1,905	1,624	3,087	3,863	64	20,023
Total Other Artificial Fertilizers Used ..	34,147	5,014	3,975	3,391	9,388	1,573	57,488

The average quantity of artificial fertilizer per acre applied to crops of vegetables in 1966-67 was 6.9 cwt., including 2.3 cwt. of superphosphate. In fruit growing, the average per acre was 7.8 cwt., including 1.6 cwt. of superphosphate.

In wheatgrowing, the average quantity of superphosphate used per acre was 71.8 lb. in 1965-66 and 81.9 lb. in 1966-67, compared with about 56 lb. per acre before the war. Other fertilizers are not often used for this purpose. Tests of manuring conducted on farmers' experiment plots indicate that benefits derived from the application of superphosphate to wheat-lands are most marked in the South Western Slope and Riverina divisions, which comprise the southern portion of the wheat belt. The beneficial results gradually diminish in the central portion of the wheat

belt, and the least advantage is gained in the heavier and phosphate-bearing soils of the north-western districts. The results may be affected, however, by the fact that fallowing is more common in the south than elsewhere. The use of superphosphate on wheat crops in the northern, central, and southern sections of the wheatgrowing divisions is illustrated in the next table:—

Table 541. Use of Superphosphate on Wheat Areas, 1966-67

Wheatgrowing Divisions (Tableland, Slope, and Plains)	Area under Wheat	Wheat Crops Treated with Superphosphate		Superphosphate Used	
		Area	Proportion of Area under Wheat	Total	Average per Acre Treated
	Acres	Acres	Per cent.	Tons	lb.
Northern	2,241,442	355,777	15·9	12,192	76·8
Central	2,476,554	1,786,759	72·1	65,744	82·4
Southern	2,542,256	2,301,540	90·5	84,589	82·3

DATES OF PLANTING AND HARVESTING OF CROPS

The usual periods of planting and harvesting the principal crops of the State in the main districts in which they are grown are as follows:—

Crop	Most usual Months of—	
	Planting	Harvesting
Wheat	April-June	November-January
Maize	September-January	January-July
Oats	March-May	October-December
Barley	May	October-December
Rice	October	March-May
Sorghum	September-January	March-June
Linseed	April-May	November-December
Potatoes : early	July-August	October-January
late	November	February-August
Sugar-cane	September	July-November
Tobacco	November-December	March-April
Cotton	October-November	March-June
Broom Millet	September-November	January-May

WHEAT

Wheat is the staple agricultural product of New South Wales. It is the principal product on a large proportion of the rural holdings of the State, and, generally, about 60 per cent. of the total area under crop is devoted to its growth. Relatively few farms, however, are devoted exclusively to the cultivation of wheat.

Particulars of a classification of rural holdings by type of activity in 1965-66 are summarised on page 635. Special data indicating the extent to which wheatgrowing has been combined with other rural activities are given on page 545 of Year Book No. 52.

DEVELOPMENT OF WHEATGROWING

The following table, which shows the area under wheat, the yield of wheat, and the quantity exported overseas, illustrates the development of wheatgrowing in New South Wales since 1897-98 (the first season in which the area sown with wheat exceeded 1,000,000 acres):—

Table 542. Wheat: Area, Production, and Exports

Season	Area Sown with Wheat*				Production of Wheat		Average Yield of Wheat per Acre		Wheat and Flour Exported Oversea †
	For Grain	For Hay	For Green Fodder	Total	Grain	Hay	Grain	Hay	
	Thousand Acres				Thous. bush.	Thous. tons	Bushels	Tons	
Average—1898-1902	1,333	317	¶	1,650	12,885	267	9·7	·84	1,917
1903-1907	1,684	308	¶	1,992	17,588	289	10·4	·94	5,434
1908-1912	1,857	420	76	2,353	21,235	416	11·4	·99	8,507
1913-1917	3,238	664	197	4,099	37,340	750	11·5	1·13	16,543
1918-1922	2,707	551	237	3,495	31,763	551	11·7	1·00	19,263
1923-1927	3,143	489	196	3,828	40,592	545	12·9	1·12	19,054
1928-1932	3,982	388	146	4,516	46,310	420	11·6	1·08	26,818
1933-1937	4,223	281	32	4,536	57,819	348	13·7	1·24	29,350
1938-1942	4,384	374	37	4,795	52,797	384	12·0	1·03	22,674
1943-1947	3,364	283	57	3,704	38,906	290	11·6	1·02	10,741
1948-1952	3,835	152	42	4,029	64,966	203	16·9	1·33	32,588
1953-1957	2,731	109	47	2,887	48,742	131	17·8	1·20	18,976
1958-1962	3,592	117	95	3,804	63,082	137	17·6	1·17	35,682
1963-1967	5,489	88	110	5,687	124,915	116	22·8	1·31	74,988
Season—1957-58	2,258	209	81	2,548	10,603	143	4·7	·68	2,060
1958-59	3,178	102	60	3,340	66,441	158	20·9	1·55	24,643
1959-60	3,950	83	76	4,109	75,358	115	19·1	1·40	42,108
1960-61	4,076	101	100	4,277	84,657	154	20·8	1·52	61,907
1961-62	4,498	91	156	4,745	78,350	116	17·4	1·28	47,690
1962-63	5,008	85	149	5,242	109,002	123	21·8	1·44	76,109
1963-64	4,964	57	130	5,151	122,472	89	24·7	1·57	88,731
1964-65	5,760	62	107	5,929	151,483	96	26·3	1·56	84,523
1965-66	4,577	135	82	4,794	39,117	108	8·5	·80	6,746
1966-67	7,135	103	81	7,319	202,501	163	28·4	1·59	118,830

* In 1928-29 and later seasons, areas of wheat which failed entirely are included in the column which corresponds to the purpose for which the wheat was sown. In 1927-28 and earlier seasons, however, all areas of wheat which failed entirely and were fed-off are included in the column "For Green Fodder".

† In calendar year following harvest.

‡ Flour has been expressed as its equivalent in wheat (1 ton of flour = 48 bushels of wheat prior to 1951, and 46·3 bushels in 1951 and later years).

¶ Not available.

Wheatgrowing expanded rapidly during the early part of the century, and in the 1915-16 season the area sown with wheat exceeded 5,000,000 acres. Progressively smaller acreages were sown in the seasons from 1916-17

to 1919-20, but wheatgrowing recovered during the nineteen-twenties, and in 1930-31 the area sown with wheat reached 5,674,000 acres. The area under wheat exceeded 4,500,000 acres, on the average, in the fifteen seasons from 1927-28 to 1941-42, but contracted to 3,900,000 acres, on the average, in the ten seasons from 1942-43 to 1951-52 and to 2,900,000 acres, on the average, in the five seasons from 1952-53 to 1956-57. Since 1956-57, the area sown with wheat has increased steadily, and averaged 3,800,000 acres in the five seasons ended 1961-62 and 5,700,000 acres in the five seasons ended 1966-67. The area under wheat in 1966-67 (7,319,000 acres, including 7,135,000 acres for grain) was the highest ever recorded.

The average yield of wheat (grain) per acre has been subject to marked fluctuations by reason of the widely divergent nature of the seasons. The highest yields have frequently been recorded in seasons following drought, and, besides giving proof of the advantages of fallowing, have gone far to make immediate compensation for the losses sustained. Since 1930-31, the average annual yield has fallen below 12 bushels per acre in only five seasons—in 1940-41 (when winter rains failed and the average was 5.4 bushels), in 1944-45 (when severe drought prevailed in southern wheat areas and the average yield was 6 bushels), in 1946-47 (where there was extreme drought in all areas and the average was 3.5 bushels), in 1957-58 (when severe drought again affected the principal wheatgrowing areas, and only 4.7 bushels per acre were harvested), and in 1965-66 (when there was extreme drought in the northern half of the State and the average yield was 8.5 bushels). The highest average ever recorded was 28.4 bushels per acre in 1966-67.

Although the yield is influenced largely by the nature of the seasons, it is apparent that the average is increasing, as scientific methods of cultivation are being more widely adopted and land is properly fallowed, tilled, and manured, and as types of wheat are improved by plant breeding. In the ten seasons ended 1966-67, the average yield of wheat (grain) was 20.7 bushels per acre.

In many seasons, the smaller area sown with wheat has been offset in part by the high yield per acre. In the 1966-67 season, however, both the acreage sown and yield per acre were the highest ever recorded, and resulted in a record harvest of 202,501,000 bushels of wheat.

THE WHEAT BELT

A description of the nature and extent of the wheat belt of New South Wales was published on page 573 of the Year Book for 1928-29, and the approximate current limits of commercial wheatgrowing are defined in the diagrammatic map on page 9 of this edition.

The extension of the limits of wheatgrowing in New South Wales formed the subject of special reports by the Government Statistician in 1905, 1913, and 1923. Since the year 1923, there has been little change in the eastern and western limits of wheatgrowing in New South Wales, but during recent years, there has been an increase in wheatgrowing on the western fringe of the wheat belt.

The principal wheat-producing districts of the State are the Riverina, Central Western Slope, North Western Slope, and South Western Slope divisions, with the North Central Plain division next in order. Large areas are also sown in the Central Plain and Central Tableland divisions.

Table 543. Area Sown with Wheat for Grain, in Divisions

Statistical Division	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	Acres						
Northern Tableland ..	12,859	16,041	18,627	18,028	16,245	9,950	28,716
Central Tableland ..	184,206	204,147	224,803	211,158	231,131	178,145	272,807
Southern Tableland ..	5,106	8,365	9,102	8,694	9,528	9,150	14,302
Total, Tableland ..	202,171	228,553	252,532	237,880	256,904	197,245	315,825
North Western Slope ..	632,361	657,558	715,424	780,991	833,110	410,593	1,128,177
Central Western Slope ..	858,451	901,779	979,077	929,480	1,064,439	918,301	1,324,593
South Western Slope ..	709,277	834,560	928,150	856,744	996,242	926,437	1,111,710
Total, Western Slope ..	2,200,089	2,393,897	2,622,651	2,567,215	2,893,791	2,255,331	3,564,480
North Central Plain ..	495,343	533,666	571,705	621,551	677,224	293,398	1,013,394
Central Plain ..	329,090	394,563	453,692	512,338	573,090	514,472	819,678
Riverina ..	832,971	927,657	1,087,561	998,247	1,325,784	1,272,731	1,366,100
Total, Plains and Riverina	1,657,404	1,855,886	2,112,958	2,132,136	2,576,098	2,080,601	3,199,172
Summary—							
Northern Wheat Divisions	1,140,563	1,207,265	1,305,756	1,420,570	1,526,579	713,941	2,170,287
Central Wheat Divisions	1,371,747	1,500,489	1,657,572	1,652,976	1,868,660	1,610,918	2,417,078
Southern Wheat Divisions	1,547,354	1,770,582	2,024,813	1,863,685	2,331,554	2,208,318	2,492,112
Total, N.S.W. (incl Coastal and Western Divisions)	4,076,110	4,498,244	5,008,210	4,963,811	5,760,090	4,576,686	7,135,046

Although the proportions vary seasonally, approximately 38 per cent. of the area sown for grain in the last ten seasons was in the southern districts of the wheat belt, 34 per cent. in the central districts, and 27 per cent. in the northern districts. The northern part of the wheat belt normally receives the greater part of its rainfall in the summer, and the southern in the winter; the rainfall of the central districts is non-seasonal in character. Differences of soil, geographical features, cultural methods, and other factors play a considerable part in determining the yields of the various divisions. Of the total acreage of wheat for grain in 1966-67, 99.2 per cent. was within the nine divisions listed in the above table.

The following statement shows the average yield of wheat per acre in the three portions of the wheat belt in recent seasons:—

Table 544. Average Yield of Wheat (Grain) per Acre, in Wheat Districts

Season	Northern Wheat Divisions	Central Wheat Divisions	Southern Wheat Divisions	Total, N.S.W. (including Coastal and Western Divisions)
	Bushels			
Average—1957-58 to 1966-67	21.2	19.6	21.4	20.7
Season—				
1956-57	19.0	15.6	14.0	16.4
1957-58	4.5	2.9	6.8	4.7
1958-59	19.7	22.2	20.7	20.9
1959-60	18.8	19.3	19.1	19.1
1960-61	16.3	21.7	23.3	20.8
1961-62	14.9	16.7	19.8	17.4
1962-63	23.7	19.5	22.5	21.8
1963-64	27.1	23.4	24.0	24.7
1964-65	28.8	25.6	25.3	26.3
1965-66	2.3	4.7	11.4	8.5
1966-67	30.7	27.4	27.7	28.4

SIZE OF WHEAT AREAS ON HOLDINGS

In 1938-39, the number of holdings growing wheat (17,650) was greater than in any season of the preceding two decades, and the average wheat area per holding was also high. The war-time restriction of wheatgrowing reduced the number of holdings and the average area, but expansion was resumed in 1944-45, and by 1947-48 the number of holdings with wheat for grain had risen to 17,682. The relatively high price of wool in subsequent seasons probably induced a large number of farmers to increase their sheep-raising activities at the expense of wheatgrowing, and the number of holdings with wheat for grain fell to 15,231 in 1955-56. With the reversal of this trend in recent seasons, the number of holdings growing wheat for grain rose to 19,278 in 1964-65, but severe drought caused it to fall to 16,829 in the following season.

The rural holdings growing wheat for grain in 1965-66 are classified in the following table according to the size of the area for grain on the holdings:—

Table 545. Rural Holdings with Wheat for Grain, Classified by Area of Wheat for Grain, in Divisions, 1965-66

Statistical Division	Size of Area under Wheat for Grain on Holding						Total Holdings with Wheat for Grain
	1 to 49 acres	50 to 299 acres	300 to 499 acres	500 to 999 acres	1,000 to 1,999 acres	2,000 or more acres	
Coastal Divisions	61	31	...	...	...	...	92
Northern Tableland	56	53	7	1	...	...	117
Central Tableland	489	863	86	32	4	2	1,476
Southern Tableland	118	48	2	1	...	...	169
North Western Slope	307	939	233	161	42	14	1,696
Central Western Slope	256	1,633	798	398	55	11	3,151
South Western Slope	430	2,093	788	352	51	4	3,718
North Central Plain	73	458	174	120	40	9	874
Central Plain	28	284	280	313	94	15	1,014
Riverina	264	2,716	812	504	137	16	4,449
Western Division	7	20	13	24	7	2	73
Total, New South Wales	2,089	9,138	3,193	1,906	430	73	16,829

Similar classifications were undertaken for the 1947-48 season (summarised on page 615 of Year Book No. 52), the 1955-56 season (page 967 of Year Book No. 56), the 1959-60 season (page 901 of Year Book No. 58), and the 1964-65 season (page 909 of Year Book No. 59).

VARIETIES OF WHEAT GROWN

Progress in plant-breeding has been continuous since Farrer's work (between 1886 and 1905), though retarded during the war periods. New varieties of wheat have been introduced and subsequently replaced by types more serviceable from the standpoint of climate and soil, disease resistance, quality, and productivity. In this work, wheatgrowers have co-operated with the Department of Agriculture in cultivating experimental plots on farms throughout the State.

Wheats of good milling and baking quality have been developed in recent years to replace weak, soft flour wheats of low gluten content, especially in the North Western Slope division, where wheats of greater flour strength are produced. Fewer varieties of wheat are now recommended for cultivation.

In 1968, the Department of Agriculture recommended fifteen varieties of wheat for production of grain in specified regions of the New South Wales wheat belt. The varieties and their characteristics are listed in the following table. The order of sowing relates to the normal range of sowing dates for each district.

Table 546. Varieties of Wheat Recommended for New South Wales, 1968

Variety	Agricultural Regions for which Recommended*	Characteristics						
		Baking Quality	Straw	Disease Resistance†		Other and General		
				Flag Smut	Stem Rust			
FOR HAY AND GREEN FODDER‡								
Bordan	.. W., M.W., S. ..	..	Tall	M.R.	S.	Good rainfall dis-	
Festiguay	.. N., N.W., W., S.W. ¶	..	Med. tall	R.	R.	tricts only.		
Olympic	.. All except N. and N.W.	..	Med. tall	R.	S.	...		
FOR GRAZING AND GRAIN—VERY EARLY TO EARLY SOWING								
Winglen	.. N., N.W. ..	Strong	Tall	R.	S.	Escapes frost		
Windebri	.. N., N.W. ..	Strong	Tall	R.	S.	damage. frost		
FOR GRAIN—EARLY TO MID-SEASON SOWING								
Bordan	.. W., M.W., S. ..	Medium- strong	Tall	M.R.	S.	Good rainfall dis-		
Dural	.. N., N.W. ..	..	Tall	R.	M.R.	tricts only.	
Festiguay	.. N., N.W., W., S.W. ¶	Strong	Medium- tall	R.	R.	Suitable macaroni, etc. only.		
Olympic	.. All except N. and N.W.	Soft	Medium- tall	R.	S.	Escapes frost		
Pinnacle	.. Irrig. Areas and S. ..	Soft	Short, stiff	R.	S.	damage. ...		
FOR GRAIN—LATE SOWING								
Falcon..	.. W., M.W., and S.W. ..	Medium- strong.	Medium- strong	R.	S.	Frost susceptible.		
Gamenya	.. All except N. and N.W.	Strong ..	Short, strong	S.	S.	Very adaptable.		
Gamut	.. N., N.W., W. ..	Strong ..	Short, strong	S.	R.	...		
Heron ..	.. All except N. and N.W.	Soft	Short	R.	S.	Loose smut suscep-	
Mendos	.. N., N.W., W., S.W. ¶	Strong	Short	S.	R.	tible. ...		
Robin ..	.. All except N. and N.W.	Soft	Short	R.	S.	Loose smut suscep-	
Spica ..	.. N., N.W. ..	Strong	Short, weak	M.R.	S.	tible. Bearded heads	
Timgalen	.. N., N.W. ..	Strong	Short	R.	R.	good quality. Resistant to leaf		

* Agricultural Regions used for regional extension purposes—N = Northern; N.W. = North Western; W. = Western; M.W. = Mid-Western; S. = Southern; S.W. = South-Western.

† R. = Resistant; M.R. = Moderately resistant; S. = Susceptible.

‡ Also recommended for hay or green fodder in coastal districts—Early Sowing: Festiguay; Mid-season Sowing: Gamenya.

¶ For irrigated Sowings only.

New races of stem rust made their appearance in recent years. Only four of the varieties recommended are resistant to prevalent races of this disease, but all are capable of producing medium to heavy yields under reasonable conditions of growth. All commercial varieties of wheat except Timgalen are susceptible to leaf rust.

The area sown to the principal varieties of wheat in New South Wales in recent seasons is shown in the next table:—

Table 547. Varieties of Wheat Sown

Variety	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	Variety	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	Acres				Acres		
Bencubbin ..	183,608	118,465	119,957	Insignia ..	228,242	206,624	184,686
Bordan ..	53,465	35,219	38,479	Koda ..	49,205	*	*
Dural ..	4,021	3,935	6,402	Mendos ..	*	169,648	617,299
Emblem ..	*	6,927	16,250	Mengavi ..	546,821	167,201	222,427
Eureka ..	132,147	61,712	68,283	Olympic ..	623,617	685,879	826,678
Falcon ..	665,311	741,332	940,602	Pinnacle ..	103,983	93,253	85,032
Festiguay ..	*	102,279	431,850	Sabre ..	72,259	25,509	*
Festival ..	92,292	41,167	*	Sherpa ..	*	*	32,517
Frisco ..	31,038	*	*	Spica ..	87,253	26,792	59,581
Gabo ..	128,675	69,523	90,206	Warigo ..	26,225	*	*
Gamenya ..	582,786	351,003	745,718	Winglen and	130,455	48,777	88,228
Gamut ..	*	*	194,340	Windebri ..			
Glenwari ..	348,637	200,483	223,175	Other Specified	310,838	365,143	635,010
Heron ..	1,176,773	1,273,285	1,692,194	Unspecified ..	351,329		
Total Sown Area					5,928,980	4,794,156	7,318,914

* Information not compiled.

INDEX OF RAINFALL IN WHEAT DISTRICTS

A monthly index of rainfall in the wheat districts of the State is shown for the last fifteen years in the following table. For each wheat district, the percentage of actual to normal rainfall is calculated, and these percentages are combined into a single index after weighting by the district average acreage over a period.

Table 548. Index of Rainfall in N.S.W. Wheat Districts

Normal rainfall for each month = 100

Month	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Jan.	108	206	88	189	28	111	88	165	83	277	186	77	7	32	74
Feb.	116	226	428	227	134	117	262	104	69	74	85	36	9	67	30
Mar.	24	6	113	425	68	144	239	54	151	85	154	81	10	180	96
Apr.	81	96	57	230	69	72	151	66	166	66	81	243	76	29	5
May	140	23	142	250	11	118	40	182	19	158	226	57	65	90	101
June	46	62	92	155	66	51	71	22	70	33	114	106	37	49	77
July	41	40	102	204	125	106	88	133	118	87	104	111	52	66	22
Aug.	141	79	147	90	72	109	28	140	147	122	109	66	123	150	106
Sept.	106	57	103	91	20	131	67	192	38	91	105	188	81	114	46
Oct.	157	181	246	251	35	168	178	75	80	113	106	182	143	172	80
Nov.	126	228	103	47	41	77	94	128	281	58	79	49	100	190	16
Dec.	27	167	76	32	119	128	71	145	162	185	133	62	171	188	16

Average Yield of Wheat (Grain) per Acre in Season ended March of following Year

Bushels	19-0	12-9	19-5	16-4	4-7	20-9	19-1	20-8	17-4	21-8	24-7	26-3	8-5	28-4	10-6
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The significant months as regards the effect of rainfall on wheat yields are from April to October—especially April, May, and September. The wheat districts extend over practically the whole length of the hinterland, and seasonal conditions vary widely as between districts. The incidence of fallowing and fertilizing, temperatures, and winds also plays a large part in modifying the effect of rainfall on yield.

In the next table, the monthly index of rainfall in the northern, central, and southern sections of the wheat belt is compared with the average yields of wheat per acre in the sections in the last three years:—

Table 549. Index of Rainfall and Average Yield of Wheat in Various Wheat Districts

Month	1965				1966				1967			
	North- ern	Central	South- ern	Total	North- ern	Central	South- ern	Total	North- ern	Central	South- ern	Total
Index of Rainfall*												
January	38	6	2	7	20	27	37	32	58	75	77	74
February	29	8	4	9	52	50	77	67	30	56	19	30
March	16	17	6	10	68	153	214	180	196	134	59	96
April	53	59	88	76	31	37	26	29	8	8	4	5
May	17	54	80	65	36	81	104	90	98	97	103	101
June	29	27	43	37	102	49	37	49	82	93	70	77
July	29	54	56	52	31	51	79	66	32	20	21	22
August	72	90	148	123	225	183	120	150	89	148	92	106
September	89	77	80	81	80	106	125	114	27	38	53	46
October	92	190	129	143	142	222	157	172	83	114	66	80
November	57	64	124	100	185	196	189	190	10	28	11	16
December	164	184	168	171	94	153	222	188	63	26	3	16
Average Yield of Wheat (Grain) per Acre†												
Bushels	2·3	4·7	13·4	8·5	30·7	27·4	27·7	28·4	12·9	9·0	10·3	10·6

* Normal rainfall for each month = 100.

† In season ended March of following year.

WHEAT RESEARCH

In terms of Commonwealth legislation passed in 1957, a tax of 0.25 cents per bushel (0.21 cents per bushel before October, 1965) is imposed on wheat delivered to the Australian Wheat Board, and the proceeds of the tax are paid to a Wheat Research Trust Account for the purpose of financing research into the scientific and economic problems of the wheat industry. A separate account is kept for the tax collected in respect of each State, and a Wheat Research Committee in each mainland State (appointed by the State Minister for Agriculture) allocates the amounts available for research. The State Committees must report the expenditure approved to the Wheat Industry Research Council, which comprises a representative of the Department of Primary Industry, two wheat-growers' representatives, one representative from each Department of Agriculture in the mainland States, one representative of the universities, and one representative of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization.

The Commonwealth Government has undertaken to contribute additional funds for research, up to an amount equal to the tax proceeds mentioned above. The Wheat Industry Research Council recommends the avenue of research on which the Commonwealth's contribution should be spent.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT STABILISATION

Wheat grown in Australia is marketed under a Government stabilisation plan which is authorised by joint Commonwealth and State legislation, and which is administered by a statutory authority (the Australian Wheat Board). Since the 1947-48 season, there have been five stabilisation plans (each covering a period of five seasons) and an "orderly marketing" scheme which applied only to the 1952-53 season.

The first four post-war wheat stabilisation plans (operative in respect of the seasons 1947-48 to 1951-52, 1953-54 to 1957-58, 1958-59 to 1962-63, and 1963-64 to 1967-68) each followed the same general lines, but differed from each other in detail. Broadly, the plans provided for the fixing of a home-consumption price for each season, the pooling of the proceeds of local and overseas sales, the guarantee of a minimum price equal to the estimated cost of production, and the operation of a stabilisation fund to which were paid the proceeds of a tax on exports of wheat. The guaranteed minimum price was applicable to all domestic sales and to specified quantities of export wheat (100 million bushels for each season under the first three plans, and 150 millions for each season under the fourth plan). The tax on wheat exports was levied when export prices exceeded the guaranteed price, and the proceeds were paid into the stabilisation fund which was to be drawn upon when export prices fell below the guaranteed price. When export prices were below the guaranteed price the difference was met first from any balance in the stabilisation fund, and then by the Commonwealth Government. The home-consumption price for each season was fixed under the respective State Wheat Industry Stabilisation Acts. Further details of each of the first four post-war stabilisation plans and of the 1952-53 "orderly marketing" scheme are given on page 913 of Year Book No. 59.

During the life of the first post-war wheat stabilisation plan, and at times during the currency of the second plan (in 1953-54 and 1956-57), average export prices exceeded the guaranteed minimum price and the stabilisation fund was credited with the proceeds of the tax on exports in those years. The guaranteed minimum price exceeded the average export price in 1954-55, in 1955-56, and in all years from 1957-58 to 1967-68—and in these years, the proceeds of exports were augmented by withdrawals from the fund (until it was exhausted in 1959-60) or by contributions by the Commonwealth (in all years from 1959-60 to 1967-68). Commonwealth contributions in respect of the seasons 1959-60 to 1967-68 totalled approximately \$156 million (including an estimated \$43 million in respect of 1967-68). At the commencement of the fifth stabilisation plan (1968-69 season), the stabilisation fund held no moneys derived from the tax on wheat exports.

The fifth post-war stabilisation plan was introduced in 1968, in terms of the Wheat Industry Stabilisation Act, 1968, and is to operate in respect of the five seasons 1968-69 to 1972-73. The new plan differs significantly from the earlier plans in that it (a) relates the initial guaranteed minimum price for exports to conditions in world wheat markets instead of to estimated costs of production in Australia, (b) increases the quantity of wheat subject to the guaranteed minimum price for exports (to 200 million bushels from any one season's crop), and (c) provides that annual adjustment of the guaranteed minimum price for exports and annual adjustments of the

home-consumption price are to be calculated by reference to movements in an index of farm cash costs (including interest paid), rail freights, and handling charges (instead of by reference to movements in an index of total costs of production). The export tax is equal to the excess of the average export price over the sum of the guaranteed minimum export price and five cents, up to a maximum of fifteen cents per bushel. A ceiling of \$80 million has been established for the stabilisation fund, and any excess over this amount is to be returned to contributors on the "first-in-first-out" principle. For 1968-69, the home consumption price (fixed by reference to an estimated average cost of production) is 171 cents a bushel, bulk basis, f.o.r. ports, and the guaranteed minimum price for exports is 145 cents a bushel for bulk wheat, f.o.b. vessel; in subsequent years, the amount of any adjustment to these prices for movements in costs will be the same for each price. The home-consumption price includes a small loading (one cent per bushel in 1968-69) to cover the cost of transporting wheat from mainland States to Tasmania. A premium of up to 2.5 cents per bushel on export prices is allowed to Western Australian growers in recognition of their natural freight advantage in overseas markets.

The minimum price per bushel for bulk wheat f.o.r. ports (f.o.b. vessel for exports for the 1968-69 season) in each of the last eleven seasons is shown below:—

Season	Cents per bushel	Season	Cents per bushel	Season	Wheat for—	
					Home Consumption Cents per bush.	Export Cents per bush.
1958-59	145.0	1963-64	144.2	1968-69	171.0	145.0
1959-60	148.3	1964-65	145.8			
1960-61	151.7	1965-66	151.7			
1961-62	157.5	1966-67	155.0			
1962-63	158.3	1967-68	164.0			

The yield per acre assumed for purposes of assessing average costs of production has been varied from time to time—it was 15.5 bushels under the third post-war stabilisation plan (1958-59 to 1962-63), 17 bushels under the fourth plan (1963-64 to 1967-68) and is 22.5 bushels under the current stabilisation plan.

Australian Wheat Board

The Australian Wheat Board consists of a chairman, a person engaged in commerce with experience of the wheat trade, a finance member, a representative of flour mill owners, and a representative of employees (all appointed by the Minister) and ten representatives of wheatgrowers (two each from New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Queensland).

The Board has control over the receival and disposal of all wheat and wheat products. It also controls the handling, storage, and shipment of wheat. Under the stabilisation plan, the Board is the sole authority for marketing wheat within Australia and for marketing wheat and flour for export from Australia.

BULK HANDLING

The bulk handling system in New South Wales is controlled and operated by the Grain Elevators Board. The Board comprises seven members, including four representatives of New South Wales wheatgrowers.

The system consists of concrete and steel shipping elevators at Sydney (with a storage capacity of 7,500,000 bushels at one filling) and Newcastle (with a capacity of 4,200,000 bushels), and storage units in country districts with an aggregate capacity of 121,091,800 bushels. The capacity of the country storage units consists of 33,211,800 bushels in 199 concrete elevators, 38,750,000 bushels in 159 bulkheads (92 of steel construction and 67 of timber and galvanised iron), 32,630,000 bushels in 43 bulk wheat depots, and 16,500,000 bushels in four sub-terminals located at important rail junctions for the purpose of receiving overflow wheat from elevator and other storage units during the harvest season. The total storage capacity of the complete system available for the 1967-68 wheat season was 132,791,800 bushels.

The terminal elevators at Sydney and Newcastle have been built and equipped for receiving, handling, and shipping classified wheats, and facilities for cleaning and conditioning are provided. The elevator at Sydney has a receiving capacity of 2,000 tons (approximately 75,000 bushels) per hour, and a shipping capacity of 1,500 tons (approximately 56,000 bushels) per hour. At Newcastle, the receiving capacity and the shipping capacity are both 2,000 tons per hour.

The country storages are equipped for receiving wheat in bulk from farmers' waggons and loading into bulk trucks. Facilities are available for inwards weighing at all plants, the weighbridges at many units being built into the structure, and in most cases out-loading scales are also installed. The capacity of the individual country storages varies from 30,000 bushels to 2,000,000 bushels.

At one time, all of the wheat taken into the storages was transported from the farms in bags, either sewn or fastened by clips, the bags being emptied and returned to the grower for further use. Almost all of the wheat is now delivered in bulk waggons. Special railway trucks are provided for conveyance from the country stations to the terminals, sub-terminals, flour mills, and other destinations.

A certificate showing particulars of the wheat received from a grower is forwarded by the Grain Elevator Board to the Australian Wheat Board. Payment is then made to the grower, in accordance with the Wheat Board's approval, by cheque.

The development of the bulk handling system during the last ten seasons is illustrated in the next table.

Table 550. Bulk Handling System: Capacity and Wheat Received

Season	Capacity of Storages Available in Country Districts at Beginning of Season (at one filling)	Wheat Received *			Proportion of Total Crop Received in Storages	Wheat Handled from Bag Stacks, Interstate, etc.
		In Country Storages	In Terminal Elevators from Non-silo Stations	Total		
					Bushels			Per cent.	Bushels
1957-58	68,733,000†	2,349,845	17,913	2,367,758	22.3	6,339,132
1958-59	68,813,000†	48,697,250	105,863	48,803,113	73.4	19,465
1959-60	72,796,800†	54,326,904	98,992	54,425,896	72.1	285,858
1960-61	73,304,800†	63,894,823	54,205	63,949,028	75.5	31,804
1961-62	75,139,800†	61,521,038	15,034	61,536,072	78.5	15,096
1962-63	78,671,800†	89,696,830	17,675	89,714,505	82.3	...
1963-64	83,591,800†	101,331,712	...	101,331,712	82.7	927,305
1964-65	96,151,800	125,527,888	...	125,527,888	82.8	57,815
1965-66	101,991,800	25,832,973	12,101	25,845,074	66.1	...
1966-67	116,181,800	173,852,443	...	173,852,443	86.6	34,870

* Excludes wheat handled through the storage system from bag stacks, interstate, etc. (see last column in table).

† Revised.

Under the system of pooling wheat, fees for the handling and storage of wheat by the Grain Elevators Board are paid by the Australian Wheat Board. Since November, 1964, the basis of payment has been actual working expenses during the wheat season (November to October), plus a "capital facilities" allowance to cover depreciation and debt charges. Financial operations in connection with the bulk handling system are shown for the last ten years in the next table:—

Table 551. Grain Elevators Board: Finances

Year ended 31st October	Capital Cost of Bulk Handling System (at end of season)	Receipts from Australian Wheat Board		
		For Working Expenses	For Capital Charges	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1958	15,424,443	1,272,410	786,778	2,059,188
1959	16,698,502	1,690,062	825,802	2,515,864
1960	17,894,253	1,977,748	1,051,558	3,029,306
1961	18,913,704	2,622,703	1,205,060	3,827,763
1962	21,021,534	2,778,964	1,299,526	4,078,490
1963	23,076,205	3,314,117	1,433,135	4,747,252
1964	26,258,784	3,905,039	1,635,626	5,540,665
1965	31,804,051	3,960,105	2,852,852	6,812,957
1966	37,536,266	2,444,126	3,390,636	5,834,762
1967	46,459,448	6,897,035	4,203,359	11,100,394

Until 1963-64, receipts from the Australian Wheat Board for working expenses included amounts to cover provisions for depreciation and renewal of assets, and the allowance for capital charges was equal to 5 per cent. of the capital cost (as at the beginning of the season) of bulk handling equipment. From 1964-65, depreciation has been covered by the "capital facilities" allowance, which is to equal 12½ per cent. of the cost of plant and equipment plus 7½ per cent. of the cost of structures etc. (as at the end of the season).

WHEAT RECEIVED BY WHEAT BOARD IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The following table shows for the last eight seasons the quantity of wheat received from growers by the Wheat Board in New South Wales. The figures in the table exclude New South Wales wheat delivered to the Wheat Board in Victoria.

Table 552. Wheat Received by Wheat Board in New South Wales

Season	Bulk (including Grain Elevators)	Bagged	Total	Proportion of Harvest*	Proportion of Receipts	
					In Bulk	In Bags
	Thousand bushels			Per cent.		
1959-60	58,201	8,872	67,073	89.0	86.8	13.2
1960-61	67,074	5,917	72,991	86.2	91.9	8.1
1961-62	64,183	3,601	67,784	86.5	94.7	5.3
1962-63	92,375	6,301	98,676	90.5	93.6	6.4
1963-64	104,584	6,138	110,722	90.4	94.5	5.5
1964-65	129,551	7,943	137,494	90.8	94.2	5.8
1965-66	27,240	318	27,558	70.5	98.9	1.1
1966-67	177,872	6,652	184,524	91.1	96.6	3.4

* The remainder, apart from wheat retained on farms for seed or stock feed, was received by the Wheat Board in Victoria.

As a rule, small quantities of new season's wheat become available towards the end of November, the actual time varying under seasonal influences. Usually, all but a small proportion of the crop intended for sale is sent from the farm to the railhead before the end of February.

WHEAT POOLS MANAGED BY THE AUSTRALIAN WHEAT BOARD

Wheat of each harvest received and marketed by the Australian Wheat Board is treated in a separate pool. The wheat received and the advances made by the Board in respect of the pools for recent harvests are shown in the following table.

Table 553. Australian Wheat Pools

Pool No.	Harvest	Wheat Received in—		Advances (including repayment from Wheat Stabilisation Fund)			
		New South Wales	All States	Total *		Per Bushel—ex Trucks, Terminal Port	
				New South Wales	All States	Bagged	Bulk †
		Thousand	bushels	\$ thousand		Cents	Cents
23	1959-60	67,073	179,339	90,758	242,492	140.8	134.5
24	1960-61	72,991	251,481	99,914	345,148	143.4	136.3
25	1961-62	67,784	224,290	98,186	325,220	153.0	144.4
26	1962-63	98,676	285,722	138,088	399,868	147.2	139.4
27	1963-64	110,721	307,837	152,409	423,998	144.3	137.2
28	1964-65	137,494	346,511	186,154	469,521	142.9	134.9

* Including freight.

† The following additional amounts per bushel were paid to Western Australian growers:—

Pool No.	Cents	Pool No.	Cents
23	2.26	26	2.33
24	2.31	27	0.80
25	2.32	28	0.83

Each year, the amount of the first advance to growers is announced before the commencement of the season. The features of the wheat stabilisation plan, which give considerable assurance to the receipts of a pool, make a large first advance possible. The advance is payable by the Wheat Board on receipt of growers' claims. Additional payments are made as sufficient funds become available to the Board from sales realisations.

INTERNATIONAL WHEAT AGREEMENTS

Details of the first and second International Wheat Agreements are given on page 1044 of Year Book No. 55, and of the third International Wheat Agreement on page 844 of Year Book No. 57. Details of the fourth International Wheat Agreement, which operated from 1st August, 1959 to 31st July, 1962, are given on page 918 of Year Book No. 59.

The fifth International Wheat Agreement operated from 1st August, 1962 to 31st July, 1967 (to 31st July, 1968 in respect of its administrative provisions). The main objective of the Agreement was to obtain an element of stability in world wheat marketing by ensuring that a significant proportion of the wheat entering international trade was bought and sold at prices within a prescribed price range. The agreed price range was expressed in terms of Canadian currency per bushel for No. 1 Manitoba Northern wheat in bulk in store at Fort William-Port Arthur. Without adjustment for the difference in quality between the basic wheat and f.a.q. Australian wheat, the maximum price was equivalent to about 183 cents (Australian currency) per bushel, f.o.b. Australian ports, and the minimum price (which is subject to variations in relative transport costs in moving Australian and Canadian wheat to the United Kingdom) was about 145 cents per bushel.

The International Grains Arrangement came into force on 1st July, 1968, and is to operate for a period of three years. It consists of (a) a Wheat Trade Convention, which continues the basic arrangements of the International Wheat Agreements, and (b) a Food Aid Convention, under which certain member countries have agreed to give, in each year, a total of 4.5 million metric tons of grains for human consumption in developing countries.

Under the Wheat Trade Convention, minimum and maximum prices are prescribed for 14 types of wheat. Member importing countries undertake to buy each year from member exporting countries at least a specified proportion of their total commercial import requirements—and if they import wheat from non-member countries, to do so at prices consistent with the price ranges. Exporting countries undertake to supply wheat to importing countries in quantities sufficient to meet their commercial requirements, at prices consistent with the price ranges; if market prices reach the maxima of the relevant price ranges, they are to supply specified minimum quantities at prices no higher than the maximum prices—and they undertake not to sell wheat below minimum prices to any purchaser. Member countries also undertake to conduct any concessional transactions (i.e.

transactions additional to the commercial sales which could be expected) in a way which will not adversely affect normal patterns of commercial trade. Provision is made in the Convention for adjustment of the price ranges, and for a Prices Review Committee to review world wheat prices in relation to the prescribed minimum and maximum prices. The agreed price range is expressed in terms of United States currency per bushel for a basic wheat (United States Hard Red Winter No. 2 Ordinary Protein) and 13 other wheats f.o.b. loading ports in the Gulf of Mexico; under the International Wheat Agreements prices were specified for only one type of wheat (No. 1 Manitoba Northern). For the basic wheat, the price range (in United States currency) is 173 cents to 213 cents; for No. 1 Manitoba Northern wheat it is 195½ cents to 235½ cents, and for f.a.q. Australian wheat it is 168 cents to 208 cents.

Under the Food Aid Convention, donor countries may make their contributions to developing countries in wheat, coarse grains, or cash (to be used to purchase grains), and they may specify the countries to which the grain will be supplied. The main contributors to the programme are the United States (42 per cent.), The European Economic Community (23 per cent.), Canada (11 per cent.), and Australia, the United Kingdom, and Japan (each 5 per cent.). Australia's annual contribution is 225,000 metric tons (8,267,000 bushels).

OVERSEA EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR

The movement of wheat and flour oversea from New South Wales in the years 1939 to 1965 is shown in the following table. The particulars for the respective years relate to the twelve months ending 30th November, and represent the movement following each harvest. Flour is expressed at its equivalent in wheat, 2,000 lb. of flour being taken as equal to 46.3 bushels (48 bushels before July, 1951) of grain.

The greater portion of the wheat exported from Australia is shipped in specially chartered vessels under the Australian Grain Charter ("Aust-wheat") terms and conditions. The charter rates for bulk wheat for shipment to the United Kingdom were 87s. 6d. (stg.) per long ton at the end of November, 1964, and 102s. 6d. (stg.) at the end of November, 1965.

Table 554. Oversea Exports and Stocks of Wheat and Flour, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th November	Exports Oversea from N.S.W.		Recorded Stocks at end of year *	Year ended 30th November	Exports Oversea from N.S.W.		Recorded' Stocks at end of year *
	Wheat	Flour as Wheat	Wheat and Flour as Wheat		Wheat	Flour as Wheat	Wheat and Flour as Wheat
Thousand bushels			Thousand bushels				
1939	13,993	15,808	6,674	1962	41,199	7,794	5,574
1957	142	9,870	8,982	1963	65,262	7,501	10,879
1958	46	979	4,420	1964	78,647	10,815	7,308
1959	12,972	8,540	19,934	1965	81,667	7,363	15,235
1960	34,240	8,335	19,878	1966	3,504	4,150	3,365
1961	53,849	9,987	7,701	1967	108,700	5,867	43,203

* At mills, sidings, ports, and depots.

GRADING OF WHEAT

Wheat for export was marketed almost entirely on the basis of an "f.a.q." (fair average quality) standard until the 1966-67 season—when 11 grades of Australian wheat were defined, ranging from prime hard wheats, through f.a.q. hard wheats and f.a.q. soft wheats, to soft wheats. Pinched and damaged grain is classified as "off-grade" and is sold separately. Three grades are defined for New South Wales wheat—Prime Hard (a uniformly vitreous free milling high-protein wheat producing a strong flour of well-balanced dough qualities), Northern F.A.Q. (a predominantly hard grain of good strength with relatively high-protein content), and Southern-Western F.A.Q. (a predominantly soft wheat of moderate strength and medium-protein content).

A standard for each grade of wheat is determined annually by a Wheat Standards Committee established in each State by the Australian Wheat Board. This Committee comprises representatives of the Wheat Board, the State Department of Agriculture, the bulk handling authorities, farmers' organizations, and shippers and millers. Bushel weights for each grade are determined using a Schopper 1-litre scale chondrometer. The bushel weights determined for each grade of New South Wales wheat for the 1966-67 and 1967-68 seasons were:—

Season	Prime Hard lb. per bushel	Northern F. A. Q. lb. per bushel	Southern-Western F. A. Q. lb. per bushel
1966-67	63	63	62½
1967-68	62½	64½	64

Normally, wheat is sold in New South Wales by weight (bushel of 60 lb.), and not by volume.

A description of the former f.a.q. standard system is given on page 919 of Year Book No. 59. The f.a.q. standards adopted in New South Wales in each season from 1958-59 to 1965-66 are shown in the next table:—

Table 555. F.A.Q. Standards of N.S.W. Wheat

Season	Date Fixed	f.a.q. Weight of Bushel of Wheat		Season	Date Fixed	f.a.q. Weight of Bushel of Wheat	
		N*	W & S*			N*	W & S*
		lb.	lb.			lb.	lb.
1958-59	10th Feb., 1959	62	61½	1962-63	12th Feb., 1963	64½	63½
1959-60	9th Feb., 1960	64	64½	1963-64	14th Feb., 1964	63½	64½
1960-61	7th Feb., 1961	64	62	1964-65	25th Feb., 1965	64½	64½
1961-62	23rd Feb., 1962	63½	61	1965-66	8th Feb., 1966	†	63

* N = Northern wheat; W & S = Western and Southern wheat.

† Because of drought conditions, a standard was not fixed for Northern wheat.

CONSUMPTION OF WHEAT IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Estimates of the consumption of wheat in New South Wales are based upon total recorded production, net exports, and changes in recorded stocks (excluding seed wheat and wheat retained for use in the locality in which it is grown). For the purpose of the estimates, the wheat year is considered to extend from 1st December to 30th November, and at the latter date returns of stocks are obtained. As, however, in some years considerable quantities of new season's wheat arrive on the market in the latter half of November, and as records of wheat in transit are difficult to obtain, it is not possible to estimate closely the consumption of individual years. The average quantity used for seed is approximately one bushel per acre.

The apparent average annual consumption of wheat in New South Wales was 38,800,000 bushels in the five seasons to 1966-67, compared with 27,400,000 bushels in the five seasons to 1961-62 and about 22,700,000 bushels prior to the 1939-1945 War. In recent years, consumption of wheat as flour has been fairly steady—but its use as stock feed has fluctuated sharply (it was a record in 1964-65), and there has been a sharp increase in wheat used for seed. Compared with the previous five seasons, the average annual consumption in the five seasons to 1966-67 increased by 41 per cent. (Wheat used as flour or in breakfast foods by 13 per cent., wheat sold as stock feed or retained on farms—except seed wheat—by 94 per cent., and seed wheat by 45 per cent.).

An indication of the consumption of wheat in New South Wales in the past ten seasons, according to the purpose for which it was used, is shown in the next table:—

Table 556. Consumption of Wheat in New South Wales

Season	Flour (as Wheat)	Breakfast Foods	Stock Feed Wheat Sales	Seed	Other Wheat Retained on Farms*	Total Wheat Consumed
Thousand bushels						
1957-58	13,244	585	5,398	3,062	2,735	25,024
1958-59	14,767	621	4,312	4,131	1,050	24,881
1959-60	15,699	583	5,997	4,260	2,490	29,029
1960-61	14,822	596	6,001	4,522	4,335	30,276
1961-62	15,215	500	3,796	4,498	4,002	28,011
1962-63	15,225	441	3,355	5,008	4,492	28,521
1963-64	16,475	486	5,025	5,151	6,600	33,737
1964-65	17,336	598	17,967	5,929	8,062	49,892
1965-66	17,368	541	10,913	6,208	7,424	42,454
1966-67	17,714	536	6,173	7,309	7,691	39,423

* Includes wheat retained for stock feed.

PRICES OF WHEAT

The trend in export and domestic prices for Australian wheat is illustrated in the following table:—

Table 557. Export and Domestic Prices of Australian Wheat*

Year	Export Price †		Home Price for Human Consumption‡	Year	Export Price †		Home Price for Human Consumption‡
	Wheat Sold under I.W.A.	Other Wheat			Wheat Sold under I.W.A.	Other Wheat	
	cents per bushel						
1947-48		193.9	60.2	1957-58	145.0	145.0	174.5
1948-49		156.8	66.7	1958-59	138.3	138.3	146.7
1949-50	154.3	184.8	66.7	1959-60	133.2	133.2	150.0
1950-51	160.8	187.3	78.0	1960-61	135.2	135.2	153.3
1951-52	163.6	207.5	100.0	1961-62	144.4	144.4	158.3
1952-53	165.0	211.6	119.2	1962-63	144.4	144.4	159.6
1953-54	165.8	165.8	141.2	1963-64	152.7	152.7	145.8
1954-55	145.0	145.0	141.2	1964-65	142.3	142.3	146.7
1955-56	133.7	133.7	134.6	1965-66	143.4	143.4	153.1
1956-57	134.7	134.7	137.9	1966-67	154.4	154.4	156.5

* See text following table.

† Average of the twelve monthly prices, year ended July.

‡ Average of the twelve monthly prices, year ended November.

The export prices shown in the table for the years 1947-48 and 1948-49 are the basic export selling prices (average for bulk and bagged wheat, f.o.r., Sydney) of the Australian Wheat Board. The prices for 1949-50 and later years are the Board's basic selling prices for f.a.q. bulk wheat, f.o.b., Sydney. These quotations are more or less nominal, with sales being made above and below the basic price from time to time. Actual selling prices are lower than the basic price particularly where other exporting countries have a geographical freight advantage.

For 1949-50 and later years, separate export prices are shown for wheat sold under the terms of the International Wheat Agreements and for other wheat. There was no differential between these prices from 1953-54 to 1966-67 (i.e., during the currency of the second and later Agreements), when all Australian export wheat was sold at prices within the range of maximum and minimum prices fixed under the Agreements. The maximum and minimum prices during the fifth Agreement (1962-63 to 1966-67), without adjustment for the difference in quality between the basic Canadian wheat and f.a.q. Australian wheat, were approximately 183c and 145c per bushel (Australian currency).

The home prices shown in the table are the Australian Wheat Board's prices for bulk wheat (f.o.r., Sydney) sold to millers for gisting into flour for consumption in Australia. These prices include the loading (1.2c per bushel from 1953-54 to 1956-57, 1.7c from 1957-58 to 1960-61, 0.8c in 1961-62, 1.2c in 1962-63, 1.7c in 1963-64, 0.8c in 1964-65, 1.7c in 1965-66, and 1.5c in 1966-67) used to meet freight charges on wheat shipped to Tasmania. The price for 1957-58 includes an additional loading (40c per bushel until 18th June, 1958, and 20c for the remainder of the year) to meet the cost of importing wheat from Canada and Western Australia to supplement the poor harvest in New South Wales.

Since 1953-54, the prices charged by the Wheat Board for wheat for stock feed in Australia have been the same as those charged for wheat for human consumption. Before 1953-54, differential rates had been charged in some years.

ESTIMATED RETURN TO WHEATGROWERS FOR WHEAT

The following table shows for a long series of seasons the estimated net return (as at country rail sidings, and allowing for the cost of bags) to New South Wales wheatgrowers. For 1938-39 and earlier seasons, the estimated return represents the weighted average price of wheat delivered at country railway sidings. The return to wheatgrowers in 1939-40 and later seasons has been estimated on the basis of advances by the Australian Wheat Board.

Table 558. Estimated Return to Wheatgrowers (as at Country Sidings)

Season	Net Return to Grower (per bushel)	Season	Net Return to Grower (per bushel)	Season	Net Return to Grower (per bushel)	Season	Net Return to Grower (per bushel)
	Cents		Cents		Cents		Cents
1923-24	45·8	1934-35	29·3	1945-46	69·7	1956-57	107·6
1924-25	55·8	1935-36	33·3	1946-47	103·2	1957-58	111·8
1925-26	50·8	1936-37	46·7	1947-48	136·0	1958-59	105·8
1926-27	45·0	1937-38	33·7	1948-49	106·3	1959-60	110·3
1927-28	45·8	1938-39	22·3	1949-50	123·8	1960-61	105·9
1928-29	40·0	1939-40	29·9	1950-51	118·6	1961-62	124·0
1929-30	31·7	1940-41	35·8	1951-52	129·1	1962-63	118·4
1930-31	15·8	1941-42	33·0	1952-53	130·5	1963-64	116·2
1931-32	29·6	1942-43	39·7	1953-54	111·2	1964-65	113·0
1932-33	25·0	1943-44	48·0	1954-55	97·8	1965-66	119·5
1933-34	24·6	1944-45	52·3	1955-56	99·0	1966-67	121·8

Payments to wheatgrowers in the nature of bounty, drought relief, and payments from flour tax are included in the estimated net return. These were as follows:—

	<i>c per bushel</i>		<i>c per bushel</i>		<i>c per bushel</i>		<i>c per bushel</i>
1931-32	3·6	1935-36	2·3	1941-42	1·2	1945-46	1·4
1932-33	2·6	1938-39	4·4	1942-43	1·3	1946-47	19·2
1933-34	3·2	1939-40	0·8	1943-44	3·4	1947-48	0·2
1934-35	4·6	1940-41	4·8	1944-45	15·9		

In calculating the averages (per bushel) shown above, drought relief paid in some seasons on acreages which failed to produce a minimum yield of wheat was taken into account.

The net return also includes reimbursements to growers of their contributions to the stabilisation fund. These reimbursements have been included in the season of production.

VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF WHEAT CROPS

Wheatgrowing has been outstandingly the major source of income of agriculturists in New South Wales, although the value of production from wheat crops fluctuates considerably from year to year in consequence of the

nature of seasons and variations in the area sown and the price of wheat. The gross value of production of wheat crops (at place of production) in 1920-21 and later seasons is shown in the next table. The value of wheat grown for green fodder is not available.

Table 559. Gross Value of Production of Wheat Crops at Place of Production

Season	Wheat for Grain	Wheat for Hay	All Wheat Crops	Season	Wheat for Grain	Wheat for Hay	All Wheat Crops
	\$ thousand				\$ thousand		
1920-21	38,938	6,882	45,820	1958-59	70,342	2,310	72,652
1930-31	10,430	2,372	12,802	1959-60	83,118	1,616	84,734
1936-37	25,978	2,114	28,092	1960-61	98,100	2,440	100,540
1940-41	8,572	1,692	10,264	1961-62	97,168	1,700	98,868
1946-47	16,182	1,792	17,974	1962-63	129,110	1,754	130,864
1947-48	129,516	4,278	133,794	1963-64	142,358	1,374	143,732
1950-51	51,322	1,822	53,144	1964-65	171,108	1,652	172,760
1956-57	30,654	644	31,298	1965-66	46,755	2,668	49,423
1957-58	11,856	3,908	15,764	1966-67	242,955	2,650	245,605

In 1966-67, the average yield of wheat (grain) per acre (28.4 bushels), the total production of wheat for grain (202,501,000 bushels), and the value of wheat grain produced (\$242,955,000) were the highest ever recorded.

MAIZE

The area sown with maize has declined considerably since the nineteen-thirties, primarily because the cost of producing maize is appreciably higher than that for alternative grain crops. In the five seasons from 1962-63 to 1966-67, the annual average area under maize for grain was only 44,779 acres, compared with 124,308 acres in the period 1936-37 to 1940-41. The smaller area sown with maize has been offset in part by the higher yields per acre, which have been achieved mainly by the introduction of hybrid varieties of maize. The yield of 50.4 bushels per acre in 1966-67 was the highest on record.

A certification scheme for hybrid maize was instituted by the Department of Agriculture in 1948. Approximately 90 per cent. of the maize harvested for grain is now of hybrids. For the 1967-68 season, the Department certified 19,585 bushels of hybrid seed (1,789 bushels of early-maturing hybrids, 1,913 bushels of mid-season, and 15,883 bushels of late-maturing hybrids). Six early-maturing hybrids have been released by a private company.

Mechanical harvesting, bulk handling, and artificial drying methods are being used increasingly, but approximately half the crop (mainly in the coastal divisions) is still harvested by hand.

Table 560. Maize: Area and Production

Season	Area Sown with Maize			Production of Maize (Grain)		Gross Value of Production of Maize (Grain) (at farm)	
	For Grain	For Green Fodder	Total	Total	Average Yield per Acre	Total	Average per Acre
	Acres			Bushels		\$	\$
Average—							
1922-1925	143,870	23,485	167,355	3,874,670	26·9	1,627,820	11·32
1927-1931	119,479	21,280	140,759	3,167,620	26·5	1,324,920	11·08
1932-1936	114,406	38,014	152,420	3,060,320	26·8	978,660	8·58
1937-1941	124,308	43,579	167,887	3,297,500	26·5	1,282,520	10·32
1942-1946	102,123	37,406	139,529	2,744,710	26·9	1,503,620	14·72
1947-1951	80,077	26,624	106,701	2,251,885	28·1	1,847,800	23·08
1952-1956	55,943	21,338	77,281	1,779,112	31·8	2,598,020	46·44
1957-1961	54,799	14,557	69,356	2,350,842	42·9	2,932,560	53·52
1962-1966	45,262	10,654	55,916	2,013,727	44·5	2,661,066	58·79
Season—							
1956-57	53,225	16,177	69,402	1,945,392	36·6	2,237,200	42·03
1957-58	57,513	18,144	75,657	2,236,752	38·9	3,690,640	64·17
1958-59	62,249	14,955	77,204	2,859,714	45·9	3,241,020	52·07
1959-60	51,738	11,732	63,470	2,485,344	48·0	2,506,080	48·44
1960-61	49,269	11,779	61,048	2,227,008	45·2	2,987,880	60·64
1961-62	51,434	10,660	62,094	2,349,096	45·7	2,760,180	53·67
1962-63	46,537	9,234	55,771	2,145,078	46·1	2,466,840	53·01
1963-64	44,679	8,947	53,626	2,089,239	46·8	2,872,700	64·29
1964-65	41,660	10,829	52,489	1,878,057	45·1	2,328,790	55·90
1965-66	42,000	13,602	55,602	1,607,166	38·3	2,876,822	68·50
1966-67	49,019	11,628	60,647	2,471,037	50·4	3,113,507	63·52

Maize for grain is cultivated chiefly in the valleys of the coastal rivers and on the Northern Tableland. The following table shows the area and production of maize for grain in each division of New South Wales in the last two seasons, compared with the averages in the five preceding seasons:—

Table 561. Maize for Grain: Area and Production, in Divisions

Statistical Division	Area Sown			Production			Average Yield per Acre		
	Average for 5 Seasons ended 1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	Average for 5 Seasons ended 1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	Average for 5 Seasons ended 1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	Acres			Bushels					
Coastal—									
North ..	17,333	17,501	21,173	807,709	730,233	1,083,813	46·6	41·7	51·2
Hunter and Manning ..	10,276	8,459	9,930	560,092	380,907	548,694	54·5	45·0	55·3
Sydney ..	703	705	744	29,399	30,606	45,492	41·8	43·4	61·1
South ..	3,496	1,962	2,949	201,026	100,185	196,308	57·5	51·1	66·6
Total ..	31,808	28,627	34,796	1,598,226	1,241,931	1,874,307	50·2	43·4	53·9
Tableland—									
Northern ..	7,786	4,619	5,730	230,616	121,461	213,459	29·6	26·3	37·3
Central ..	2,311	2,619	2,453	114,146	99,504	113,517	49·4	38·0	46·3
Southern ..	24	...	9	542	...	21	22·6	...	2·3
Total ..	10,121	7,238	8,192	345,304	220,965	326,997	34·1	30·5	39·9
Western Slope ..	4,407	4,954	4,006	182,837	110,352	169,791	41·5	22·3	42·4
Rest of N.S.W. ..	380	1,181	2,025	11,329	33,918	99,942	29·8	28·7	49·4
Total, N.S.W. ..	46,716	42,000	49,019	2,137,696	1,607,166	2,471,037	45·8	38·3	50·4

The usage of maize grain for livestock feed is increasing, and most of the grain produced in the coastal divisions is now retained on the farm for this purpose. Most of the maize used as green fodder is grown for stock in the dairying districts.

OATS

Most of the oats crop in New South Wales is grown as fodder for sheep (either as grain, hay, or green fodder), a relatively small proportion of the grain harvested being milled for human consumption. Some of the area sown for grain is customarily grazed by stock during the growing period. The following table shows the area of oats sown for each purpose in recent seasons:—

Table 562. Area and Purpose of Oats Crops

Season	For Grain	For Hay	For Green Feed	Total Area Sown	Season	For Grain	For Hay	For Green Feed	Total Area Sown
	Acres					Acres			
1955-56	902,192	102,173	359,146	1,363,511	1961-62	713,331	64,786	578,856	1,356,973
1956-57	420,501	46,079	299,497	766,077	1962-63	707,855	65,096	570,465	1,343,416
1957-58	715,489	105,799	400,755	1,222,043	1963-64	794,069	63,744	657,706	1,515,519
1958-59	1,130,296	117,298	379,714	1,627,308	1964-65	850,147	65,832	718,999	1,634,978
1959-60	567,341	58,722	469,456	1,095,519	1965-66	1,032,659	110,595	592,969	1,736,223
1960-61	917,516	98,059	554,682	1,570,257	1966-67	1,362,607	129,059	694,740	2,186,406

Because of its earlier maturity, good grain characteristics, and moderate resistance to smut, Belar had for many years been by far the most popular variety of oats, particularly in the main wheatgrowing districts. In recent years, however, some newer varieties—e.g., Cooba (a variety noted for prolonged grazing) and Avon (a variety with high grain yield and resistance to shattering)—have become more popular. In 1966-67, Belar accounted for only 11 per cent. of the total area under oats, compared with 29 per cent. for Cooba, 18 per cent. for Avon, and 13 per cent. for Algerian (which is later maturing than Belar, and is grown mainly in the cooler districts of the slopes and tablelands).

Table 563. Varieties of Oats Sown

Variety	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	Variety	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	Acres				Acres		
Acacia ..	29,280	27,707	32,058	Dale	42,787	32,935	40,161
Algerian ..	219,042	225,751	281,187	Fulghum ..	122,512	92,191	102,607
Algeribee ..	11,008	8,716	9,913	Fulmark ..	111,297	95,771	140,016
Alpha	1,919	1,423	*	Garry	4,548	4,932	13,009
Avon	231,863	300,109	393,494	Kent	8,444	9,320	12,987
Ballidu ..	29,185	29,838	37,241	Klein 69 B ..	3,861	4,928	7,112
Belar	296,199	227,719	244,979	Kurrajong ..	8,445	4,267	5,578
Benton	*	4,586	4,950	Lampton ..	3,072	3,186	3,747
Bovah	716	*	*	Mulga	4,965	3,990	3,317
Bundy	*	*	8,533	Orient	41,617	45,816	55,462
Burke	26,691	24,152	27,616	Other	199,295	194,119	119,924
Cooba	238,232	394,767	642,515	Total Area Sown ..	1,634,978	1,736,223	2,186,406

* Information not compiled.

The development of the cultivation of oats for grain is illustrated in the following table:—

Table 564. Oats for Grain: Area and Production

Season	Area Sown	Production		Gross Value of Production (at farm)	
		Total	Average Yield per Acre	Total	Average per Acre
	Acres	Bushels		\$	\$
Average—					
1922-1926	91,022	1,623,610	17·8	551,740	6.07
1927-1931	140,972	2,301,560	16·3	566,880	2.02
1932-1936	207,226	3,562,220	17·2	561,400	2.71
1937-1941	306,516	4,218,626	13·8	817,380	2.67
1942-1946	454,160	6,052,040	13·3	1,531,980	3.38
1947-1951	450,468	6,501,706	14·4	2,562,080	5.69
1952-1956	678,546	10,891,591	16·1	7,079,200	10.43
1957-1961	750,229	14,107,503	18·8	7,868,720	10.48
1962-1966	819,612	16,912,725	20·6	10,398,596	12.69
Season—					
1956-57	420,501	6,274,197	14·9	3,189,380	7.58
1957-58	715,489	3,944,079	5·5	3,615,380	5.05
1958-59	1,130,296	27,638,451	24·5	15,892,100	14.06
1959-60	567,341	11,124,756	19·6	5,377,040	9.48
1960-61	917,516	21,466,032	23·4	11,269,660	12.28
1961-62	713,331	13,224,966	18·5	6,392,160	8.98
1962-63	707,855	16,035,345	22·7	9,621,200	13.59
1963-64	794,069	19,811,592	24·9	11,061,600	13.93
1964-65	850,147	22,885,074	26·9	12,815,640	15.07
1965-66	1,032,659	12,606,648	12·2	12,102,382	11.72
1966-67	1,362,607	41,002,794	30·1	31,162,123	22.87

The elevated districts of Monaro, Goulburn, Bathurst, and New England contain large areas of land on which oats may be cultivated with excellent results, as oats are able to withstand a severe winter. The next table shows, for recent seasons, the area and production of oats for grain in each of the six statistical divisions which together account for over 90 per cent. of the State's total production of oats:—

Table 565. Oats for Grain: Area and Production, in Divisions

Statistical Division	Area for Grain			Production			Yield per Acre		
	Average for 5 Seasons ended 1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	Average for 5 Seasons ended 1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	Average for 5 Seasons ended 1964-65	1965- 66	1966- 67
	Acres			Bushels					
Riverina ..	245,829	299,801	336,864	6,402,163	5,040,702	10,114,734	26·0	16·8	30·0
S.W. Slope ..	213,053	248,981	325,778	5,627,976	4,740,438	11,148,402	26·4	19·0	34·2
C.W. Slope ..	120,502	190,296	247,220	2,499,212	747,510	7,669,305	20·7	3·9	31·0
Central									
Tableland ..	59,071	85,368	110,404	1,213,688	1,214,214	3,479,787	20·5	14·2	31·5
Central Plain	69,694	100,737	146,166	1,310,104	164,067	3,123,897	18·8	1·6	21·4
N.W. Slope ..	38,315	41,848	75,309	696,472	71,973	2,249,100	18·2	1·7	29·9
Rest of N.S.W. ..	50,121	65,628	120,866	934,987	627,744	3,217,569	18·6	9·6	26·6
Total, N.S.W.	796,584	1,032,659	1,362,607	18,684,602	12,606,648	41,002,794	23·5	12·2	30·1

Particulars of oaten hay are shown in Table 569.

BARLEY

Barley-growing (and particularly the growing of barley for grain) has expanded rapidly during the last ten seasons, but production in New South Wales is still only on a moderate scale. Although there are several districts where the conditions as to soil and drainage are suitable for the crop, particularly the two-row (malting) varieties, barley is grown mainly in the Western Slope and Riverina divisions. The areas under the crop in other districts are relatively small.

The next table shows the area and production of barley in 1938-39 and later seasons. Of the total area sown to barley (for all purposes) in 1966-67, 57 per cent. was for two-row barley, 32 per cent. for six-row barley grain, and 11 per cent. for hay or green feed. In 1966-67, both the area (385,174 acres) and the production of barley for grain (11,796,120 bushels) were the highest ever recorded.

Table 566. Barley: Area and Production

Season	Area Sown					Production		
	Barley for Grain		Hay	Green Feed	Total Area Sown	Barley (Grain)		Hay
	2-row	6-row				2-row	6-row	
	Acres					Bushels		Tons
1938-39	6,961	7,233	2,225	7,737	24,156	111,780	105,900	2,238
1956-57	30,634	13,501	203	7,972	52,310	565,845	214,944	227
1957-58	45,366	23,489	1,096	15,296	85,247	440,844	244,413	833
1958-59	73,407	32,432	1,173	11,329	118,341	2,019,003	902,919	1,802
1959-60	79,477	38,792	640	16,714	135,623	1,733,826	847,044	510
1960-61	119,352	70,071	812	21,036	211,271	2,946,981	1,838,892	1,284
1961-62	125,984	74,771	446	24,946	226,147	2,562,183	1,574,619	470
1962-63	139,705	80,770	1,272	32,000	253,747	3,328,227	2,033,019	1,981
1963-64	126,865	84,692	772	38,203	250,532	3,194,232	2,156,364	883
1964-65	148,239	90,744	723	34,093	273,799	4,040,460	2,666,646	1,037
1965-66	136,463	99,631	2,316	24,901	263,311	2,200,638	1,600,644	1,926
1966-67	245,489	139,685	2,643	43,716	431,533	7,359,243	4,436,877	4,201

RICE

The cultivation of rice in New South Wales on a commercial basis was first undertaken in 1924-25 on the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area. Rice growing has since been extended to the Tabbita, Benerembah, and Wakool Irrigation Districts (in 1943-44), the Tullakool Irrigation Area (in 1948-49), the Denimein and Deniboota Irrigation Districts (in 1954-55 and 1955-56), and Coleambally Irrigation Area (in 1960-61). These irrigation areas are the only localities in Australia where rice has been grown extensively, although rice-growing projects are being developed in the Northern Territory and in Queensland and Western Australia. The amount of water available, and the fact that the use of water for rice growing in certain areas is injurious to adjacent holdings, makes it necessary to limit the area of rice sown in each season. Rice research stations are maintained by the Department of Agriculture at Yanco and Leeton, where plant breeding, seed selection, and general experimental work are undertaken.

The progress of rice-growing in New South Wales since 1925-26 is illustrated in the next table. The area and production of rice, and the average yield of rice per acre (164.86 bushels), in 1966-67 were the highest ever recorded.

Table 567. Rice-growing

Season	Holdings on which Rice was Grown	Area Sown with Rice	Production of Paddy Rice		Gross Value of Production of Paddy Rice (at farm)	
			Total	Average Yield per Acre	Total	Average per Acre
		Acres	Bushels *	Bushels *	\$	\$
1925-26	30	1,556	61,100	39.21	24,060	15.46
1930-31	270	19,825	1,427,413	72.00	519,220	26.20
1935-36	304	21,705	2,163,520	99.68	709,240	32.68
1948-49	406	32,689	2,738,970	84.00	1,745,680	53.40
1956-57	653	50,477	4,262,240	84.44	4,532,000	89.78
1957-58	742	46,774	5,658,133	120.97	5,850,860	125.09
1958-59	779	47,054	6,618,933	140.70	6,844,400	145.46
1959-60	850	48,950	6,732,053	137.53	5,932,620	121.20
1960-61	783	46,117	6,001,067	130.13	5,375,640	116.57
1961-62	875	50,185	7,045,333	140.39	6,660,660	132.72
1962-63	951	54,929	7,119,413	129.61	6,928,080	126.12
1963-64	1,029	59,398	7,454,827	125.51	7,221,860	121.52
1964-65	1,073†	61,617	8,029,600	130.31	8,322,680	135.07
1965-66	1,114	64,398	9,539,893	148.14	9,893,466	153.63
1966-67	1,161	73,724	11,250,080	152.60	12,154,314	164.86

* 42 lb. per bushel.

† Revised.

Rice is marketed by a Rice Marketing Board constituted under the Marketing of Primary Products Act. The average selling price of rice per ton, f.o.r. Leeton, was \$58 in 1961-62 and 1962-63, \$56 in 1963-64, \$57 in 1964-65 and 1965-66, and \$59 in 1966-67.

Particulars of the production and overseas exports of rice in 1938-39 and later years are given in the next table:—

Table 568. Production and Oversea Exports of Rice

Year ended 30th June	Rice (Paddy) Produced in N.S.W.*	Rice Exported Oversea from Australia				Total Value
		Quantity			Meal and Flour	
		Cleaned	Uncleaned			
		Tons				\$A f.o.b.
1939	52,031	11,832	151	835	370,520	
1957	79,917	20,432	8,856	†	3,812,254	
1958	106,090	21,419	10,566	†	4,101,814	
1959	124,105	35,213	9,129	†	5,585,358	
1960	126,226	52,792	13,282	†	6,855,164	
1961	112,520	43,813	17,972	†	6,457,128	
1962	132,100	37,446	14,027	†	5,771,990	
1963	133,489	45,279	11,991	†	6,887,914	
1964	139,778	49,436	6,427	†	7,251,180	
1965	150,555	59,560	4,276	†	7,976,592	
1966	178,985	57,961	5,582	†	8,079,874	
1967	210,939	82,894	5,679	†	11,532,822	

* Since 1956-57, small quantities of rice have been produced elsewhere in Australia.

† Not recorded separately.

The bulk of Australia's exports of cleaned rice is shipped to Papua and New Guinea (29 per cent. in 1966-67), Okinawa (18 per cent.), United Kingdom (10 per cent.), and Guam (6 per cent.).

HAY

The production of wheaten and oaten hay varies in accordance with the seasonal factors controlling yield, the prospects for grain crops, and the market demand for hay. In favourable years, considerable quantities are stacked for use in dry seasons. The production of lucerne hay tends to be less variable than that of wheaten and oaten hay.

The following table shows the area and production of each of the principal kinds of hay since 1935-36. Particulars of grass and pasture cut for hay are not available for seasons before 1945-46.

Table 569. Hay: Area and Production

Season	Wheaten	Oaten	Lucerne	Barley and Rye	Grass and Pasture	Total
AREA (Acres)						
Average—						
1936-1940	338,100	349,161	98,762	2,342	*	788,365†
1941-1945	293,150	276,111	85,138	2,846	*	657,245†
1946-1950	242,965	190,100	87,232	1,122	7,835	529,254
1951-1955	124,890	106,132	110,581	938	44,415	386,956
1956-1960	102,236	86,014	180,068	1,347	172,696	542,361
1961-1965	79,084	71,503	200,123	933	271,339	622,982
Season—						
1961-62	90,490	64,786	231,549	675	206,523	594,023
1962-63	85,360	65,096	208,574	1,391	226,808	587,229
1963-64	57,039	63,744	172,771	836	289,247	583,637
1964-65	61,529	65,832	179,877	812	291,771	599,821
1965-66	135,209	110,595	241,171	2,553	243,429	732,957
1966-67	102,740	129,059	269,158	3,003	319,279	823,239
PRODUCTION (Tons)						
Average—						
1936-1940	390,732	399,040	153,017	2,638	*	945,427†
1941-1945	278,491	265,431	138,286	2,753	*	684,961†
1946-1950	281,823	212,865	161,990	1,211	10,612	668,501
1951-1955	147,340	123,733	199,960	1,086	60,596	532,715
1956-1960	116,693	103,743	294,595	1,458	259,637	776,126
1961-1965	115,549	105,261	398,860	1,305	414,186	1,035,161
Season—						
1961-62	115,660	81,086	436,467	752	288,439	922,404
1962-63	123,163	93,110	403,770	2,147	342,247	964,437
1963-64	89,478	99,666	372,067	987	443,646	1,005,844
1964-65	95,791	102,953	376,602	1,167	463,677	1,040,190
1965-66	108,224	114,676	407,312	2,273	345,143	977,628
1966-67	163,028	208,254	595,796	4,661	509,545	1,481,284
AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE (Tons)						
Average—						
1936-1940	1.16	1.14	1.55	1.13	*	1.20†
1941-1945	0.95	0.96	1.62	0.97	*	1.04†
1946-1950	1.16	1.12	1.86	1.08	1.35	1.26
1951-1955	1.18	1.17	1.81	1.16	1.36	1.38
1956-1960	1.14	1.21	1.64	1.08	1.50	1.43
1961-1965	1.46	1.47	1.99	1.40	1.53	1.66
Season—						
1961-62	1.28	1.25	1.88	1.11	1.40	1.55
1962-63	1.44	1.43	1.94	1.54	1.51	1.64
1963-64	1.56	1.56	2.15	1.18	1.53	1.72
1964-65	1.56	1.56	2.09	1.43	1.59	1.73
1965-66	0.80	1.04	1.69	0.89	1.42	1.33
1966-67	1.59	1.61	2.21	1.55	1.59	1.80

* Not available.

† Excludes grass and pasture cut for hay.

Information regarding the storage of hay on rural holdings is given in the chapter "Rural Industries".

SUGAR-CANE

The great bulk of Australian sugar-cane is grown in Queensland, but its cultivation is an important enterprise on the far north coast of New South Wales. The cane-fields in New South Wales are confined to the hills and flats of the Tweed and the flats of the Clarence and Richmond Rivers, where favourable conditions—cheap transport (important because of the bulky nature of the crop), suitable soil, good drainage, adequate rainfall, and reasonable freedom from frost—are found.

In New South Wales, the planting of sugar-cane takes place from late August to early November, according to location, soil, and climatic conditions. Three crops are usually harvested from a single planting, the plants being replaced every fifth or sixth year. Harvesting is a standardised process carried out on a contract basis.

The cut cane is crushed in three mills at convenient centres. The area cut for crushing is dependent upon the capacity of mills to treat cane within seasonal limits, and a daily or weekly quota of cane that can be cut for crushing is imposed upon individual growers. Certain particulars regarding the operations of the sugar mills and the sugar refinery at Pyrmont (Sydney) are given in the chapter "Factories".

The area and production of sugar-cane in New South Wales in selected seasons since 1915-16 are shown in the following table:—

Table 570. Sugar-cane: Area and Production

Season	Area under Sugar-cane			Production of Cane		Gross Value of Production of Cane (at farm)	
	Cut for Crushing	Not Cut*	Total†	Total	Average Yield per Acre Cut	Total	Average per Acre Cut
	Acres			Tons		\$	\$
1915-16	6,030	5,228	11,258	157,748	26.16	410,140	68.02
1925-26	8,688	10,675	19,363	297,335	34.22	795,380	91.55
1930-31	7,617	8,007	15,624	160,209	21.03	559,400	73.44
1938-39	10,458	10,772	21,230	336,701	32.20	965,040	92.28
1955-56	7,522	8,728	16,250	284,539	37.83	2,161,380	287.34
1961-62	14,655	11,299	25,954	555,858	37.93	4,546,620	310.24
1962-63	14,109	12,656	26,765	637,310	45.17	5,476,080	388.12
1963-64	15,508	14,204	29,712	617,402	39.81	5,966,940	384.77
1964-65	19,429	17,043	36,472	784,126	40.36	6,138,520	315.95
1965-66	15,824	23,350	39,174	609,320	38.51	4,509,345	284.97
1966-67	22,475	18,548	41,023	1,171,441	52.12	8,227,681	366.08

* Stand-over and newly-planted cane.

† Excludes the small acreages cut for green food and for plants.

The area under sugar-cane has increased steadily during recent seasons, and reached a record (41,023 acres) in 1966-67. The average yield of cane per acre varies considerably from season to season; it depends partly upon seasonal conditions, cultural methods, and variety of cane, and especially upon the maturity of the cane.

The sugar industry in Australia has been regulated since 1923 in terms of agreements between the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments. The current Sugar Agreement, which became effective on 1st September,

1961, and has been extended to 31st August, 1969, preserves the main features of the previous agreements. In particular, it provides for an embargo on the overseas importation of sugar and fixes the wholesale prices of refined sugar on a uniform basis throughout Australia. Under the Agreement, the Queensland Government determines peak quotas (the quantity of raw sugar the Government undertakes to acquire) for each sugar mill in Queensland on the understanding that mills allot quotas to individual cane-growers, acquires all raw sugar produced in Queensland and purchases the raw sugar produced in New South Wales, makes refined sugar available in Australia at the stipulated prices, accepts responsibility for losses arising from the export of surplus sugar, meets the cost of rebates on the sugar content of products exported, and contributes funds to the Fruit Industry Sugar Concession Committee to assist the Australian fruit-growing and fruit-processing industries.

The Queensland Sugar Board, as agent for the Queensland Government, arranges for the refining of the raw sugar acquired and for the local and overseas marketing of sugar. The proceeds of sales at the fixed domestic prices and of export sales of sugar, less refining, transport, and administrative costs, are pooled, and the Board pays to the mills an average net realisation price in respect of the raw sugar acquired in each season. The mills retain approximately 30 per cent. of the net realisations, the balance being distributed among the canegrowers.

The following table shows the average net returns from domestic and export sales, the average net realisation prices paid to mills for raw sugar, and the average wholesale and retail prices of refined sugar in 1938 and recent years:—

Table 571. Prices of Australian Sugar

Year ended 31st December	Raw Sugar (94 Net Titre)			Refined Sugar		
	Average Net Return per ton from—		Average Net Realisation Price per ton Paid to Mills	Average Wholesale Price, Australia*	Average Retail Price, Sydney*	
	Domestic Sales	Export Sales				
	\$	\$		\$ per ton	Cents per lb. shop-packed	Cents per 4lb. packet
1938	48.00	16.42	30.39	66.40	3.3	—
1962	125.10	82.10	95.98	180.52	9.2	—
1963	122.00	131.22	127.97	180.52	9.1	—
1964	120.75	83.90	95.78	180.52	—	37.9
1965	121.95	67.27	85.14	180.52	—	38.2
1966	121.25	57.47	75.01†	180.52	—	38.0
1967	142.80	59.42	82.03†	191.04	—	40.8

* Unweighted average of the prices ruling at the middle of each month in the year.

† Excludes payments from Commonwealth advances to Queensland Government—see text below table.

World open-market prices of sugar fell sharply after 1964—and in 1967–68, the Commonwealth made advances totalling \$23,767,000 to the Queensland Government, to enable it to bring the average return for No. 1 Pool Sugar (sugar produced within peak quotas) of the 1966 and 1967 seasons to a maximum of \$86 per ton 94 net titre. Payments to the mills from the advances are omitted from Table 571; they amounted to \$8.56 per ton in respect of the 1966 season and \$1.81 per ton for the 1967 season.

Under the British Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, which became effective in 1953 and (from 1968) is subject to review triennially, Australia is permitted to export up to 600,000 tons of raw sugar per annum to British Commonwealth countries at negotiated or preferential prices. If the exports

from any country participating in the Agreement fall short of its basic quota in any year, Australia's basic quota of 600,000 tons is increased by a share of the deficiency. The United Kingdom is to take 335,000 tons of Australia's basic quota, at a price negotiated triennially; the price negotiated for 1969 to 1971 (£stg.43.5 per long ton f.o.b. and stowed) is the same as the price for 1966 to 1968. The balance of the basic export quota is for sale within the Commonwealth countries at world prices plus tariff preferences. If the United Kingdom becomes a member of the European Economic Community, it is not committed by the Agreement after 31st December, 1974.

Some 40 to 50 per cent. of the sugar produced in Australia from the crop of a normal season is sold under arrangements which assure firm prices—on the domestic market at fixed prices, to the United Kingdom at negotiated prices, and to the United States (under quota arrangements) at that country's domestic sugar prices—and the balance is sold at fluctuating prices on the world open market. The 1968 International Sugar Agreement, which is to operate for a period of five years from 1st January, 1969, seeks to modify movements in prices on the open market by limiting or regulating the quantity of sugar made available for sale when the market price is at or below a specified level. Broadly, export quotas (based on basic tonnages prescribed in the Agreement) may be reduced when the open-market price (expressed in terms of United States currency) is below 4 cents per lb., and they must be increased if the price exceeds 4 cents per lb. If the open-market price exceeds 4.75 cents per lb., sugar from reserve stocks held for the purpose by the exporting countries is to be released for sale—and if it exceeds 5.25 cents per lb., the quotas are to be suspended. Participating exporting countries have agreed to supply traditional customers with sugar (up to specified quantities) at a maximum price of 6.5 cents per lb.—and participating importing countries have agreed to limit imports from non-member countries, and to prohibit them when the open market price is below 3.25 cents per lb. Australia's basic export tonnage (1,100,000 metric tons per annum) is additional to her exports to the United Kingdom under the negotiated price provisions of the British Commonwealth Sugar Agreement (359,000 metric tons) and her sales to the United States (about 190,000 metric tons). Particulars of the 1953 and 1958 International Sugar Agreements are given on page 932 of Year Book No. 59.

COTTON

Cotton-growing in Australia was, for many years, restricted almost entirely to Queensland, and the quantity produced represented only a small proportion of Australia's annual consumption of raw cotton. In recent years, however, there has been a rapid increase in the area sown to cotton in New South Wales, the area increasing from 97 acres in 1959-60 to over 30,000 acres in 1965-66 and 1966-67.

The main areas in which cotton is grown in New South Wales are in the North Central Plain division (along the Namoi River), the Central Plain division (along the Macquarie River), and the irrigation areas of the Riverina division. All cotton grown in the State is cultivated on irrigated holdings, in contrast to the dry-farming methods mainly used in Queensland. Nine ginneries have been built in the main cotton-growing areas (seven in the Namoi Valley, one in the Macquarie Valley, and one at Darlington Point).

The development of cotton-growing in New South Wales is illustrated in the next table:—

Table 572. Cotton-growing

Season	Holdings growing 5 or more acres of Cotton	Area Sown with Cotton	Production of Seed Cotton		Gross Value of Production of Seed Cotton (at farm)*	
			Total	Average Yield per Acre	Total	Average per Acre
		Acres	lb.	lb.	\$	\$
1959-60	5	97	108,000	1,113	12,600	129.9
1960-61	5	201	112,099	558	13,080	65.1
1961-62	10	1,956	582,000	298	67,880	34.7
1962-63	18	2,359	2,993,643	1,269	349,260	148.1
1963-64	41	10,947	8,166,567	746	993,000	90.7
1964-65	56	18,897	45,950,942	2,432	5,941,590	314.4
1965-66	58	33,176	103,280,003	3,113	11,131,340	335.5
1966-67	93	30,104	79,182,250	2,630	8,766,690	291.2

* Includes bounty payments.

Under the Raw Cotton Bounty Act, 1963-1969, a bounty has been payable, since 1st January, 1964, on raw cotton produced in Australia. Until 28th February, 1968, the bounty (maximum \$4 million in any one year) was payable only in respect of cotton sold for use in Australia—and was at the rate of 13.4375 cents per lb. for middling white raw cotton of a staple length of one inch, with premiums and discounts for other grades and staple lengths. From 1st March, 1968, the bounty is payable in respect of all "good" quality cotton produced in Australia, but the total amount is limited to \$4 million in respect of the 1968 and 1969 crops, \$3 million in respect of the 1970 crop, and \$2 million in respect of the 1971 crop. No bounty will be payable in respect of the 1972 or subsequent crops.

TOBACCO

Tobacco-growing has been encouraged by the Commonwealth and State Governments for many years, but the industry in New South Wales has not progressed greatly.

The principal tobacco-growing districts in the State are in the North Western Slope and the Northern Tableland divisions. Trends in the cultivation of tobacco leaf since 1936-37 are illustrated in the next table:—

Table 573. Tobacco-growing

Season	Holdings Cultivating Tobacco	Area Planted	Production (Dried leaf)		Gross Value of Production (at farm)	
			Total	Average Yield per Acre	Total	Average per Acre
		Acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	\$	\$
Average—						
1937-1941	52	759	5,175	6.82	99,020	130.45
1942-1946	39	643	5,064	7.88	117,700	183.05
1947-1951	22	383	2,895	7.56	116,890	305.20
1952-1956	29	581	4,972	8.55	560,050	963.94
1957-1961	73	1,863	14,595	7.83	1,672,660	897.83
1962-1966	105	2,691	22,201	8.25	2,285,750	849.41
Season—						
1961-62	120	3,078	27,826	9.04	2,429,900	789.44
1962-63	111	3,163	23,304	7.37	2,886,500	912.58
1963-64	113	2,927	23,677	8.09	2,386,220	815.24
1964-65	105	2,546	21,039	8.26	1,791,080	703.49
1965-66	76	1,742	15,159	8.70	1,649,175	946.71
1966-67	85	1,794	18,842	10.50	2,085,820	1,162.66

The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation and the Department of Agriculture have undertaken scientific and technical research into many fundamental problems associated with tobacco culture, and the Department undertakes extension activities to assist farmers. Most of the expenditure on these services is met from levies paid by tobacco growers and manufacturers and from contributions by the Commonwealth and the States where tobacco is grown.

The tobacco industry has a highly protective tariff. Manufacturers of Australian cigarettes and tobacco are granted a lower rate of duty on imported tobacco leaf if the imported leaf is blended with a prescribed minimum percentage of Australian leaf (50 per cent. since July, 1966).

In 1965, the Commonwealth and the tobacco-producing States introduced a stabilisation scheme for the tobacco-growing industry. The scheme provided for the establishment of an Australian Tobacco Board (representative of the Commonwealth, the producing States, growers, and manufacturers), for an annual quota of leaf which is sold under an agreed grade and price schedule providing for an average minimum price based on a normal crop fall-out, and for the overall quota to be divided among the States and, in turn, among individual growers. A Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board administers the scheme in New South Wales.

GRAPES

The most important viticultural districts in New South Wales are the irrigation areas in Wentworth Shire (where the area under vines in 1966-67 included 6,783 acres for drying, 496 acres for wine, and 265 acres for table use), the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area (6,165 acres for wine and 1,104 acres for table use), the irrigated areas in Wakool Shire (1,130 acres for drying, 222 acres for wine, and 93 acres for table use), and in the Hunter and Manning Division (2,269 acres for wine and 147 acres for table use).

The following table shows the total area under vines in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later seasons, distinguishing the purpose for which the vines were cultivated:—

Table 574. Grapes: Area Under Vines

Season	Bearing Vines				Young Vines (not yet bearing)			Total Area under Vines
	For Table Use	For Drying	For Wine	Total	For Wine	For Other Purposes	Total	
	Acres							
1938-39	3,178	5,011	7,499	15,688	647	644	1,291	16,979
1956-57	2,315	6,983	7,037	16,335	365	694	1,059	17,394
1957-58	2,344	7,069	6,830	16,243	303	438	741	16,984
1958-59	2,298	7,108	6,780	16,186	348	718	1,066	17,252
1959-60	2,317	7,167	6,494	15,978	402	856	1,258	17,236
1960-61	2,318	6,803	6,436	15,557	588	843	1,431	16,988
1961-62	2,335	6,853	6,621	15,809	903	895	1,798	17,607
1962-63	2,315	6,940	6,698	15,953	950	801	1,751	17,704
1963-64	2,471	7,366	6,870	16,707	1,181	827	2,008	18,715
1964-65	2,532	7,378	7,310	17,220	2,156	1,088	3,244	20,464
1965-66	2,708	7,716	8,020	18,444	1,799	1,049	2,848	21,292
1966-67	2,632	7,620	8,647	18,899	1,540	818	2,358	21,257

The production of table, dried, and wine grapes in 1938-39 and later seasons is shown in the next table. The produce of some varieties of vines cultivated for a particular purpose may be used ultimately in a different way. The quantities stated below cannot therefore be related to the acreages given in the previous table.

Table 575. Grapes: Production

Season	Table Grapes	Dried Grapes	Wine Grapes	Wine Made	Season	Table Grapes	Dried Grapes	Wine Grapes	Wine Made
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Thous. gals.		Tons	Tons	Tons	Thous. gals.
1938-39	4,034	6,076	16,613	2,502	1961-62	5,917	13,499	33,538	6,442
1956-57	3,620	9,965	19,427	3,463	1962-63	6,537	9,023	34,028	5,858
1957-58	4,765	11,282	23,496	4,150	1963-64	7,012	13,184	39,080	6,030
1958-59	5,007	11,770	24,159	4,397	1964-65	8,251	13,473*	40,833	6,404
1959-60	4,531	8,184	20,690	3,840	1965-66	7,699	11,929	41,839	6,439
1960-61	5,570	11,738	25,535	4,904	1966-67	8,201	14,751	47,145	7,893

* Revised.

Seasonal conditions affect average yields greatly. The most critical periods are during bloom and post-bloom (in November) and from February to April, when the grapes are ripening and picking and drying are in progress.

Particulars regarding the varieties of dried grapes—currants, sultanas, and lexiass—are shown on page 712.

A Wine Grapes Marketing Board, constituted under the State Marketing of Primary Products Act, functions mainly as a negotiating body between the growers of the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area and the winemakers.

For many years, the wine export trade was assisted by a Commonwealth bounty, paid under Wine Export Bounty Acts, on all wine shipped oversea. Payment of the bounty was discontinued in 1947. Under the Wine Export Bounty Act, 1947, \$1,000,000 of the sum available to meet bounty payments was transferred to the Wine Industry Assistance Account. This money was to be used for the assistance of the wine industry, requests for assistance being subject to investigation by the Tariff Board and approval by the Minister for Trade and Customs.

The Australian Wine Research Institute was established in 1955, at Urrbrae (near Adelaide). Under the Wine Research Act, 1955, \$200,000 was paid to the Institute, from the Wine Industry Assistance Account, for capital expenditure on land, buildings, and laboratories, and the balance of the account was invested to provide income for the Institute.

Under the Wine Overseas Marketing Act, 1929-1966, an Australian Wine Board has been established to organise the export trade in Australian wine and brandy, to ensure the quality of the wine exported, and to promote the sales of Australian wine and brandy both in Australia and oversea. The Board, which comprises representatives of wineries and distilleries, grape-growers, and the Commonwealth Government, maintains a Wine Centre in London as a retail outlet for Australian wines and a medium for promoting interest in these products. To meet the Board's expenses, a levy is imposed on grapes used in Australia for making wine, brandy, or spirit used for fortifying wine. The levy for 1967-68 was at the rate of \$1.50 per ton of fresh grapes and \$4.50 per ton of dried grapes (used in some years, under special approval, for the production of fortifying spirit).

FRUIT

With the climate ranging from comparative cold on the highlands to semi-tropical heat on the north coast, a large variety of fruits can be cultivated within New South Wales. In the vicinity of Sydney, citrus fruits, peaches, plums, apples, and passion fruit are most generally planted. On the tablelands, apples, pears, peaches, cherries, and all the fruits from cool and temperate climates thrive; in the west and in the south-west, citrus, pome and stone fruits, figs, and almonds are cultivated; and in the north coast districts, bananas, pineapples, and other tropical fruits are grown.

The usual periods of harvesting are in the summer and early autumn. Bananas and citrus fruits are harvested throughout the year. Apples and pears ripen from December to May, peaches and plums from November to March, apricots from November to January, and cherries from October to January.

The following table shows the area (bearing and not bearing) and production of the principal kinds of fruit on rural holdings in New South Wales in each of the last three seasons:—

Table 576. Fruit: Area and Production

Fruit	Area under Cultivation			Production		
	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	Acres			Bushels		
Citrus Fruit—						
Oranges: Navel	10,790	11,103	11,136	1,755,084	1,555,817	1,731,482
Valencia	17,140	17,013	16,450	3,372,830	2,826,814	3,422,403
Other	571	479	516	84,658	63,800	104,070
Total	28,501	28,595	28,102	5,212,572	4,446,431	5,257,955
Lemons	2,475	2,512	2,607	453,193	421,671	488,029
Mandarins	2,520	2,525	2,500	178,780	174,124	180,469
Grape Fruit	645	646	684	189,019	174,693	176,353
Other	31	44	41	3,432	4,246	5,108
Total, Citrus Fruit	34,172	34,322	33,934	6,036,996	5,221,165	6,107,914
Other Orchard Fruit—						
Apples	19,031	19,062	18,945	2,988,378	2,923,947	3,329,292
Apricots	2,043	2,034	2,026	391,321	323,627	472,517
Cherries	2,816	3,023	3,156	188,101	195,145	118,114
Figs	55	43	46	10,557	8,312	10,882
Nectarines	438	437	463	52,012	50,883	64,268
Peaches: Canning	4,303	4,405	4,504	871,718	955,301	979,687
Other	3,834	3,491	3,658	435,451	348,664	484,594
Pears: Canning	1,108	1,133	1,160	182,169	219,311	238,728
Other	1,917	1,999	2,009	375,240	356,723	428,170
Plums	1,865	1,835	1,814	155,688	170,853	181,717
Prunes	3,099	3,173	3,076	400,798	270,765	491,350
Quinces	72	87	52	13,877	14,512	10,326
Other	51	62	46	...	...	...
Total, Other Orchard Fruit	40,632	40,784	40,955	...	...	...
Plantation Fruit—						
Bananas	20,912	20,682	20,154	4,113,406	3,742,644	3,920,595
Papaws	14	23	10	2,225	3,400	1,040
Passion Fruit	937	923	785	50,635	52,497	49,664
Pineapples	159	173	266	35,123	28,618	37,879
Total, Plantation Fruit	22,022	21,801	21,215	...	...	...
Berry Fruit	39	30	51	1,425*	441*	2,014*
Olives	135	111	99	4,610*	5,814*	3,524*
Edible Nuts—						
Almonds	54	47	46	18,820†	11,479†	12,918†
Other	167	117	182	...	...	...
Total, All Fruit	97,221	97,212	96,482	...	...	...

* Cwt.

† lb.

CITRUS FRUITS

Particulars of the area and production of citrus fruit in the State are shown in the next table:—

Table 577. Citrus Fruits: Area and Production

Season	Area under Cultivation			Production		Gross Value of Production (at farm)	
	Bearing	Not Bearing	Total	Total	Average Yield per Acre Bearing	Total	Average per Acre Bearing
	Acres			Bushels		\$	\$
Average—							
1942-1946	23,120	5,113	28,233	2,682,546	116	3,259,908	141.00
1947-1951	25,146	6,610	31,756	3,638,917	145	3,546,580	141.04
1952-1956	26,348	6,295	32,643	3,701,807	140	6,073,980	230.52
1957-1961	24,206	6,386	30,592	3,889,732	161	6,489,120	268.08
1962-1966	25,450	7,816	33,266	5,462,341	215	8,134,827	319.64
Season—							
1938-39	23,416	4,072	27,488	3,108,859	133	1,646,600	70.32
1961-62	24,066	7,359	31,425	5,261,536	219	7,429,760	308.72
1962-63	24,788	7,964	32,752	5,464,987	220	7,671,820	309.50
1963-64	25,676	7,984	33,660	5,327,022	207	8,387,060	326.65
1964-65	26,294	7,878	34,172	6,036,996	230	9,023,240	343.17
1965-66	26,427	7,895	34,322	5,221,165	198	8,162,253	308.86
1966-67	26,709	7,225	33,934	6,107,914	229	9,554,165	357.71

Most of the citrus orchards are concentrated about Gosford, Wyong, Windsor, Colo, Baulkham Hills, and Hornsby, within about 50 miles of Sydney, in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area in the Riverina division, and in the Murray irrigation areas. Of 33,900 acres under citrus fruits in 1966-67, approximately 15,900 acres were in the areas first named and about 7,900 acres were in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area.

The number of citrus fruit trees of bearing age and the production of the various kinds of citrus fruits in 1938-39 and recent seasons are shown in the following table:—

Table 578. Citrus Fruits: Trees and Production

Season	Oranges				Lemons	Mandarins	Other Citrus Fruit	Total, Citrus Fruit
	Navel	Valencia	Other	Total, Oranges				
TREES OF BEARING AGE (Thousands)								
1938-39	643.7	802.3	185.7	1,631.7	207.5	332.0	39.6	2,210.8
1961-62	645.4	1,306.8	60.1	2,012.3	190.7	135.5	43.0	2,381.5
1962-63	670.0	1,345.5	57.8	2,073.3	191.4	148.5	42.2	2,455.4
1963-64	706.2	1,396.3	52.2	2,154.7	196.0	149.7	45.5	2,545.9
1964-65	745.5	1,419.3	45.2	2,210.0	200.4	154.0	44.2	2,608.6
1965-66	778.1	1,417.5	37.0	2,232.6	195.9	151.8	43.4	2,623.7
1966-67	802.0	1,405.5	45.7	2,253.2	193.6	158.2	45.7	2,650.7
PRODUCTION (Thousand bushels)								
1938-39	1,078.3	1,172.6	227.2	2,478.1	256.5	305.8	68.5	3,108.9
1961-62	1,387.9	2,901.0	114.6	4,403.5	478.6	206.9	172.5	5,261.5
1962-63	1,497.3	2,984.4	109.8	4,591.5	485.8	192.7	195.0	5,465.0
1963-64	1,449.3	2,956.4	102.9	4,508.6	435.0	202.9	180.5	5,327.0
1964-65	1,755.1	3,372.8	84.7	5,212.6	453.2	178.8	192.4	6,037.0
1965-66	1,555.8	2,826.8	63.8	4,446.4	421.7	174.1	178.9	5,221.2
1966-67	1,731.5	3,422.4	104.1	5,258.0	488.0	180.5	181.5	6,107.9

Oranges predominate, with valencias comprising 62 per cent. and navels 36 per cent. of the orange trees. The number of orange trees of bearing age increased by 38 per cent. between 1938-39 and 1966-67, lemon trees decreased by 7 per cent., and mandarin trees decreased by 52 per cent.

Seasonal conditions cause rather marked fluctuations in production. In 1966-67, the total production of citrus fruit was the highest ever recorded, but the yield per acre was slightly below the record yield of 1964-65.

NON-CITRUS ORCHARD FRUIT

The following table shows the area and value of production of non-citrus orchard fruit in New South Wales at intervals since 1936-37:—

Table 579. Non-citrus Orchard Fruit*: Area and Production

Season	Area under Cultivation			Gross Value of Production (at farm)	
	Bearing	Not Bearing	Total	Total	Average per Acre Bearing
	Acres			\$	\$
Average—					
1937-1941	33,927	9,957	43,884	1,865,690	54.99
1942-1946	31,860	6,889	38,749	3,909,730	122.72
1947-1951	32,697	6,936	39,633	5,641,470	172.53
1952-1956	29,696	7,477	37,173	10,746,810	361.89
1957-1961	27,361	9,585	36,946	12,292,940	449.28
1962-1966	30,390	10,758	41,148	15,320,643	504.13
Season—					
1938-39	34,037	9,955	43,992	1,798,240	52.83
1961-62	28,330	11,211	39,541	13,777,500	486.32
1962-63	29,947	10,927	40,874	14,090,340†	470.51†
1963-64	30,708	10,711	41,419	15,233,360†	496.07†
1964-65	31,366	10,559	41,925	18,064,281†	575.92†
1965-66	31,599	10,383	41,982	15,437,736	488.55
1966-67	31,807	10,260	42,067	20,847,293	655.43

* Includes Passion Fruit.

† Revised.

Of the total area under these fruits in 1966-67, 13,203 acres were in the Central Tableland, 7,605 acres were in the South Western Slope, and 8,945 acres (mostly in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area) were in the Riverina division.

Apples are the principal kind of non-citrus fruit and, with pears, are grown extensively around Bathurst and Orange (Central Tableland), Batlow and Tumbarumba (South Western Slope), Uralla, Armidale, and Tenterfield (Northern Tableland), between Camden and Mittagong (South Coast), and in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area (Riverina division).

The number of trees of bearing age and the production of the principal varieties of non-citrus fruit in 1938-39 and recent seasons are shown in the next table.

Table 580. Non-citrus Orchard Fruit: Trees and Production

Season	Apples	Pears	Peaches	Apricots	Plums	Prunes	Cherries
TREES OF BEARING AGE							
1938-39	1,104,399	290,942	496,560	146,969	201,000	248,567	268,643
1961-62	1,121,640	251,341	543,933	152,413	114,237	247,333	159,170
1962-63	1,210,212	262,230	611,655	161,083	118,530	239,673	157,955
1963-64	1,245,018	253,124	626,085	164,037	129,939	246,213	165,176
1964-65	1,283,596	237,037	654,840	163,736	131,599	258,850	165,025
1965-66	1,287,594	248,793	650,694	167,601	136,801	259,261	187,623
1966-67	1,302,663	255,760	649,661	170,277	136,959	267,873	196,840
PRODUCTION (Bushels)							
1938-39	936,766	338,467	583,833	153,685	114,140	146,409	127,459
1961-62	2,660,412	732,490	1,188,543	315,312	148,698	300,103	161,160
1962-63	3,245,854	723,924	1,153,760	396,699	122,233	463,655	149,300
1963-64	3,328,431	726,791	1,313,024	219,781	164,335	391,643	200,045
1964-65	2,988,378	557,409	1,307,169	391,321	155,688	400,798	188,101
1965-66	2,923,947	576,034	1,303,965	323,627	170,853	270,765	195,145
1966-67	3,329,292	666,898	1,464,281	472,517	181,717	491,350	118,114

BANANAS

The development of banana-growing since 1929-30 is illustrated in the following table:—

Table 581. Banana-growing

Season	Holdings Cultivating Bananas	Area under Cultivation			Production	Gross Value of Production (at farm)
		Bearing	Not Bearing	Total		
			Acres		Bushels	\$
1929-30	523	1,806	1,534	3,340	175,680	215,680
1934-35	2,117	12,179	3,893	16,072	1,389,064	612,440
1938-39	1,501	11,677	2,194	13,871	1,582,706	1,170,540
1948-49	2,876	19,684	3,242	22,926	2,404,200	3,579,780
1956-57	2,516	18,610	2,192	20,802	3,063,235	9,178,440
1957-58	2,488	17,789	3,162	20,951	2,871,406	12,192,920
1958-59	2,997	20,786	4,411	25,197	3,917,640	10,586,280
1959-60	2,910	21,409	3,512	24,921	4,171,022	8,459,640
1960-61	2,726	21,093	2,518	23,611	4,188,297	9,187,580
1961-62	2,513	20,781	2,184	22,965	4,165,596	10,490,560
1962-63	2,469	22,319	1,872	24,191	4,023,758	10,495,320
1963-64	2,330	21,997	1,390	23,387	4,497,024	8,394,420
1964-65	2,149	19,516	1,396	20,912	4,113,406	10,118,980
1965-66	2,060	18,654	2,028	20,682	3,742,644	11,156,176
1966-67	1,924	17,920	2,234	20,154	3,920,595	10,496,311

Banana-growing in New South Wales is almost confined to the North Coast division, where it is extensive in the Tweed River and Coff's Harbour districts. The industry developed rapidly during the depression years, but with more prosperous conditions and a recurrence of bunchy-top, it contracted during the later nineteen-thirties. Since the war, the industry has again expanded, and the area under cultivation has generally exceeded 20,000 acres. The production of bananas in 1963-64 was a record.

Bananas consigned to southern markets are handled by the Banana Growers' Federation, a growers' co-operative organisation.

DRIED FRUITS

The cultivation and drying of vine fruits is important in the Coomealla and Curlwaa Irrigation Areas (on the Murray River, near Wentworth) and in the Goodnight and Koraleigh Irrigation Trust Districts (on the Murray River, near Swan Hill). Prunes are grown mainly in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area and in the Young district. Small quantities of dried fruits are also produced in the Albury and Euston districts.

The following table gives particulars of the production of the principal dried fruits in New South Wales in the last ten years, as recorded by the State Dried Fruits Board. Fluctuations in production are mainly due to seasonal factors, but new areas coming into production have contributed to the increase in the tonnage of sultanas and prunes since 1960.

Table 582. Dried Fruits: Production

Calendar Year	Currants	Sultanas	Lexias	Prunes	Calendar Year	Currants	Sultanas	Lexias	Prunes
	Tons					Tons			
1958	674	9,104	1,505	2,104	1963	463	7,322	1,238	4,564
1959	856	9,425	1,489	2,593	1964*	710	11,935	1,633	4,205
1960	462	6,282	1,439	3,238	1965*	632	11,237	1,692	4,496
1961	981	9,347	1,430	3,662	1966	450	9,697	1,782	2,686
1962	410	11,615	1,474	2,842	1967	643	12,381	1,727	5,316

* Revised.

All dried fruits must be handled in registered packing houses, and graded and packed hygienically in properly branded containers. The N.S.W. Dried Fruits Board has regulated the marketing of dried fruits in New South Wales since 1928, and the Australian Dried Fruits Control Board has controlled exports since 1924. The system of marketing gives to each producer an equal share of local sales and the less profitable overseas marketings. Quotas, which are declared by the State Boards each season, and which are uniform for all States, fix the proportion of the production of each kind of dried fruit which may be sold within the State. The quotas for dried fruits produced in each of the last ten years are given in the next table:—

Table 583. Quotas for Intrastate Sales of Dried Fruit

Kind of Dried Fruit	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Per cent of Production									
Currants	21½	35½	49	32	50	56	37	33	55	45
Sultanas	13½	16½	23	20	15	24	16	16	20	17½
Lexias	37½	49	39	48	45	54	46	40	35	50
Prunes*	...	66½	50	50	50	40	45	50	75	62

* A quota is not declared each season.

A stabilisation scheme for the Australian dried vine fruits industry was introduced by the Commonwealth Government in 1964. The principal features of the scheme, which is to operate for the five seasons from 1964 to 1968, are the guarantee by the Commonwealth of a minimum average return on a substantial part of each season's production and the operation of stabilisation funds (one for each variety of fruit) to which growers are required to contribute.

The guaranteed minimum return is fixed at \$10 per ton below the average cost of production (as determined for each season) of each fruit variety (currants, sultanas, and raisins), and is applied on up to 13,500 tons of currants, 75,000 tons of sultanas, and 11,000 tons of raisins received for packing each season. Unless the quantity received for packing is below a fixed minimum (8,000 tons for currants, 50,000 tons for sultanas, and 6,000 tons for raisins), growers contribute to the appropriate stabilisation fund, up to a maximum of \$20 per ton, when the average realised return exceeds the cost of production by more than \$10 per ton. A stabilisation fund is drawn on to raise the average return to the guaranteed minimum, and the Commonwealth makes contributions when the balance in the fund is not sufficient to meet these drawings.

A ceiling has been established for each stabilisation fund (\$1,000,000 for the currant fund and for the raisin fund, and \$2,000,000 for the sultana fund). Moneys received in excess of the ceiling are to be distributed, firstly to reimburse the Commonwealth for any contributions previously made, and then to growers on a first-in, first-out basis. Any balance in a fund at the end of the 1968 season is to be used to reimburse the Commonwealth for contributions not already refunded and, if the scheme is not renewed, the remainder is to be distributed to growers on a first-in, first-out basis.

VEGETABLES

The following table shows the area and production of the principal varieties of vegetables grown for human consumption on rural holdings in New South Wales in each of the last two seasons:—

Table 584. Vegetables for Human Consumption: Area and Production

Vegetable	Area		Production		
	1965-66	1966-67	Unit of Quantity	1965-66	1966-67
Potatoes	acres	acres	Ton		
Carrots	21,913	23,590	Ton	104,647	126,183
Onions	2,450	2,380	Ton	22,775	25,167
Parsnips	999	1,256	Ton	8,764	10,809
Beetroot	386	352	Ton	3,484	2,944
	467	487	Ton	2,898	3,392
Tomatoes	4,145	4,551	Half-case	3,384,563	3,767,476
Beans, French	5,804	5,777	Bushel	928,132	1,068,742
Peas, Green	13,867	11,678	Bushel	913,431	911,483
Cabbages	1,187	1,320	Dozen	457,770	512,581
Cauliflowers	1,992	1,779	Dozen	525,367	531,997
Lettuce	1,369	1,572	Case	639,862	835,136
Asparagus	3,074	3,405	lb.	10,787,871	10,406,129
Other Vegetables	9,079	7,891	...	...	...
Total, All Vegetables	66,732	66,038	...	...	...

All persons growing more than one acre of potatoes must be licensed under the State Potato Growers' Licensing Act, 1940-1968. The licence fees collected are expended in meeting the cost of administration and for the benefit of the industry.

Local potatoes meet only part of the State's requirements, and large quantities are imported from other States, principally Tasmania and Victoria. Most of the local potatoes are grown in the Coastal and Northern and Central Tableland divisions, as the following table shows.

Table 585. Potatoes: Area and Production

Season	Area					Production				
	Coastal Divisions	North-ern Table-land	Central Table-land	All Other Divisions	Total, N.S.W.	Coastal Divisions	North-ern Table-land	Central Table-land	All Other Divisions	Total, N.S.W.
	Acres					Tons				
1956-57	5,452	3,438	4,318	1,751	14,959	21,598	12,198	14,491	6,172	54,459
1957-58	6,184	4,136	5,237	1,769	17,326	23,047	15,867	20,566	7,209	66,689
1958-59	5,275	4,114	6,364	1,729	17,482	24,521	16,154	36,226	7,549	84,450
1959-60	5,554	4,339	7,462	1,804	19,159	25,064	12,163	37,176	7,505	81,908
1960-61	5,570	3,845	7,113	1,837	18,365	28,623	13,559	34,970	8,030	85,182
1961-62	6,493	4,004	7,397	2,315	20,209	23,752	16,462	34,015	9,072	83,301
1962-63	8,839	4,984	10,768	2,829	27,420	43,576	20,812	57,983	10,598	132,969
1963-64	8,485	3,319	10,004	2,544	24,352	38,551	11,324	39,913	8,520	98,308
1964-65	8,078	2,434	8,145	1,873	20,530	40,171	7,100	22,134	6,254	75,659
1965-66	10,189	2,622	7,162	1,940	21,913	51,097	9,030	34,546	9,974	104,647
1966-67	11,361	3,132	7,121	1,976	23,590	61,020	15,861	39,333	9,969	126,183

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING

The following table shows the production of canned and bottled fruit and vegetables in factories in New South Wales in 1938-39 and recent years:—

Table 586. Production of Canned and Bottled Fruit and Vegetables

Year ended 30th June	Fruit, Canned or Bottled		Vegetables, Canned or Bottled		Fruit Juice (natural)	
	Quantity	Value (at factory)	Quantity	Value (at factory)	Quantity	Value (at factory)
	Thous. lb.	\$ thous.	Thous. lb.	\$ thous.	Thous. gals.	\$ thous.
1938-39	28,387	1,014	4,902*	340*	53	32
1961-62	57,129	7,851	57,475	11,274	743	820
1962-63	60,243	7,496	57,709	11,660	991	995
1963-64	59,833	8,142	62,214	12,146	1,244	1,431
1964-65	70,542	9,663	55,008	11,509	1,621	2,146
1965-66	70,935	9,985	68,764	13,409	1,089	1,347
1966-67	78,799	10,525	72,042	14,074	2,051	2,766

* Excludes pickled vegetables.

Under the Sugar Agreements between the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments (see page 702), the Queensland Government, on behalf of the sugar industry, contributes funds to the Fruit Industry Sugar Concession Committee (constituted by the agreements) for the payment of domestic and export sugar rebates. The domestic sugar rebate (\$10 per ton of refined cane sugar since 1st June, 1960) is designed to assist the Australian manufactured fruits industry, and is paid in respect of the cane sugar used in the manufacture of approved fruit products for home consumption or export. The export sugar rebate is paid in respect of approved fruit products exported, to ensure that the manufacturers concerned do not pay higher prices for Australian sugar than the price for which the cheapest imported sugar could be landed duty-free in Australia. Under the current agreement, which is to operate until 31st August, 1969, the Queensland Government contributes \$528,000 annually to the Committee and, in addition, reimburses the Committee for the actual expenditure on the export sugar rebates and the domestic rebates in respect of approved fruit products

ultimately exported. Funds which remain after the payment of rebates and administrative expenses may be used by the Committee to promote the use and sale of Australian manufactured fruit products, for research directed to increasing the yield per acre of fruit required for Australian manufactured fruit products, and for economic research to ascertain information about Australian fresh marketable fruits.

Domestic and export sugar rebates paid in respect of New South Wales fruit products amounted to \$295,762 (domestic \$150,224, export \$145,538) in 1965-66 and \$336,694 (domestic \$197,259, export \$139,435) in 1966-67.

The export of canned fruit is supervised by the Australian Canned Fruits Board, under the Canned Fruits Export Marketing Act, 1963.

Most of the canned fruits exported from Australia go to the United Kingdom. The Canned Fruits Board estimated the total Australian production in 1967 at 10,295,000 basic cartons (twenty-four 29 oz. cans or their equivalent) of deciduous tree fruits (a record) and 3,503,000 basic cartons of canned pineapple products, which were disposed of as follows—United Kingdom, 30 per cent.; other countries of export, 28 per cent.; Australian domestic market, 40 per cent. New South Wales production represented approximately 14 per cent. of the Australian deciduous fruits pack.

MARKETING OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The principal centre for the wholesale marketing of fresh fruit and vegetables in New South Wales is the Sydney Fruit and Vegetables Markets, owned and controlled (since 1st January, 1969) by the Sydney Farm Produce Market Authority. Fruit and vegetables sold at the Sydney Markets are received by road and rail (and occasionally by sea and air) from intra-state and interstate sources. Most of the business conducted at the Markets comprises sales by growers' agents or co-operative societies to retailers; growers may sell direct to buyers in a section of the Markets known as the Producers' Market. The Markets are to be transferred to a new site at Flemington.

Large quantities of hard vegetables (potatoes, onions, pumpkins, swedes, etc.), received by rail, road, and sea from intrastate and interstate sources, are sold at the Alexandria Railway Goods Yard and at Perry Park (a nearby road delivery centre) by Sussex Street merchants. Sales at Alexandria are by private treaty—and at Perry Park, both by private treaty and auction.

Most fruit is sold in bushel or half-bushel cases or cartons. Pineapples, however, are packed in tropical cases (1.6 bushels), and cherries and figs in $\frac{1}{4}$ -bushel cases. The principal varieties of fresh fruit marketed and the approximate weight per bushel of each are shown below:—

Table 587. Fruit: Principal Varieties Marketed and Approximate Weight

Kind of Fruit	Approximate Weight per Bushel	Kind of Fruit	Approximate Weight per Bushel	Kind of Fruit	Approximate Weight per Bushel	Kind of Fruit	Approximate Weight per Bushel
	lb.		lb.		lb.		lb.
Apples ..	42	Grapes ..	48	Oranges ..	50	Pineapples ..	46
Apricots ..	55	Lemons ..	52	Passion Fruit ..	30	Plums ..	60
Bananas ..	52	Mandarins ..	45	Peaches ..	50	Quinces ..	40
Cherries ..	48	Nectarines ..	50	Pears ..	50	Tomatoes ..	52
Figs ..	48						

Vegetables are marketed in crates, cases, bags, bunches, and loose, and are generally sold as received.

Officers of the Department of Agriculture attend the markets to ensure that vegetables and fruit have been graded and packed, and that disease-affected produce is destroyed (as required under the Plant Diseases Act, 1924-1962), to inspect agents' records in connection with complaints by growers and others, and to collect data on the wholesale prices and quantities of produce sold.

Farm Produce Agents Act

Persons who, as agents, sell fruit, vegetables, potatoes and other edible roots and tubers, eggs, poultry and honey must be licensed under the Farm Produce Agents Act, 1926-1960. However, co-operative societies which dispose of the agricultural products of their members only do not come within the provisions of the Act, and auctioneers registered under the Auctioneers, Stock and Station, Real Estate, and Business Agents Act need not hold a licence to auction farm produce beyond a radius of ten miles from the General Post Office, Sydney.

Agents must provide a bond from an approved insurance company, and must keep books in the form prescribed. The fees, charges, and commission which an agent may charge are fixed by regulation. The current maximum commission which may be charged for fruit, vegetables, and potatoes and other edible roots and tubers is 10 per cent. (subject to minimum rates of 12c per 1½-bushel case, 10c per bushel case, 8c per ½-bushel case, and 5c per ¼-bushel case for fruit and tomatoes).

At 1st January, 1968, the number of agents registered was 283, of which 264 were in the metropolitan area, 17 in Newcastle, and 2 in country centres.

PASTORAL INDUSTRY

The climate, terrain, and vegetation of New South Wales are eminently suited for pastoral pursuits, and the early economic progress of the State was closely identified with the development of the pastoral industry. Very extensive agricultural and dairying industries have also arisen, but the pastoral industries continue in most years to contribute between 50 and 60 per cent. of the total value of rural production.

Some indication of the geographical distribution of the pastoral lands of New South Wales is given in succeeding pages and in the chapter "Rural Industries". Sheep grazing is the outstanding pastoral pursuit, and is the principal rural enterprise in practically every division except the coastal. Even in the wheat belt, the value of wool production in some recent years has exceeded that of wheat. Beef cattle are raised mainly on the tablelands and in the northern parts of the coastal, slopes, and plains divisions. The distribution of sheep, dairy cattle, and beef cattle throughout the State is indicated in the diagrammatic map published on page 9 of this Year Book. Pigs are bred principally in conjunction with dairying and wheatgrowing, but not in sufficient numbers to meet local requirements.

LIVESTOCK

The following table shows the number of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs in New South Wales at decennial intervals from 1861 to 1951, and at the end of each of the last ten seasons:—

Table 588. Livestock in New South Wales

Year*	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Year*	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
1861	233,220	2,271,923	5,615,000	146,091	1958	220,684	3,736,300	65,410,000	397,011
1871	304,100	2,014,888	16,279,000	213,193	1959	214,445	3,663,476	67,936,000	348,730
1881	398,577	2,597,348	36,592,000	213,916	1960	204,011	3,840,565	71,000,000	398,959
1891	469,647	2,128,838	61,831,000	253,189	1961	192,254	4,241,860	68,087,000	455,345
1901	486,716	2,047,454	41,857,000	265,730	1962	167,868	4,398,678	69,498,000	471,579
1911†	689,004	3,194,236	48,830,000	371,093	1963	166,280	4,569,143	70,021,000	391,999
1921†	663,178	3,375,267	37,750,000	306,253	1964	163,240	4,788,976	71,764,000	391,300
1931	524,512	2,840,473	53,366,000	334,331	1965	157,928	4,619,067	72,396,000	448,661
1941	531,776	2,769,061	55,568,000	507,738	1966	150,807	4,152,872	61,396,000	479,768
1951	328,428	3,702,848	54,111,000	316,833	1967	146,129	4,145,660	63,848,000	513,575

* At 31st December in 1861 to 1911, at 30th June in 1921 and 1931, and at 31st March in 1941 and later years.

† Includes Australian Capital Territory.

A comparison of the number of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs in New South Wales and in the other Australian States is shown below:—

Table 589. Livestock in Australia, 31st March, 1967

State	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
	Thousands			
New South Wales	146	4,146	63,848	514
Victoria	55	3,528	31,239	351
Queensland	182	6,919	19,305	468
South Australia	16	687	17,864	222
Western Australia	35	1,357	27,370	161
Tasmania	7	522	4,321	86
Northern Territory*	38	1,097	8	3
Australian Capital Territory	1	14	281	...
Total, Australia	480	18,269	164,236	1,805
Proportion per cent. in N.S.W.	30.5	22.7	38.9	28.5

* At 30th June.

An indication of the fluctuations in the number of livestock depastured in the State since 1861 is given in the next table. For this purpose, an arbitrary equivalent of ten sheep to each head of large stock is used to express sheep, horses, and cattle in common terms, pigs being disregarded. The resulting sheep equivalent is shown for significant years between 1861 and 1951 and for each of the last ten years.

Table 590. Livestock—Sheep Equivalent

Year*	Sheep Equivalent of Livestock Grazed	Year*	Sheep Equivalent of Livestock Grazed	Year*	Sheep Equivalent of Livestock Grazed
	Thousands		Thousands		Thousands
1861	30,666	1916	67,743	1951	94,424
1870	41,636	1918	81,560	1956	102,246
1875	60,272	1920	70,616	1957	109,133
1877	52,267	1921	78,134	1958	104,980
1881	66,551	1923	77,872	1959	106,715
1884	49,283	1927	90,350	1960	111,446
1891	87,816	1930	80,931	1961	112,428
1895	74,118	1933	90,399	1962	115,163
1899	60,706	1935	93,504	1963	117,375
1901	67,199	1939	82,309	1964	121,286
1902	48,563	1940	87,347	1965	120,166
1905	67,955	1945	82,473	1966	104,433
1910	89,489	1947	76,734	1967	106,766

*At 31st December in 1861 to 1910, at 30th June in 1916 to 1930, and at 31st March in later years.

The substantial increase during the nineteenth century was due mainly to the rapid development of sheep grazing. It has been held that the peak figure of 1891 was the result of overstocking, in relation to the scanty pastoral improvements then to be found in the hinterland. Unfavourable seasons are reflected in the low livestock numbers in 1884, 1902, 1916, 1920, 1939, 1947, and 1966. Fluctuations in livestock numbers have, in general, been rather less marked in the last three decades. The increase during the post-war years in the sheep equivalent of livestock grazed reflects the reduction of rabbit infestation by the introduction of myxomatosis, the progress in pasture improvement, and the use of improved farm equipment.

The following table shows the geographical distribution of livestock in New South Wales at intervals since 1891. As the statistics since 1922 have been compiled in local government areas, and not in counties as

formerly, there has been considerable alteration in the areas comprising the Western Slope and Central Plains divisions, where large numbers of stock are depastured. The divisional figures for 1891 and 1921 are therefore not strictly comparable with those for later years. The distribution of livestock in New South Wales is also illustrated in a diagrammatic map published on page 9 of this Year Book.

Table 591. Livestock, in Divisions

Statistical Divisions	Livestock Numbers (Thousands)					Proportion per cent. of Total				
	1891*	1921†	1941‡	1951‡	1967‡	1891*	1921†	1941‡	1951‡	1967‡
SHEEP										
Coastal ..	1,483	1,048	1,277	1,166	1,236	2.4	2.8	2.3	2.2	1.9
Tableland ..	7,882	7,524	12,879	12,772	18,627	12.8	19.9	23.2	23.6	29.2
Western Slope ..	10,869	9,743	17,579	17,017	21,571	17.6	25.8	31.6	31.4	33.8
Central Plains and Riverina ..	25,194	14,370	16,328	16,258	16,624	40.7	38.1	29.4	30.0	26.0
Western ..	16,403	5,065	7,505	6,898	5,790	26.5	13.4	13.5	12.8	9.1
Total, N.S.W. ..	61,831	37,750	55,568	54,111	63,848	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
DAIRY COWS AND HEIFERS IN COMMERCIAL DAIRIES ¶										
Coastal ..	197	754	941	878	752	57.4	80.0	89.2	91.1	90.4
Tableland ..	67	80	39	31	19	19.5	8.5	3.7	3.2	2.3
Western Slope ..	37	64	61	43	28	10.8	6.8	5.8	4.5	3.4
Central Plains and Riverina ..	35	42	13	11	31	10.2	4.5	1.2	1.1	3.8
Western ..	7	2	1	1	1	2.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total, N.S.W. ..	343	942	1,055	964	833	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
OTHER CATTLE										
Coastal ..	640	929	682	931	1,156	35.9	38.2	39.8	34.0	34.8
Tableland ..	465	572	393	622	804	26.0	23.5	22.9	22.7	24.3
Western Slope ..	247	436	370	662	827	13.8	17.9	21.6	24.2	25.0
Central Plains and Riverina ..	339	364	208	429	460	19.0	15.0	12.1	15.6	13.9
Western ..	94	132	61	95	67	5.3	5.4	3.6	3.5	2.0
Total, N.S.W. ..	1,785	2,433	1,714	2,739	3,313	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
HORSES										
Coastal ..	163	203	151	118	42	34.7	30.6	28.4	36.0	28.6
Tableland ..	92	112	91	64	32	19.6	16.9	17.1	19.5	21.6
Western Slope ..	76	168	150	76	37	16.2	25.4	28.2	23.2	25.2
Central Plains and Riverina ..	95	152	113	54	27	20.2	22.9	21.2	16.4	18.3
Western ..	44	28	27	16	9	9.3	4.2	5.1	4.9	6.3
Total, N.S.W. ..	470	663	532	328	146	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* At 31st December.

† At 30th June.

‡ At 31st March.

¶ In 1891, all cows in milk; in 1921 and later years, all dairy cows and heifers (excluding heifer calves).

The table shows that the main increase in sheep in the twentieth century has occurred in the Tableland and Western Slope divisions, in which considerably more than half of the State's sheep are now to be found. It also illustrates the predominance in dairying of the Coastal divisions, which have over 90 per cent. of the dairy cows and heifers in commercial dairies.

IMPROVEMENT OF PASTURES AND FODDER CONSERVATION

Information regarding the improvement of pastures (by fertilization of the land and by cultivation of suitable grasses) and the conservation of fodder is given in the chapter "Rural Industries".

SHEEP

The following table shows the number of sheep at the end of each quinquennial period from 1861 to 1956 and at the end of each of the last ten seasons, as well as the average rate of increase or decrease in each period:—

Table 592. Sheep Numbers

Year*	Sheep Numbers	Average Annual Rate of Increase or Decrease	Year*	Sheep Numbers	Average Annual Rate of Increase or Decrease	Year*	Sheep Numbers	Annual Rate of Increase or Decrease
	Thous.	Per cent.		Thous.	Per cent.		Thous.	Per cent.
1861	5,615	...	1911	48,830	2.0	1958	65,410	(—)3.3
1866	11,562	15.5	1916	36,490	(—)5.6	1959	67,936	3.9
1871	16,278	7.1	1921	37,750	0.7	1960	71,000	4.5
1876	25,269	9.2	1926	53,860	7.4	1961	68,087	(—)4.1
1881	36,591	7.7	1931	53,366	(—)0.2	1962	69,498	2.1
1886	39,169	1.4	1936	51,936	(—)0.5	1963	70,021	0.8
1891	61,831	9.6	1941	55,568	1.4	1964	71,764	2.5
1896	48,318	(—)4.8	1946	44,076	(—)4.1	1965	72,396	0.9
1901	41,857	(—)2.8	1951	54,111	4.6	1966	61,396	(—)15.2
1906	44,132	1.1	1956	62,988	3.3	1967	63,848	4.0

* At 31st December in 1861 to 1911, at 30th June in 1916 to 1931, and at 31st March in later years.

Before 1956, the number of sheep was greatest in 1891. During the thirty years following 1891, the decline in the number of sheep seems to have been due mainly to a remarkable deterioration of seasons. The weighted average annual rainfall of the State was about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches less in the twenty years which followed 1894 than in the preceding quarter of a century, and this decline was proportionately heaviest in the plain districts of low average rainfall, which in 1891 carried two-thirds of the sheep depastured in the State. The rabbit pest, too, aggravated the effects of dry weather through destruction of natural herbage, and the expansion of the agricultural industry caused land to be diverted from the purpose of sheep-breeding.

In the nineteen-twenties and later years, the grazing capacity of the pastoral lands was improved by increased conservation of water, control of the rabbit pest, the fertilizing of pastures and cultivation of grasses, and improvements in facilities for the transfer of stock from localities where seasonal conditions had become unfavourable. Between 1923 and 1926, the number of sheep rose by 15 millions, and it remained above 50 millions (except in 1930 and 1939) until 1945, when it fell sharply to 46,700,000. High wool prices and a succession of good seasons brought about a rapid recovery after 1947; sheep numbers continued to expand in subsequent years, and a record number of 72,400,000 was reached in 1965. Numbers fell sharply in 1966 as a result of drought conditions (the number in that year, 61,400,000, being the lowest recorded since 1955), but a slight recovery in sheep numbers occurred in the following year.

The numbers of sheep in statistical divisions of New South Wales in 1926 and later years are shown in the next table:—

Table 593. Sheep Numbers, in Divisions

At 31st March	Tableland Divisions			Western Slope Divisions			Central Plains Divisions		River- ina Divi- sion	Western Division		Total, including Coastal Divisions
	N.	C.	S.	N.	C.	S.	N.	C.		E.D. *	W.D. *	
	Thousands											
1926†	2,784	4,261	3,173	5,039	4,612	6,022	4,500	6,086	7,827	3,852	4,708	53,860
1936	3,095	5,267	3,716	5,621	4,496	6,620	4,018	5,278	6,283	2,909	3,444	51,936
1941	3,105	5,728	4,046	5,355	4,685	7,539	4,244	5,688	6,396	3,570	3,935	55,568
1946	2,763	5,228	3,479	4,958	4,207	5,650	3,847	4,849	4,049	1,665	2,304	44,076
1951	2,889	5,728	4,155	4,980	4,499	7,538	4,026	5,469	6,763	2,931	3,967	54,111
1956	3,456	6,645	4,265	5,853	5,442	8,711	4,813	6,448	7,669	3,601	4,856	62,988
1961	4,081	7,684	4,742	5,938	6,187	9,940	4,945	6,533	8,473	3,627	4,717	68,087
1962	4,131	7,757	4,923	5,744	6,125	10,425	5,027	6,934	8,605	3,812	4,878	69,498
1963	4,533	7,681	4,740	5,642	6,124	10,256	4,985	7,170	8,350	4,032	5,356	70,021
1964	5,138	7,909	4,806	5,912	6,139	10,340	5,062	7,076	8,594	4,225	5,409	71,764
1965	5,472	8,170	4,954	6,088	6,431	10,857	5,015	6,908	8,871	3,676	4,739	72,396
1966	4,694	7,751	4,771	4,632	5,578	10,506	3,271	4,872	8,542	2,848	2,880	61,396
1967	5,210	8,355	5,062	4,750	5,855	10,966	3,354	4,962	8,307	2,637	3,154	63,848

* E.D.—East of Darling; W.D.—West of Darling.

† At 30th June.

The following table shows as closely as possible the extent of each of the principal factors in the increase and decrease in the number of sheep during each of the last eleven seasons:—

Table 594. Sheep: Elements of Increase and Decrease

Season	Lambs Marked	Sheep and Lambs Slaughtered	Net Exports of Sheep	Approximate Number of Deaths on Holdings (Balance) *	Net Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	Sheep at 31st March
	Thousands					
1956-57	16,967	6,560	805	4,920	(+) 4,682	67,670
1957-58	14,273	7,512	1,468	7,553	(—) 2,260	65,410
1958-59	16,856	8,447	1,383	4,500	(+) 2,526	67,936
1959-60	19,330	9,958	1,742	4,566	(+) 3,064	71,000
1960-61	17,176	11,457	2,731	5,901	(—) 2,913	68,087
1961-62	19,466	11,707	1,879	4,469	(+) 1,411	69,498
1962-63	19,960	11,777	2,648	5,012	(+) 523	70,021
1963-64	20,881	11,888	2,712	4,538	(+) 1,743	71,764
1964-65	20,477	11,785	2,949	5,111	(+) 632	72,396
1965-66	14,256	11,115	3,656	10,485	(—) 11,000	61,396
1966-67	18,434	10,258	1,749	3,975	(+) 2,452	63,848

* The figures in this column represent a balance and are rough approximations.

The effect of adverse seasons on the sheep flocks is apparent in four directions—losses by death attributable mainly to floods or to lack of fodder and water, increase in the slaughtering of fat stock, decrease in lambing, and increased export to other States.

Apart from temporary set-backs in 1957-58 and in 1960-61, the sheep population had increased steadily during the decade prior to 1965-66, the number of sheep in March, 1965 (72,396,000) being the highest ever recorded. A sharp fall in 1965-66 was the result of drought conditions in

that year, affecting both the number of lambs marked and the number of deaths on holdings. A significant recovery in the number of lambs marked in 1966-67 was the principal factor in an increase in the number of sheep recorded in that year.

NUMBER AND SIZE OF SHEEP FLOCKS

The sheep flocks on rural holdings in New South Wales in 1965 are classified in the following table according to the size of the flock:—

Table 595. Rural Holdings with Sheep, Classified by Size of Sheep Flock, 31st March, 1966

Size of Sheep Flock	Coastal Divisions	Tableland Divisions	Western Slope Divisions	Central Plains and Riverina Divisions	Western Divisions	Total, N.S.W.
Under 50	588	545	660	295	13	2,101
50-99	109	362	374	130	18	993
100-199	127	620	576	263	29	1,615
200-299	85	545	570	307	22	1,529
300-399	74	533	661	366	21	1,655
400-499	64	524	699	417	29	1,733
500-999	272	2,381	3,721	2,474	112	8,960
1,000-1,999	212	2,921	4,190	3,086	289	10,698
2,000-4,999	75	2,166	2,517	1,964	1,009	7,731
5,000-9,999	24	411	405	311	230	1,381
10,000-19,999	4	87	71	94	22	278
20,000-49,999	1	15	11	28	4	59
50,000 or more	...	1	...	2	...	3
Total Holdings	1,635	11,111	14,455	9,737	1,798	38,736

About 70 per cent. of the sheep flocks in the State contained from 500 to 4,999 sheep. The most numerous flocks were those with 1,000 to 1,999 sheep, and they represented 28 per cent. of the total number of flocks. About one-quarter of the total flocks contained less than 500 sheep, and only three flocks had 50,000 or more sheep.

Trends since 1891 in the size of sheep flocks on rural holdings in the State are illustrated in the next table:—

Table 596. Rural Holdings with Sheep, Classified by Size of Sheep Flock

Year	Size of Sheep Flock								Total Rural Holdings with Sheep
	Under 500 Sheep	500 to 999 Sheep	1,000 to 1,999 Sheep	2,000 to 4,999 Sheep	5,000 to 9,999 Sheep	10,000 to 19,999 Sheep	20,000 to 49,999 Sheep	50,000 or more Sheep	
1891	5,358	2,248	1,954	1,696	686	495	491	259	13,187
1901	8,838	2,962	2,351	1,722	729	465	344	88	17,499
1911	13,895	3,878	3,510	2,735	847	507	296	59	25,727
1921	15,431	4,474	3,459	2,310	722	349	149	28	26,922
1929	13,061	6,789	5,669	4,271	1,209	518	171	20	31,708
1941	12,517	7,681	6,563	5,326	1,384	471	143	13	34,098
1950	11,111	8,990	7,252	4,815	1,042	280	71	5	33,566
1960	9,060	9,041	11,701	8,201	1,930	387	84	4	40,408
1966	9,626	8,960	10,698	7,731	1,381	278	59	3	38,736

AGE AND SEX OF SHEEP

The following table gives an approximate age and sex distribution of the sheep in New South Wales in each of the last eleven years:—

Table 597. Sheep: Sex and Age

At 31st March	Number of Sheep					Proportion of Total Sheep				
	Sheep, 1 year and over			Lambs and Hoggets (under 1 year)	Total Sheep	Sheep, 1 year and over			Lambs and Hoggets (under 1 year)	Total Sheep
	Rams	Ewes	Wethers			Rams	Ewes	Wethers		
	Thousands					Per cent.				
1957	836	34,916	17,505	14,412	67,670	1·2	51·6	25·9	21·3	100·0
1958	854	34,652	18,025	11,879	65,410	1·3	53·0	27·5	18·2	100·0
1959	867	35,555	17,532	13,981	67,936	1·3	52·3	25·8	20·6	100·0
1960	868	36,548	17,844	15,740	71,000	1·2	51·5	25·1	22·2	100·0
1961	894	36,242	17,476	13,475	68,087	1·3	53·2	25·7	19·8	100·0
1962	882	36,322	17,038	15,256	69,498	1·3	52·2	24·5	22·0	100·0
1963	885	36,487	17,294	15,355	70,021	1·3	52·1	24·7	21·9	100·0
1964	879	37,051	17,824	16,010	71,764	1·2	51·6	24·9	22·3	100·0
1965	897	37,422	18,577	15,500	72,396	1·2	51·7	25·7	21·4	100·0
1966	818	33,859	16,278	10,441	61,396	1·3	55·2	26·5	17·0	100·0
1967	791	34,666	14,857	13,534	63,848	1·2	54·3	23·3	21·2	100·0

LAMBING

The greater part of the lambing of the State takes place during the winter and spring months, although a considerable proportion of ewes, varying according to the nature of the season, is reserved for autumn or early summer lambing. Comparatively few lambs are dropped in the months of December, January, and February. Seasonal changes play a part in determining the proportion of ewes mated and of resultant lambs, and cause wide variations in the natural increase. It is possible to breed from ewes twice a year, but it is not considered good policy and is rarely practised, except after severe losses.

Lambing results in quinquennial periods since 1936-37 and in each of the last fifteen seasons were as follows:—

Table 598. Lambing

Season	Ewes Mated*	Lambs Marked	Ratio of Lambs Marked to Ewes Mated	Season	Ewes Mated*	Lambs Marked	Ratio of Lambs Marked to Ewes Mated
	Thousands		Per cent.		Thousands		Per cent.
Average—							
1937-1941	20,704	13,270	64·1	1956-57	24,012	16,967	70·7
1942-1946	20,307	12,855	63·3	1957-58	23,841	14,273	59·9
1947-1951	18,893	12,732	67·4	1958-59	24,227	16,856	69·6
1952-1956	20,258	13,669	67·5	1959-60	26,656	19,330	72·5
1957-1961	24,791	16,920	68·3	1960-61	25,217	17,176	68·1
1962-1966	26,486	19,008	71·8	1961-62	26,520	19,466	73·4
Season—							
1952-53	19,703	13,646	69·3	1962-63	26,827	19,960	74·4
1953-54	20,661	14,469	70·0	1963-64	27,548	20,881	75·8
1954-55	19,818	13,313	67·2	1964-65	27,131	20,477	75·5
1955-56	22,204	15,770	71·0	1965-66	24,404	14,256	58·4
				1966-67	25,652	18,434	71·9

* Ewes mated to produce lambs marked in the period shown.

During the twenty seasons from 1936-37 to 1955-56, the number of ewes mated in the season averaged 20,040,000, the number of lambs marked averaged 13,130,000, and the ratio of lambs marked to ewes mated averaged 65.6 per cent. In the five seasons from 1956-57 to 1960-61, the average number of ewes mated rose to almost 25,000,000, the average number of lambs marked to almost 17,000,000, and the ratio improved to 68.3 per cent. With particularly favourable seasonal conditions in the four seasons 1961-62 to 1964-65, the average number of ewes mated was about 27,000,000, the average number of lambs marked exceeded 20,000,000, and the ratio of lambs marked to ewes mated rose to 74.8 per cent. In 1965-66, as a result of drought conditions, the number of ewes mated declined (to 24,404,000), and the number of lambs marked (14,256,000) and the ratio of lambs marked to ewes mated (58.4 per cent) declined sharply as compared with previous seasons. In 1966-67, the ratio of lambs marked to ewes mated recovered to 71.9 per cent.

Particulars of lambing in divisions of the State in the last two seasons are shown in the next table. The ratio of lambs marked to ewes mated in the Western Division (which is the driest part of the State) is consistently lower than the ratio for the State as a whole.

Table 599. Lambing, in Divisions

Statistical Division	1965-66			1966-67		
	Ewes Mated*	Lambs Marked	Ratio of Lambs Marked to Ewes Mated	Ewes Mated*	Lambs Marked	Ratio of Lambs Marked to Ewes Mated
	Thousands	Thousands	Per cent.	Thousands	Thousands	Per cent.
Coastal	287	160	55.7	370	281	75.9
Tableland—						
Northern	1,320	772	58.5	1,622	1,134	69.9
Central	2,580	1,846	71.6	2,921	2,354	80.6
Southern	1,412	955	67.6	1,605	1,236	77.0
Total	5,312	3,573	67.3	6,149	4,723	76.8
Western Slope—						
North	1,779	772	43.4	1,753	1,156	65.9
Central	2,754	1,689	61.3	2,721	2,003	73.6
South	3,931	2,798	71.2	4,123	3,133	76.0
Total	8,464	5,259	62.1	8,596	6,292	73.2
Central Plains and Riverina—						
North	1,548	412	26.6	1,584	1,059	66.9
Central	2,424	889	36.7	2,258	1,445	64.0
Riverina	4,246	3,091	72.8	4,278	3,245	75.9
Total	8,218	4,392	53.4	8,121	5,749	70.8
Western	2,122	872	41.1	2,416	1,388	57.5
Total, N.S.W. ..	24,404	14,256	58.4	25,652	18,434	71.9

* Ewes mated to produce lambs marked in the season shown.

BREEDS OF SHEEP

The merino is the most important breed of sheep in New South Wales. It is essentially a wool-producing animal, and is found in all districts of the State where sheep are raised. It is noted for its hardiness and its ability to endure extreme weather conditions, and is therefore the most suitable sheep for the far-western areas, where pastures are sparse and the climate hot and dry.

Although the running of crossbreds is encouraged by closer settlement and pasture improvement, both of which have increased in recent years, favourable wool prices have caused the high proportion of merinos to be maintained. The British breeds and the various types of crossbreds used mainly for the production of meat require good grazing conditions, and are therefore found in the higher rainfall areas of 20 or more inches per annum. Australasian breeds, such as the Corriedale and Polwarth, which have been evolved specially for Australian conditions, are valuable as dual-purpose sheep, breeding a marketable lamb and producing a good quality saleable fleece. The Corriedale is a fixed cross between Lincoln rams and merino ewes, and the Polwarth a fixed comeback bred from the mating of merino rams with Lincoln-merino ewes.

The numbers of the principal breeds of sheep in New South Wales in 1939 and more recent years are shown in the following table:—

Table 600. Breeds of Sheep

Breed	Total Sheep (Rams, Ewes, Wethers, Lambs, and Hoggets)					Rams (1 year and over)
	1939	1956	1959	1962	1965	1965
Merino	40,861,601	49,994,202	52,467,394	54,095,959	56,232,050	590,798
Other Recognised Breeds—						
Corriedale	471,134	2,453,314	3,648,808	3,978,613	3,801,651	52,310
Polwarth	25,089	257,077	513,183	555,071	587,798	8,795
Border Leicester ..	124,774	331,783	1,164,172	1,652,110	2,083,503	127,802
Romney Marsh .. .	45,277	119,843	249,737	304,512	298,764	9,528
Dorset Horn .. .	20,610	276,721	353,327	550,137	586,455	91,509
Southdown .. .	19,033	42,582	50,953	50,340	31,721	6,548
Other	12,701	9,687	56,621	112,400	211,078	9,498
Total, Other Recognised Breeds	718,618	3,491,007	6,036,801	7,203,183	7,600,970	305,990
Merino Comeback ..	2,483,916	3,791,491	3,407,629	1,864,449	1,162,621	68
Crossbred	4,812,528	5,711,300	6,024,176	6,334,409	7,400,359	536
Total, All Breeds ..	48,876,663	62,988,000	67,936,000	69,498,000	72,396,000	897,392

Merinos represented nearly 85 per cent. of the sheep in New South Wales during the years 1932 to 1939, but had declined to 72 per cent. by 1947. This decline was due, firstly, to the development of the fat lamb (or "prime lamb") industry, and, later, to severe drought in areas where most merinos were depastured. With recovery from the drought, and in response to a post-war demand for fine wools, the proportion of merinos increased to 76 per cent. in 1953 and 79 per cent. in 1956. With the increase in dual-purpose sheep flocks, which include crossbreds for prime lamb production, the proportion subsequently contracted to 78 per cent. in 1962 and 1965.

In normal circumstances, the number of crossbred sheep depends on prospects for the export of fat lambs. These types represented 10 per cent. of the total sheep in 1939, but rose to 18 per cent. in 1947 for the reasons stated above. The proportion declined to 9 per cent. during the years 1956 to 1962, but rose slightly to 10 per cent. in 1965.

The breed of ram used for mating is usually determined by the type of sheep husbandry carried on, which, in turn, is determined to some extent by climate and topography. In all sheep-raising divisions of New South Wales, flocks bred from merino rams predominate. In the drier areas of the Plains and the Western Division, the merino ram is used almost

exclusively, with ewes of the same breed. Where rainfall and pastures are sufficient and reliable, mainly on the Central Tableland and Western Slope and in the Riverina, fat lambs may be bred, by the mating of crossbred ewes to rams of the English shortwool breeds, mainly Dorset Horn. The lambs mature rapidly, and are usually marketed at about four months of age without having been shorn. This type of breeding, which is highly specialised and requires good pastures and management, is also suitable for irrigated areas where feed is assured. Where the rainfall is lighter and less reliable, there are many dual-purpose flocks. The most common rams used in these flocks are the long-wool English breeds Border Leicester and Romney Marsh, and they are mated with merino ewes. The progeny may be sold as prime lambs if the season and markets are good, or kept for wool-growing or for later fattening as mutton. Another type of dual-purpose flock is that consisting of Corriedale or Polwarth sheep.

STUD SHEEP

Stud flocks of sheep in New South Wales have reached a high standard, and further development can be expected with the introduction of new methods of breeding and feeding. There is a register of studs, based on specified standards for each breed of sheep, and registration is controlled by the executives of the various breeding associations.

The number of stud flocks listed with the principal breeding organisations at 31st December, 1966, was: Merino (including Poll Merino) 699; Corriedale, 160; Polwarth, 70; British Breeds, 1,300.

Since 1929, the oversea export of stud merino sheep has been prohibited, except with the approval of the Minister.

SHEEP EXPERIMENT WORK

The Department of Agriculture conducts a number of research stations on which sheep breeding and feeding problems are investigated. Among these are the Trangie Agricultural Research Station, where there is a wool laboratory and the work is concentrated on merino breeding. At Leeton and Yanco Agricultural Research Stations in the irrigation area, the production and feeding of prime lambs is investigated. Shannon Vale Nutrition Station, at Glen Innes on the Northern Tableland, has made a considerable contribution to improved husbandry and management of sheep in this environment.

WOOL PRODUCTION

Most of the wool produced in New South Wales is obtained by shearing the live sheep. Considerable quantities of wool are, however, obtained by fellmongering, and a small quantity is picked from the carcasses of dead sheep on the holding. In normal times, many sheep skins are exported oversea and interstate, and the quantity of wool on these is estimated and included in the total production.

The weight of the wool clip is stated as "in the grease", because precise data of the clean scoured yield are not available. The greasy wool produced in New South Wales in recent years is estimated to have yielded about 55 per cent. clean scoured weight. Very little wool is washed on holdings.

The following table shows, in quinquennial periods from 1886 and for each of the last sixteen seasons, the quantity and value of wool produced in New South Wales:—

Table 601. Quantity and Value of Wool Produced

Average of Seasons	Quantity Produced (as in the grease)	Gross Value of Production * at Principal Market	Season	Quantity Produced (as in the grease)	Gross Value of Production *	
					At Principal Market	At Place of Production
	Thous. lb.	\$ thous.		Thous. lb.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1886-1890	258,956†	17,910	1951-52	437,837	271,728	259,128
1891-1895	362,726†	19,610	1952-53	556,552	384,248	363,978
1896-1900	281,648†	17,194	1953-54	544,934	361,562	343,802
1901-1905	260,517†	18,688	1954-55	540,977	310,670	294,588
1906-1910	369,321†	29,916	1955-56	593,712	298,256	280,902
1911-1915	357,256	30,936	1956-57	660,343	434,248	412,560
1916-1920	328,065	37,014	1957-58	557,287	286,674	269,756
1921-1925	323,635	48,544	1958-59	684,184	269,526	250,580
1926-1930	457,712	61,296	1959-60	715,445	336,224	314,462
1931-1935	488,064	41,358	1960-61	664,276	277,762	257,278
1936-1940	490,929	54,694	1961-62	701,168	309,840	287,684
1941-1945	513,508	56,622	1962-63	693,734	332,340	310,958
1946-1950	452,936	138,798	1963-64	731,316	416,832	393,006
1951-1955	514,486	381,120	1964-65	706,061	336,676	314,011
1956-1960	642,194	384,986	1965-66	579,475	278,295	259,297
1961-1965	699,311	334,690	1966-67	622,745	286,293	265,197

* Excludes profits realised under the war-time plan for disposal of the 1939-40 to 1945-46 wool clips. (See page 737.)

† Excludes wool exported on skins.

Wool production fell slightly in 1950-51, and more heavily in 1951-52, when the average cut per head was almost $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. less than in the previous season. In 1952-53, as the result of a high average clip and a marked increase in the numbers shorn, the quantity of wool produced rose to 557,000,000 lb. Although there were further increases in the number of sheep shorn in 1953-54 and in 1954-55, the average cuts in those seasons were lower, and production fell slightly. High average clips, combined with a small increase in the numbers shorn in 1955-56 and a marked increase in 1956-57, resulted in wool production rising sharply to 594,000,000 lb. in 1955-56 and 660,000,000 lb. in 1956-57. In 1957-58, when seasonal conditions were adverse, the number of sheep shorn contracted, the average cut per head was over 1 lb. lighter than in the previous season, and wool production fell sharply to 557,000,000 lb. Seasonal conditions were quite favourable during 1958-59 and 1959-60, when high average clips and the rising number of sheep shorn resulted in substantially greater wool production. In 1959-60, the average cut per head was 8.97 lb. and the total clip reached 715,000,000 lb. With seasonal conditions not as favourable in 1960-61, shearing contracted and wool production fell to 664,000,000 lb., but with quite favourable conditions in the three seasons 1961-62 to 1963-64, the numbers shorn and the average clip recovered and wool production rose markedly. In 1963-64, the average cut per head (9.05 lb.), the number of sheep shorn (75,000,000), and the total wool clip (731,000,000 lb.) were at record levels. Seasonal conditions were rather less favourable in 1964-65, and the average cut per head and total wool production contracted. In 1965-66, as a result of drought conditions, the number of sheep shorn, the total wool clip, and the average cut per head all declined markedly, the number of sheep shorn being the lowest since the 1955-56 season. The number of sheep shorn declined still further in 1966-67 (to 64,454,000)—but with an average clip per head of 9.0 lb.; the

total clip recovered to 622,745,000 lb. in that season.

The marked changes in the value of wool produced have generally been caused by fluctuations in price rather than variations in production. For the seasons 1939-40 to 1945-46, the value was based on the average price under the agreement with the United Kingdom Government for the purchase of the Australian clip. Wool prices advanced rapidly during the seasons 1946-47 to 1949-50, and rose sharply to a peak in 1950-51, when the value of wool produced (\$563,000,000) was the highest ever recorded. Prices fell heavily during 1951-52, and the value of wool produced was less than half that of the previous season. Between 1952-53 and 1964-65, fluctuations in the value of wool produced were in most seasons caused by movements in the same direction in both prices and the quantity produced—but in two seasons (1955-56 and 1958-59) the effect of a sharp fall in prices was substantially offset by a marked increase in production, and in one season (1961-62) prices rose by 9 per cent. whilst the quantity produced was almost unchanged. With significantly higher prices and with record production, the value of wool produced rose to \$393,000,000 in 1963-64—but prices fell sharply in 1964-65, and with lower wool production, the value of wool produced contracted to \$314,000,000. The sharp decline in the value of wool produced in 1965-66 (to \$259,000,000) was due to a fall in the quantity of wool produced, resulting from drought conditions during that season. Although the quantity of wool produced increased slightly in 1966-67, a small decline occurred in wool prices, and the value of production in that season (\$265,000,000) was only slightly higher than in the previous season.

Particulars of the number of sheep shorn, the average clip per sheep, and the quantity of shorn and other wool produced in New South Wales in quinquennial periods from 1925-26, and in each of the last eleven seasons, are shown in the following table:—

Table 602. Sheep Shorn and Wool Produced

Season	Sheep and Lambs Shorn	Average Clip (greasy) *	Quantity of Wool Produced (as in the grease)				
			Shorn and Crutched	Dead	Fell-mongered	Exported on Skins	Total Production
	Thous.	lb.	Thousand lb.				
Average—							
1926-1930	50,944	8.2	418,405	985	18,548	19,774	457,712
1931-1935	53,691	8.2	438,594	1,035	34,109	14,326	488,064
1936-1940	54,426	8.2	445,206	1,815	26,172	17,736	490,929
1941-1945	56,696	8.2	463,871	1,155	41,712	6,770	513,508
1946-1950	48,677	8.4	409,027	776	24,346	18,787	452,936
1951-1955	56,930	8.4	475,379	688	18,094	20,325	514,486
1956-1960	68,874	8.7	596,209	534	18,761	26,690	642,194
1961-1965	73,004	8.8	645,281	384	19,675	33,972	699,311
Season—							
1956-57	70,121	8.8	617,875	559	18,255	23,654	660,343
1957-58	67,783	7.6	517,053	669	14,693	24,872	557,287
1958-59	70,855	8.9	633,485	443	21,581	28,675	684,184
1959-60	73,788	9.0	661,675	552	20,848	32,370	715,445
1960-61	70,931	8.6	607,216	492	21,633	34,935	664,276
1961-62	72,248	8.9	646,111	393	21,071	33,593	701,168
1962-63	72,345	8.9	640,509	399	20,866	31,960	693,734
1963-64	74,924	9.0	678,021	352	18,301	34,642	731,316
1964-65	74,570	8.8	654,547	283	16,502	34,729	706,061
1965-66	67,458	7.9	533,454	648	14,098	31,275	579,475
1966-67	64,454	9.0	579,217	427	14,275	28,826	622,745

* Average for all sheep, including lambs. Includes crutchings.

SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION OF SHEARING

The main months of shearing in New South Wales are from July to November, few sheep being shorn in the remaining seven months.

The percentage distribution by months in the 1955-56 season, when a special analysis of shearing was undertaken, is shown for each statistical division (except the Coastal divisions) in the following table. The percentages were derived by allocating all the sheep and lambs on each rural holding to the main month of general shearing (the month of lamb shearing, when it differed from that of general shearing, being ignored). The distribution is therefore only approximate.

Table 603. Seasonal Distribution of General Shearing, 1955-66

Statistical Division	Percentage of Sheep and Lambs Shorn on Holdings whose Main Month of General Shearing was *:—												
	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	All Mths.
Tableland—													
Northern ..	...	...	...	...	1.1	8.1	51.7	37.2	1.2	0.7	...	...	100
Central ..	0.6	0.5	...	1.8	12.2	28.8	31.6	22.2	1.3	...	0.5	0.5	100
Southern ..	...	...	...	...	4.7	19.1	40.9	31.9	3.2	0.2	...	...	100
Western Slope—													
North ..	1.0	2.1	0.8	6.2	30.6	36.9	10.7	3.0	0.8	1.9	2.7	3.3	100
Central ..	1.3	2.1	3.4	13.3	32.5	35.5	8.7	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.2	1.6	100
South ..	0.2	0.3	0.4	3.2	22.0	49.9	19.6	3.7	0.3	0.3	...	0.1	100
Central Plains and Riverina—													
North ..	6.6	6.1	3.7	20.7	25.7	13.8	3.3	2.2	1.0	2.7	4.3	9.9	100
Central ..	5.1	9.0	9.5	25.7	25.7	12.1	2.5	1.0	0.4	1.1	1.6	6.3	100
Riverina ..	0.7	0.8	3.0	22.4	41.0	27.3	3.6	0.4	...	0.1	0.3	0.4	100
Western ..	7.6	4.0	4.7	21.4	24.0	9.2	2.3	2.7	0.7	2.9	8.5	12.0	100
New South Wales ..	2.4	2.5	2.7	12.4	23.9	26.0	14.7	8.0	0.7	1.0	2.1	3.6	100

* See text above table.

Shearing commenced earliest in the hot, dry Western Division and the Central Plain, July and August being the two months in which most of their shearing was done. In the adjacent divisions, Riverina, Central Western Slope, and North Central Plain, the peak of shearing activity was slightly less marked, extending over the three months July to September. In the North and South Western Slopes, it began a month later and extended over the three months August to October. In the three Tableland divisions, where the climate is more rigorous, the peak was a month later again, extending from September to November, with a tendency to be slightly later in the Northern Tableland than in the Central or Southern Tableland. Three divisions, the Western and the North Central and Central Plains, showed a slight tendency towards a minor peak of shearing in March, possibly less marked than in a normal year, as the shearing in this month in 1956 may have been affected by floods and a shearing dispute.

QUALITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES WOOL

Details of all greasy wool (other than from Joint Organisation stocks) appraised or sold at auction in Australia since 1940-41 have been recorded by the Central Wool Committee (covering the seasons 1940-41 to 1945-46), the Australian Wool Realisation Commission (covering the period from 1946-47 to October, 1953), the Australian Wool Bureau (from October, 1953 to April, 1963), and the Australian Wool Board (from May, 1963), and have been analysed in respect of qualities, combing or carding classifications, and degrees of vegetable fault. The summary which follows covers the analyses relating to greasy wool sold at auction at Sydney, Newcastle, and Goulburn; sales at Albury (which is regarded as a Victorian selling centre) are not included.

The following table shows the proportional distribution, by predominant spinning quality counts, of the greasy wool sold at auction in New South Wales in the last eight seasons. The figures under the heading "Spinning Quality Group" indicate the degree of fineness of the wool fibre, in descending order.

Table 604. Quality Analysis of Greasy Wool Sold at Auctions in N.S.W.*

Spinning Quality Group	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	Proportion per cent. of Total Number of Bales							
70's and over	3.6	4.5	4.1	5.0	4.6	5.3	6.7	4.8
64/70's	13.5	15.8	12.1	12.9	10.8	12.1	15.6	9.9
64's	19.5	20.8	17.8	18.2	17.1	18.3	21.8	15.9
64/60's and 60/64's	36.6	33.8	38.5	36.8	39.3	37.5	29.4	36.6
60's	12.6	11.5	13.3	12.5	13.3	12.5	11.0	15.5
58's	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.5	5.5	5.2
56's	5.3	4.8	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.3	6.7
50's	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.6	2.4
Below 50's	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8
Oddments	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.1	1.8	2.5	2.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Excludes sales at Albury.

Production of 64's and finer wools, which represented 71 per cent. of the total in 1940-41, declined to 40 per cent. in 1945-46, after drought had reduced the number of sheep by over ten million. This downward trend was reversed with the recovery in the number of merinos, and the proportion of 64's or better rose from 47 per cent. in 1946-47 to 58 per cent. in 1951-52. However, the proportion fell sharply to 41 per cent. in 1952-53 and, apart from the rise to 51 per cent. in 1957-58 and 44 per cent. in 1965-66, remained about or below that level in following seasons.

An analysis of combing or carding groups is given for recent seasons in the following table. Noble combing wools, which predominate in the New South Wales clip, consist largely of wools carrying light vegetable fault and those free or nearly free of vegetable fault. Only a small proportion of the French combing wools, which are usually of shorter length, are free of vegetable fault.

Table 605. Combing and Carding Group Analysis of Greasy Wool Sold at Auctions in N.S.W.*

Season	Noble Combing	French Combing	Carding	Season	Noble Combing	French Combing	Carding
	Proportion per cent. of Total Number of Bales				Proportion per cent. of Total Number of Bales		
1957-58	63.9	21.5	14.6	1962-63	70.1	15.3	14.6
1958-59	69.7	14.4	15.9	1963-64	72.1	13.6	14.3
1959-60	69.9	14.0	16.1	1964-65	71.5	14.0	14.5
1960-61	70.1	14.8	15.1	1965-66	63.7	21.2	15.1
1961-62	71.3	13.7	15.0	1966-67	68.5	16.2	15.3

* Excludes sales at Albury.

The incidence of vegetable fault in the New South Wales clip in recent seasons is shown in the next table:—

Table 606. Vegetable Fault Analysis of Greasy Wool Sold at Auctions in N.S.W.*

Year	Free or Near Free	Light Burr and/or Seed	Medium Burr and/or Seed (combing)	Heavy Burr and/or Seed (combing)	Carbonising	Total
	Proportion per cent. of Total Number of Bales					
1956-57	23.8	41.7	16.4	6.0	12.1	100.0
1957-58	23.0	45.0	15.1	6.0	10.9	100.0
1958-59	22.8	41.8	16.7	7.0	11.7	100.0
1959-60	22.5	40.6	17.3	7.4	12.2	100.0
1960-61	24.0	42.1	15.6	7.4	10.9	100.0
1961-62	26.5	39.8	16.5	6.7	10.5	100.0
1962-63	25.7	42.2	15.7	6.4	10.0	100.0
1963-64	27.9	40.0	16.4	6.3	9.4	100.0
1964-65	30.4	34.8	17.0	7.9	9.9	100.0
1965-66	31.9	33.1	16.9	7.8	10.3	100.0
1966-67	33.4	32.4	17.0	7.4	9.8	100.0

* Excludes sales at Albury.

In a normal season, approximately 65 per cent. of the clip is free of, or contains light vegetable fault, 25 per cent. contains medium or heavy burr and/or seed, and 10 per cent. is carbonising wool. The proportion of wool falling within the classifications varies considerably under the influence of seasonal conditions. During drought periods, the relative importance of free or nearly free wools increases. On the other hand, in good seasons, when more seed is present in the pastures, there is a decline in the proportion of free wools.

The three preceding tables relate to wool sold at New South Wales selling centres. Table 607 shows the total Australian sales of wool of New South Wales origin, classified by the predominating spinning quality group of the wool and the statistical division of origin within the State.

AVERAGE WEIGHT OF FLEECE

The average weight of the fleece fluctuates considerably from year to year with variations in seasonal conditions. It is also affected by changes in the proportion of lambs in the number shorn. Over the last ten seasons, the average clip per head (excluding crutchings) was 9.3 lb. for sheep, 3.2 lb. for lambs, and 8.4 lb. for sheep and lambs combined. The annual averages for sheep (exclusive of lambs), in groups of statistical divisions, are shown in the next table:—

Table 608. Average Clip (excluding Crutchings) per Sheep (excluding Lambs), in Divisions

Season	Tableland Divisions	Western Slope Divisions	Central Plains and Riverina Divisions	Western Division	Total, N.S.W.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1956-57	9.1	9.1	10.0	10.9	9.6
1957-58	7.7	7.8	8.4	9.4	8.2
1958-59	9.2	9.5	9.6	10.3	9.6
1959-60	9.3	9.6	10.0	10.8	9.8
1960-61	8.5	8.8	9.5	10.6	9.2
1961-62	9.0	9.4	10.2	11.2	9.7
1962-63	8.7	9.1	10.1	11.3	9.6
1963-64	9.2	9.4	10.2	11.4	9.8
1964-65	8.9	9.3	9.9	10.2	9.5
1965-66	7.9	8.2	8.8	9.1	8.4
1966-67	9.2	9.6	10.1	10.5	9.7
Average, 10 seasons ended 1966-67	8.8	9.1	9.7	10.5	9.3

The average weight of fleece shorn from sheep and from lambs in statistical divisions of New South Wales in recent seasons is shown in the following table. Crutchings, which generally represent 2 or 3 per cent. of total wool production, are not included.

Table 609. Average Clip (excluding Crutchings) per Sheep and Lamb

Statistical Division	Sheep					Lambs				
	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Tableland—										
Northern ..	8.60	9.25	9.19	7.61	8.66	3.19	3.02	3.07	3.16	3.16
Central ..	8.74	9.18	8.73	8.00	9.36	2.79	2.79	2.77	2.63	2.84
Southern ..	8.81	9.12	8.72	7.91	9.35	1.89	1.96	2.04	1.93	2.21
Total ..	8.72	9.18	8.86	7.87	9.17	2.56	2.57	2.59	2.47	2.69
Western Slope—										
North ..	8.46	8.90	9.05	7.30	8.89	3.18	3.28	3.24	3.00	3.03
Central ..	9.34	10.00	9.57	8.41	9.64	2.99	3.14	3.11	2.81	3.06
South ..	9.40	9.42	9.38	8.48	9.84	2.80	2.83	2.99	2.66	3.06
Total ..	9.15	9.44	9.34	8.18	9.58	2.92	3.01	3.08	2.75	3.05
Central Plains and Riverina—										
North ..	9.41	9.45	9.47	7.73	9.47	3.93	3.89	3.79	3.79	3.76
Central ..	10.55	10.60	10.15	8.74	9.73	4.04	4.02	4.10	3.80	3.68
Riverina ..	10.11	10.23	9.95	9.36	10.51	3.05	3.13	3.08	2.85	3.22
Total ..	10.09	10.17	9.90	8.82	10.08	3.55	3.58	3.56	3.21	3.40
Western ..	11.33	11.38	10.25	9.09	10.53	4.45	4.49	4.22	4.06	4.23
New South Wales (including Coastal Divisions)	9.58	9.83	9.48	8.36	9.67	3.34	3.39	3.34	2.99	3.21

As the figures quoted in the preceding tables relate to greasy wool, comparisons between divisions necessitate allowance for the presence in the fleece of foreign matter, such as dust, burr, and seed. Generally, the greasy wool from the Tableland produces the highest yield of scoured wool. The yield is lower in the Western Slope, Plains, Riverina, and Western Divisions.

INDEX OF RAINFALL IN SHEEP DISTRICTS

The climatic and rainfall characteristics of the various statistical divisions are shown in the chapter "Climate". The diagrammatic maps on pages 8 and 9, showing, inter alia, the principal rainfall regions, isohyets, and the principal sheep regions, afford a general view of the average conditions under which the industry is conducted.

A monthly index of rainfall in the sheep districts of New South Wales is shown for the last fifteen years in the following table. For each sheep district, the percentage of actual to normal rainfall is calculated, and these percentages are combined into a single index after weighting by the number of sheep in the districts.

Table 610. Index of Rainfall in Sheep Districts
Normal Rainfall for each month = 100

Month	1952 -53	1953 -54	1954 -55	1955 -56	1956 -57	1957 -58	1958 -59	1959 -60	1960 -61	1961 -62	1962 -63	1963 -64	1964 -65	1965 -66	1966 -67
<i>Spring—</i>															
September ..	68	81	61	98	86	15	143	71	155	37	101	98	195	81	99
October ..	210	139	248	291	207	35	166	174	81	86	110	95	192	131	160
November ..	90	111	187	103	40	32	74	108	137	281	52	91	53	74	181
<i>Summer—</i>															
December ..	89	28	131	73	43	101	129	88	113	148	190	126	53	161	145
January ..	100	149	117	182	36	130	132	133	73	241	187	99	17	34	71
February ..	156	250	405	294	139	107	234	94	87	80	87	49	16	65	36
<i>Autumn—</i>															
March ..	33	7	83	372	68	124	206	52	140	112	171	79	12	133	135
April ..	75	73	104	192	70	79	159	65	158	75	87	207	61	34	10
May ..	155	23	147	237	10	116	46	153	30	131	223	59	46	73	100
<i>Winter—</i>															
June ..	29	67	80	161	64	77	64	27	54	24	102	97	35	62	94
July ..	35	73	100	191	102	81	112	125	114	104	78	109	58	57	27
August ..	148	76	130	66	81	130	24	129	127	132	125	75	104	207	114
Year ended August	99	90	149	188	79	86	124	102	106	121	126	99	70	93	98

There is a close relationship between rainfall and the weight of the fleece, years of poor rainfall almost invariably resulting in a decline in the quantity of wool shorn per sheep. Whilst satisfactory seasonal conditions throughout the year are needed for good results, summer and autumn rains exercise a considerable influence upon wool production.

In the next table, the monthly index of rainfall in the northern, central, and southern sections of the sheep districts is shown for the last two years.

Table 611. Index of Rainfall in Various Sheep Districts

Normal rainfall for each month = 100

Year and Month	North-ern*	Central†	South-ern‡	West-ern¶	Total	Year and Month	North-ern*	Central†	South-ern‡	West-ern¶	Total
1965-66—						1966-67—					
September	80	87	83	58	81	September	79	106	123	57	99
October	86	185	141	81	131	October	144	208	157	83	160
November	53	50	120	48	74	November	172	176	195	175	181
December	177	168	149	138	161	December	82	129	215	137	145
January	26	26	39	60	34	January	62	77	84	39	71
February	64	50	88	42	65	February	42	50	21	32	36
March	70	141	198	80	133	March	200	143	51	195	135
April	47	36	26	19	34	April	18	9	6	1	10
May	30	75	103	91	73	May	98	98	105	94	100
June	95	50	52	32	62	June	130	103	61	76	94
July	31	45	82	84	57	July	43	19	24	14	27
August	326	184	115	238	207	August	93	150	115	69	114

* Northern Tableland, North Western Slope, and North Central Plain.

† Central Tableland, Central Western Slope, and Central Plain.

‡ Southern Tableland, South Western Slope, and Riverina.

¶ Western Division.

WOOL MARKETING

For many years, the whole of the wool grown in New South Wales was shipped for sale in London. As the number of continental buyers increased, however, there developed a tendency to seek supplies of the raw material at their source, and after the year 1885 local wool sales began to assume importance. The proportion of the clip shipped overseas before sale nowadays rarely reaches 1 per cent.

WOOL SALES IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Sydney is the largest primary wool market in the world, and the auction sales are attended by representatives of firms from practically every country in which woollen goods are manufactured extensively. Sales are also held regularly in Newcastle and Goulburn and in Albury (which is regarded as a Victorian selling centre). At least one series is held in Sydney each month during the season, the frequency in other centres depending on the quantity of wool to be offered at each in any season. About 95 per cent. of the total wool clip is sold through the auction system, and only a small quantity of wool is sold privately (to dealers, direct to Australian manufacturers, or exported for sale overseas). Wool auctions were suspended during the seasons from 1939-40 to 1945-46, when wool was acquired under the appraisement system associated with the United Kingdom Government's purchase of the Australian wool clips. Auctions were resumed in Sydney on 2nd September, 1946.

Apart from a small quantity of good quality free wool selected for sale from November each year, wool is offered for sale strictly in order of arrival at brokers' stores. The quantity of wool and the proportion of various types and qualities sold each month varies considerably. Generally, wool of relatively low quality is offered in September and June, and fine wool in November, December, and January. The quality of wool received at brokers' stores each month is governed largely by the order of shearing throughout the State; most wool from early-shearing districts is coarser and usually carries more vegetable matter than that from late-shearing districts.

Particulars of wool auction sales in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later seasons are shown in the next table. In 1966-67, 834,000 bales (greasy and scoured) were sold in Sydney, 332,000 bales in Newcastle, and 154,000 bales in Goulburn.

Table 612. Wool Auction Sales in N.S.W.*

Year ended 30th June	Wool Sold			Proportion of Bales of each Description Sold						Average Weight per Bale Sold	
	Greasy	Scoured	Amount Realised	Breed		Growth		Condition		Greasy	Scoured †
				Merino	Other than Merino	Fleece, etc.	Lambs	Greasy	Scoured		
Thous. bales	\$ thous.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	lb.	lb.					
1939†	1,119	58	31,042	91	9	97	3	95	5	302	233
1957	1,657	31	332,682	84	16	94	6	98	2	294	236
1958	1,400	22	215,386	85	15	95	5	98	2	289	236
1959	1,623	32	201,980	84	16	96	4	98	2	303	232
1960	1,690	26	246,078	84	16	94	6	98	2	299	237
1961	1,554	30	204,190	85	15	95	5	98	2	297	236
1962	1,522	25	213,630†	84	16	95	5	98	2	303	233
1963	1,523	22	230,384	83	17	95	5	99	1	301	224
1964	1,599	17	284,984	84	16	95	5	99	1	301	219
1965	1,588	10	232,170	84	16	95	5	99	1	296	226
1966	1,289	7	190,555	84	16	96	4	99	1	296	229
1967	1,317	3	193,362	82	18	95	5	100	§	308	225

* Excludes sales at Albury (regarded as a Victorian selling centre).

† Includes skin wool.

‡ Sydney and Newcastle. Goulburn centre not then in operation.

§ Revised.

§ Less than 0.5 per cent.

The quantity of wool sold and the amount realised, as shown in this table, are not comparable with records of production. They include wool carried forward from the preceding season and small quantities of wool from other States (mainly Queensland) forwarded to Sydney for sale, but exclude wool carried forward to the next season and wool grown in New South Wales and marketed interstate or oversea.

In 1966-67, 1,786,000 bales of greasy wool identified as of New South Wales origin were sold in Australian auction centres. Particulars of the quantity sold in each centre are as follows:—

Table 613. Sales of Greasy Wool of New South Wales* Origin in Australian Auction Centres, 1966-67

Source: Australian Wool Bureau

Particulars	Sydney	New-castle	Goul-burn	Albury	Mel-bourne	Geelong	Brisbane	Adelaide
Bales Sold (thous.)	805	324	152	142	260	6	54	41
Proportion per cent. of Total Sales	45.1	18.2	8.5	8.0	14.6	0.3	3.0	2.3

* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

Figures compiled by the Sydney Wool Selling Brokers' Association show that it is exceptional for a significant proportion of the wool received by brokers not to be sold during the season in which it reaches the stores.

The following table shows the carry-over in Sydney, Newcastle, and Goulburn for each of the last twelve seasons. Frequently, much of the wool carried-over consists of autumn shearings and crutchings which have not reached the selling centre in time for offering at the final sale of the season.

Table 614. Wool (Greasy and Scoured) Carried-over at N.S.W. Auction Centres*

At 30th June	Quantity Carried-over	At 30th June	Quantity Carried-over	At 30th June	Quantity Carried-over
	Bales		Bales		Bales
1956	18,818	1960	81,628	1964	87,341
1957	37,719	1961	57,279	1965	99,985†
1958	40,033	1962	66,565	1966	65,315
1959	57,850	1963	66,676	1967	75,021

* Excludes Albury (regarded as a Victorian selling centre).

† Revised.

WOOL MARKETING SCHEMES

The Australian wool clips of the 1939-40 to 1945-46 seasons were purchased by the United Kingdom Government in terms of an agreement with the Commonwealth Government. Details of the purchase arrangements are given on page 418 of Year Book No. 51. The United Kingdom Government also purchased the New Zealand and South African clips of the same seasons.

A Joint Organisation (U.K.-Dominion Wool Disposals Ltd.) was set up by the United Kingdom, Australian, New Zealand, and South African Governments in 1945 to dispose of the stocks of Dominion wool accumulated by the United Kingdom Government under the war-time purchase arrangements. A subsidiary of the Joint Organisation, the Australian Wool Realisation Commission, was appointed to control operations in Australia. The accumulated stocks were sold at auction, in conjunction with current clips, under a reserve price scheme. With very favourable marketing conditions in the early post-war years, the stocks were disposed of rapidly and large-scale support of the sale of new clips proved unnecessary. The Joint Organisation went into liquidation in January, 1952, and since then the auction system has operated without any reserve on prices. Details of the operations of the Joint Organisation are given on page 1118 of Year Book No. 55.

Australia's share of the profits arising from the operations of the Joint Organisation amounted to approximately \$186,000,000 (including interest). In terms of the Wool Realisation (Distribution of Profits) Act, 1948-1957, this amount was distributed, by the Australian Wool Realisation Commission, among woolgrowers who had participated in the marketing schemes for the seasons 1939-40 to 1945-46. The share of the profits received by each grower represented approximately 25 per cent. of the aggregate appraisement value of the wool contributed by him in those seasons. Growers in New South Wales received a total of \$72,630,400, paid in instalments between 1949 and 1959. Moneys unclaimed at 30th June, 1959, when the distribution of profits was regarded as completed, were paid into the Wool Research Trust Fund.

A plan to establish an organisation with similar functions to those of the Joint Organisation and to continue a reserve price scheme after the Joint Organisation ceased operations was rejected at a referendum of Australian woolgrowers in 1951. Details of the plan are given on page 807 of Year Book No. 53.

A later proposal to establish a reserve price scheme within the wool auction system was submitted to a referendum of Australian woolgrowers in 1965. This proposal originated in recommendations made by the Australian Wool Board to the Australian Wool Industry Conference, and was supported by the Commonwealth Government. The scheme was to be administered by a statutory marketing authority, which would set reserve prices (at the beginning of each season) at conservative levels in accordance with certain criteria, would buy-in lots of wool on which commercial bids did not reach the reserve price, and would hold the bought-in wool until market conditions favoured its re-offer at auction. Financial resources for the buying-in of wool were to be obtained by way of a levy on woolgrowers (providing a total of \$60,000,000 over seven years), credit provided by trading banks (up to \$100,000,000), and Government contributions (to meet finance needed in excess of \$160,000,000). The proposed scheme was rejected by 53.4 per cent. (by 64.3 per cent. in New South Wales) of the woolgrowers who voted at the referendum.

PRICES OF WOOL

The following table shows the average prices realised for greasy wool in New South Wales in each season since 1930-31. Average prices obtained at Sydney auctions have been recorded by the Sydney Wool Selling Brokers' Association since 1899. The average prices (stated in Australian currency) shown for the seasons 1939-40 to 1945-46 have been based on the agreed price for the sale of the clip to the United Kingdom Government.

Table 615. Average Price Realised for Greasy Wool at N.S.W.* Auctions

Season ended 30th June	Average Price per lb.	Season ended 30th June	Average Price per lb.	Season ended 30th June	Average Price per lb.	Season ended 30th June	Average Price per lb.
	Cents		Cents		Cents		Cents
1931	7.2	1941	10.9†	1951	121.1	1961	43.2
1932	6.9	1942	10.9†	1952	63.7	1962	45.5
1933	7.1	1943	12.6†	1953	70.9	1963	49.6
1934	13.2	1944	12.7†	1954	68.2	1964	58.6
1935	8.1	1945	12.6†	1955	58.8	1965	49.0
1936	11.6	1946	12.6†	1956	51.3	1966	49.7
1937	13.7	1947	19.7	1957	67.1	1967	47.6
1938	10.6	1948	31.6	1958	52.3		
1939	8.6	1949	39.0	1959	40.2		
1940	11.2†	1950	51.5	1960	47.8		

* Excludes Albury (regarded as a Victorian selling centre). Prices for 1930-31 to 1938-39 are those obtained at Sydney auctions.

† Based on the agreed price for the sale of the clip to the United Kingdom Government. Excludes profits realised under the war-time plan for disposal of wool clips.

These figures represent the average price of the wool sold during a season, and usually furnish an accurate guide to the average value per pound (greasy) of the clip produced in the season. The prices are affected over long terms by changes in the proportion of merinos, other recognised breeds, merino comebacks, and crossbreds in the sheep flocks, and by

variations in the quality of the wool within these broad classifications. In the short run, the prices are affected by the impact of seasonal conditions on the quality, length, soundness, colour, and style of the wool, and on the proportion of natural grease and vegetable and other foreign matter in the clip. These variables, in any season, within limits set by the composition of the flocks, determine the proportionate quantities of wool of various qualities in the clip. The wool sold locally as scoured is of limited range and quantity, and the prices are not sufficiently representative to be of value for comparative purposes.

MONTHLY WOOL PRICE INDEX

The average price of wool sold each month is comparable only to a limited extent with that of wool sold in other months, or during the whole season. The qualities and types of wool sold differ markedly from month to month, partly because they are drawn from different parts of the State, in accordance with the seasonal pattern of shearing. A further reason is the practice mentioned above of offering selected free wool of good quality at auction from November onwards.

The index shown in Table 616 below is the result of an endeavour to eliminate the effects of the monthly variation in quality, type, and condition from the average monthly price. The aim is to measure the average price that would have been attained each month had the composition of qualities, types, and conditions been approximately the same as the normal annual composition of the entire clip. The series is the weighted average of the prices of selected representative types, numbering seven in the period 1928-29 to 1938-39 inclusive, and thirty-three from the 1946-47 season. Although prices of individual types in the series since 1946-47 are no longer multiplied by weights, the average is still a weighted average in the sense that the selection of types as representative implies weighting. In the price series as constructed since 1946-47, the number of types selected to represent each quality group, fault classification, etc., is in approximately the same proportion to thirty-three as the quantity of wool in that quality group is to the total quantity of New South Wales wool sold in a normal year. The simple average of the prices of the thirty-three types therefore gives approximately the average price which a whole year's clip would realise if sold at the level of the prices of the month in question.

In order to eliminate the effect of variation in condition, the price of each type selected is taken in the form of the clean equivalent of the actual (greasy) auction price, converted according to the brokers' estimate of the clean yield of each lot of wool of that type sold in the month; but the average price used in the index is expressed in greasy terms, after application of a constant conversion factor. In this way, the average price for a month in the series is independent of any variations in clean yield in wool sold in that month.

In most years, the weighted annual average of the monthly index prices so derived is close to the average Australian greasy price actually realised at auctions. The divergence in some years is evidently due to a departure of the actual clean yield for the season from that implicit in the constant conversion factor used, or a variation of the Australian type composition for the season from the normal New South Wales composition on which the index is based. In addition, it may have been due to the very wide market fluctuations which have occurred in some seasons.

Table 616. Monthly Average Price of N.S.W. Wool Clip*

Month	1928- 29	1936- 37	1938- 39	1946- 47	1950- 51	1955- 56	1961- 62	1962- 63	1963- 64	1964- 65	1965- 66	1966- 67
Cents per lb. greasy												
July ..	(15)	(11)	(9)	...	(65)	(56)	(47)	46	53	53	46	53
August ..	15	(11)	(9)	...	95	50	47	43	52	53	46	52
September ..	15	11	9	17	98	48	46	43	53	52	47	50
October ..	14	12	9	18	98	48	44	45	55	51	49	48
November ..	14	13	9	20	107	48	43	46	60	50	51	48
December ..	14	14	9	19	107	50	43	47	59	48	51	48
January ..	14	15	9	20	138	51	43	53	60	46	51	47
February ..	14	14	9	21	148	51	46	52	61	47	51	48
March ..	13	15	9	22	159	50	47	53	61	44	52	47
April ..	13	15	8	22	121	52	47	53	57	(44)	(53)	47
May ..	12	(15)	8	22	107	55	47	53	52	45	53	48
June ..	11	14	9	22	79	(56)	47	54	53	45	53	47
Weighted Average for Season ..	13·9	13·6	8·7	20·3	116·7	50·6	45·1	48·6	56·7	48·0	50·3	48·6
Average Price per lb. greasy realised at Australian Auctions												
Season ..	13·7	13·7	8·7	20·4	120·2	51·2	45·1	49·2	58·1	47·8	50·1	47·4

* See text preceding table. Prices shown in brackets are nominal, being estimates made on various data for periods when there were no auction sales.

Wool prices rose steeply after September, 1946, and a very rapid upward movement in 1950-51 brought the average price to a record of 159 cents per lb. in March, 1951. Although the average price fell to 51 cents in March, 1952, prices in the 1952-53 season were again generally rising and the average for the season was 68 cents. Prices remained at approximately the same average level in 1953-54, but declined by 13 per cent. in 1954-55 and 13 per cent. in 1955-56. A considerable recovery in prices occurred in 1956-57, but prices were again generally falling in 1957-58; this fall continued strongly into 1958-59, and the average for the season was 39 per cent. lower than the average for the 1956-57 season. Prices rose to an average of 48c in 1959-60 and after declining in 1960-61, rose in each of the following three seasons, reaching an average of 58c in the 1963-64 season (the highest since 1956-57). Prices fell throughout most of 1964-65, and the average for the season was 18 per cent. lower than in 1963-64. After rising slightly during the later months of 1965-66, prices fell again during the early months of 1966-67, and the average for 1966-67 was 5 per cent. less than the average for the previous season.

Price series are given in the next table for wool of two significant quality groups—64's and 64/70's. These made up 15.9 per cent. and 9.9 per cent., respectively, of the New South Wales clip in 1966-67. The prices are expressed as clean on the selling floor in Sydney, being converted, in accordance with brokers' estimates of yield, from actual greasy prices realised. The prices given in the table are the unweighted average prices of twenty representative types of combing and carding wools, selected in the same way as the prices included in the monthly price index.

Table 617. Average Monthly Prices in Sydney of 64's and 64/70's Wools

Month	1965-66			1966-67		
	64's Quality (11 Types)	64/70's Quality (9 Types)	64's and 64/70's Quality (20 Types)	64's Quality (11 Types)	64/70's Quality (9 Types)	64's and 64/70's Quality (20 Types)
	Cents per lb., clean on the selling floor					
July	80	89	84	92	103	97
August	80	90	84	87	98	92
September	82	92	86	86	96	91
October	85	96	90	84	95	89
November	87	97	92	82	94	87
December	85	96	90	82	94	87
January	87	98	92	82	95	88
February	87	98	92	84	97	90
March	91	101	95	83	95	88
April	92	102	96	83	96	89
May	92	103	97	87	100	93
June	92	103	97	85	97	90

WOOL PROMOTION AND RESEARCH**AUSTRALIAN WOOL BOARD**

An independent Wool Marketing Committee of Inquiry, appointed by the Commonwealth Government in 1961 to inquire into the marketing and promotion of Australian wool and related matters, recommended that wool promotion, research, and testing should be brought under the control of a single body, which should also act as an advisory authority on wool marketing. This recommendation was implemented under the Wool Industry Act, 1962, which re-established the Australian Wool Board.

The Australian Wool Board, which was constituted in its present form on 1st May, 1963, comprises a chairman, six members representing wool-growers, three members experienced in certain fields (wool marketing and manufacturing, wool research, or finance and commerce), and a representative of the Commonwealth Government. The woolgrower representatives are nominated by the Wool Industry Conference, and the three members with special experiences are appointed by the Minister from a panel of names submitted by the Conference.

The Wool Board has assumed the functions of the Australian Wool Bureau (described on page 895 of Year Book No. 57), the Wool Research Committee (see below), and the Wool Testing Authority. Its functions include the promotion of the use of wool in Australia and overseas, the provision of a testing service for wool and wool products, the preparation of annual programmes of wool research expenditure (which are subject to the approval of the Minister for Primary Industry), the operation of the Wool Statistical Service, and (with the assistance of an ancillary Wool Marketing Committee appointed by the Board) the continuing investigation of all aspects of wool marketing. The Board's promotional activities overseas are carried out through the International Wool Secretariat, which has headquarters in London and branches in seventeen countries and is maintained jointly by the Wool Boards of Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. In preparing programmes of research expenditure, the Board is assisted by two ancillary advisory committees, one dealing with wool production research and the other with wool textile research.

Table 618. Australian Wool Board*: Income and Expenditure

Year	Income				Expenditure		
	Proceeds of Wool Levy	Commonwealth Grant for Wool Promotion	Other	Total Income	International Secretariat	Other	Total Expenditure
	\$ thousand						
1961-62	4,693	...	1,692	6,385	4,040	1,916	5,956
1962-63	4,905	...	1,515	6,420	5,776	1,943	7,719
1963-64	5,328	...	1,849	7,177	7,087	2,605	9,692
1964-65	13,903	8,066	2,021	23,991	15,873	2,797	18,669
1965-66	14,074	9,095	2,290	25,458	19,137	3,409	22,546
1966-67	13,945	8,837	2,821	25,602	20,797	4,008	24,805

* Australian Wool Bureau until 1st May, 1963.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL INDUSTRY CONFERENCE

The Wool Industry Conference was formed by woolgrowers in 1962 to provide an organisation with sufficient authority to speak for the wool-growing industry as a whole. The Conference, which is not a statutory body, comprises 25 members appointed by the Australian Woolgrowers' and Graziers' Council, 25 members appointed by the Australian Wool and Meat Producers' Federation, five members appointed by the Australian Primary Producers' Union (since 1965), and an independent chairman.

The Conference makes recommendations to the Commonwealth Government on matters of policy concerning the wool industry, including the rates of wool levy to be paid by woolgrowers to finance the activities of the Australian Wool Board. Under the Wool Industry Act, it nominates the woolgrowers' representatives on the Wool Board and submits the panel of names from which the specialist members are selected.

WOOL LEVY

Levies on woolgrowers were imposed by the Commonwealth Government from 1936-37 to 1945-46, to provide funds for promotion of the use of wool and (until 1944-45) for research in connection with the production and use of wool. The rate of levy was 5c per bale of shorn wool produced in Australia from 1936-37 to 1944-45, and 20c per bale in 1945-46.

The wool levy was suspended in 1946, and from 1946-47 to 1951-52 contributory charges were imposed on woolgrowers, partly to cover the costs of the Joint Organisation, and partly to provide the 20c per bale which would otherwise be available from the wool levy. The charges were a percentage of the value of a woolgrower's sales of shorn wool. The rates were 5 per cent. for the 1946-47 season, $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. for 1947-48, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for 1948-49 and 1949-50, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. for 1950-51, and $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. for 1951-52.

The contributory charges were discontinued after the 1951-52 season, and the wool levy was re-introduced. For the seasons 1952-53 to 1956-57, the levy was imposed at the rate of 40c per bale of shorn wool produced in Australia, and the proceeds of the levy were for wool promotion purposes. For the seasons 1957-58 to 1959-60, woolgrowers were levied at the rate of 60c per bale, of which 40c per bale was for wool promotion and 20c was for wool research. The levy was raised to 70c per bale (50c for wool promotion and 20c for wool research) for the 1960-61 season and to \$1.20 per bale (\$1 for wool promotion and 20c for wool research) for the seasons 1961-62 to 1963-64.

The basis of the wool levy was changed in 1964, from an amount per bale to a percentage of the value of a woolgrower's sales of shorn wool. The rate of levy was fixed at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the 1964-65 season and 2 per cent. for the 1965-66 to 1967-68 seasons. Of the total levy, an amount equivalent to 20c per bale was allocated to wool research, and the balance to wool promotion, in the seasons 1964-65 to 1966-67; and in 1967-68, the allocation of proceeds was determined by the Minister for Primary Industry.

From 1944-45 to 1966-67, the Commonwealth Government contributed to wool research on the basis of a certain amount per bale of shorn wool produced in Australia. The contribution was 20c per bale from 1944-45 to 1956-57 and 40c per bale from 1957-58 to 1966-67. In addition to this contribution to wool research, the Commonwealth Government contributed to wool promotion, in the three seasons from 1964-65 to 1966-67, an amount equal to the excess of the proceeds of the wool levy over \$1.20 per bale. In 1967, the Wool Industry Act was amended to introduce more flexibility into the allocation of funds between wool research and promotion and to increase the total government contributions for these activities. In terms of this amendment, the Commonwealth Government undertook, for the three financial years 1967-68 to 1969-70, to contribute for wool research and promotion on a dollar-for-dollar basis, matching woolgrowers' contribution by levy, to a maximum of \$14,000,000 in any one year. The amendment also provided that the proportions in which the levy proceeds and the government grant were to be allocated between wool research and wool promotion were to be decided annually by the Minister for Primary Industry (after consideration of the recommendations of the Australian Wool Industry Conference).

WOOL RESEARCH

Since 1945, the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation has been responsible for scientific and technical research into sheep raising and wool production, as well as wool textile research, and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics (a division of the Department of Primary Industry) has been responsible for research into the economics of woolgrowing and sheep-station management and other economic aspects of the wool industry.

From 1945 to 1957, finance for research purposes was provided from the Wool Research Trust Account and the Wool Industry Fund. The revenue of the Trust Account was the Commonwealth Government's contribution to wool research, equivalent to 20c for each bale of shorn wool produced in Australia. The Wool Industry Fund was established in 1946 from funds accumulated by the Central Wool Committee; the income from investments of the Fund was available for research purposes.

Under the Wool Research Act, 1957, the Trust Account and the Wool Industry Fund were combined to form the Wool Research Trust Fund. The Act also provided for the Commonwealth contribution to wool research to be raised to 40c per bale, and for part of the proceeds of the levy on wool growers (amounting to 20c per bale) to be paid into the new Fund. The 1967 amendment to the Wool Industry Act provided for the Commonwealth to contribute to the Trust Fund at the rate of \$1 for \$1 paid to the Fund from woolgrowers' contributions by levy.

Until 1963, expenditure from the Wool Research Trust Fund was made on the recommendation of the Wool Research Committee, which comprised

representatives of the C.S.I.R.O., the Department of Primary Industry, the universities, and other interested bodies. Since January, 1964, expenditure from the Fund has been made, in terms of the Wool Industry Act, on the recommendation of the Australian Wool Board. Expenditure from the Fund in 1967-68 amounted to \$8,177,000.

CATTLE

The number of cattle in New South Wales at intervals since 1861 is shown on page 717. An age and sex distribution of the cattle in each of the last eleven years is given in the next table:—

Table 619. Cattle: Sex and Age

At 31st March	Bulls (1 year and over)	Cows and Heifers (1 year and over)		Bullocks, Steers, etc.	Calves (under 1 year)		Total Cattle
		For Commercial Milk, etc.*	Other†		Heifer Calves*	Other†	
1957	73,351	986,639	1,451,395	564,088	835,354		3,910,827
1958	73,047	976,496	1,371,681	521,984	793,092		3,736,300
1959	69,700	968,299	1,360,841	518,351	746,285		3,663,476
1960	72,633	940,159	1,443,458	471,988	138,389	773,938	3,840,565
1961	82,131	946,036	1,648,071	556,767	139,574	869,281	4,241,860
1962	86,148	938,643	1,747,735	550,968	144,089	931,095	4,398,678
1963	86,697	929,302	1,851,541	525,465	146,249	1,029,889	4,569,143
1964	88,845	933,133	1,953,092†	558,260†	152,929	1,102,717	4,788,976
1965	86,918	909,963	1,897,645	549,921	145,533	1,029,087	4,619,067
1966	82,949	870,480	1,682,984	549,354	134,147	832,958	4,152,872
1967	82,531	833,026	1,726,228	482,907	126,914	894,054	4,145,660

* Cattle used (or intended) for production of milk or cream for sale.

† Cattle mainly for meat production.

‡ Revised.

The number of cattle in the State varies under the influence of three factors—natural increase (excess of calving over deaths from causes other than slaughtering), net imports, and slaughterings. Available particulars of the increases and decreases in recent seasons are shown in the next table. Adequate records of calving are not available, and the figures in the table therefore do not balance from season to season. Nevertheless, the table illustrates in a general way the influence of the various factors.

Table 620. Cattle: Elements of Increase and Decrease

Season	Slaughterings *		Deaths of Cattle (Disease, Drought, etc.)	Net Imports of Cattle	Calves Surviving at end of Season	Total Cattle at end of Season
	Calves	Other Cattle				
1956-57	602,391	999,954	109,999	317,689	835,354	3,910,827
1957-58	677,799	1,078,403	202,214	191,247	793,092	3,736,300
1958-59	622,115	1,283,612	110,550	211,830	746,285	3,663,476
1959-60	528,132	973,953	97,679	160,238	912,327	3,840,565
1960-61	500,278	772,343	121,381	219,796	1,008,855	4,241,860
1961-62	535,448	1,079,704	114,116	84,319	1,075,184	4,398,678
1962-63	567,709	1,248,067	131,740	128,087	1,325,588	4,569,143
1963-64	561,955	1,373,753	139,348	122,703	1,255,646	4,788,976
1964-65	633,342	1,531,677	158,450	134,516	1,174,620	4,619,067
1965-66	537,404	1,247,178	377,726	99,453	967,105	4,152,872
1966-67	448,205	1,010,252	165,337	98,501	1,020,968	4,145,660

* Year ended June.

There is, in most seasons, a heavy import of cattle to New South Wales from Queensland, and an appreciable export to Victoria; the interchange with South Australia is usually small. Because of diseases among the cattle of certain districts, and the presence of cattle tick in the north-east of New South Wales and in parts of Queensland, the interstate movement of cattle is regulated closely.

CATTLE TYPES

The cattle in New South Wales in each of the last six seasons are classified in the following table according to whether they were raised for milk production or for meat production. The number of cattle used (or intended) for the production of milk or cream for sale tended to decline during these seasons, and was at an appreciably lower level than in the years before the 1939-1945 War. On the other hand, the number of cattle raised mainly for meat production has shown a marked increase since the War, almost all of the increase occurring among cows (including heifers of one year and over) and calves (under one year). A considerable contraction in numbers occurred in 1966, as a result of drought conditions—and in 1967, the number of cattle raised mainly for meat production was 14 per cent. less than in the record year 1964 (11 per cent. for cows and heifers, and 19 per cent. for calves).

Table 621. Cattle, by Type

Classification	At 31st March					
	1962*	1963*	1964	1965	1966	1967
Bulls (1 year and over) used (or intended) for service—						
Dairy Breeds	86,148	86,697	{ 21,606	19,940	19,007	18,261
Beef Breeds			67,239	66,978	63,942	64,270
Total Bulls	86,148	86,697	88,845	86,918	82,949	82,531
Cows and Heifers used (or intended) for production of milk or cream for sale—						
Cows	749,101	752,099	743,175	718,665	675,482	668,197
Heifers (1 year and over) ..	189,542	177,203	189,958	191,298	194,998	164,829
Heifer calves (under 1 year) ..	144,089	146,249	152,929	145,533	134,147	126,914
Total	1,082,732	1,075,551	1,086,062	1,055,496	1,004,627	959,940
Other Cattle (mainly for meat production)—						
Cows and Heifers (1 year and over)†	1,747,735	1,851,541	1,953,092‡	1,897,645	1,682,984	1,726,228
Calves (under 1 year)	931,095	1,029,889	1,102,717	1,029,087	832,958	894,054
Bullocks, Steers, etc.	550,968	525,465	558,260‡	549,921	549,354	482,907
Total	3,229,798	3,406,895	3,614,069	3,476,653	3,065,296	3,103,189
Total Cattle	4,398,678	4,569,143	4,788,976	4,619,067	4,152,872	4,145,660

* Because of the introduction in 1964 of improved methods of collection, the figures for earlier years are not strictly comparable with those for 1964 and later years.

† Includes house cows and heifers kept for own milk supply (91,982 in 1967).

‡ Revised.

The next table contains separate particulars of the cattle in commercial dairies and on other rural holdings in each of the last two years, and illustrates the extent to which the raising of cattle for meat production is combined in commercial dairies with the raising of cattle for commercial milk and cream.

Table 622. Cattle in Commercial Dairies and on Other Rural Holdings

Classification	At 31st March					
	1966			1967		
	In Commercial Dairies*	On Other Rural Holdings	Total, All Rural Holdings	In Commercial Dairies*	On Other Rural Holdings	Total, All Rural Holdings
Bulls (1 year and over) used (or intended) for service—						
Dairy Breeds	16,733	2,274	19,007	15,911	2,350	18,261
Beef Breeds	5,103	58,839	63,942	5,383	58,887	64,270
Total Bulls	21,836	61,113	82,949	21,294	61,237	82,531
Cows and Heifers used (or intended) for production of milk or cream for sale—						
Cows	675,482	...	675,482	668,197	...	668,197
Heifers (1 year and over) ..	194,998	...	194,998	164,829	...	164,829
Heifer Calves (under 1 year) ..	134,147	...	134,147	126,914	...	126,914
Total	1,004,627	...	1,004,627	959,940	...	959,940
Other Cattle (mainly for meat production)—						
Cows and Heifers (1 year and over)	72,020	1,610,964	1,682,984	77,685	1,648,543	1,726,228
Calves (under 1 year)	50,477	782,481	832,958	60,561	833,493	894,054
Bullocks, Steers, etc.	40,991	508,363	549,354	37,061	445,846	482,907
Total	163,488	2,901,808	3,065,296	175,307	2,927,882	3,103,189
Total Cattle	1,189,951	2,962,921	4,152,872	1,156,541	2,989,119	4,145,660

* Rural holdings producing milk or cream for sale and/or raising dairy herd replacements.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF CATTLE

Most of the dairy cattle in commercial dairies in New South Wales (90 per cent. in 1967) are in the Coastal divisions, principally the North Coast and Hunter and Manning divisions. In inland areas, dairy farming is undertaken mainly to supply local needs, but there is some concentration of dairy herds near the southern border and in irrigation settlements. The principal dairying regions of the State are indicated in the diagrammatic map on page 9 of this volume.

Table 623. Dairy Cattle * in Commercial Dairies †, in Divisions

At 31st March	Coastal Divisions					Table-land Divisions	Western Slope Divisions	Central Plains, Riverina, and Western Divisions	Total, N.S.W.
	North Coast	Hunter and Manning	Sydney	South Coast	Total, Coastal Divisions				
1957	510,907	314,443	28,852	164,364	1,018,566	32,731	54,739	28,001	1,134,037
1958	512,693	305,103	27,284	163,550	1,008,630	30,430	51,533	26,916	1,117,509
1959	501,874	307,237	28,656	158,076	995,843	30,035	48,434	27,677	1,101,989
1960	478,333	313,275	29,639	158,421	979,668	28,645	44,428	25,807	1,078,548
1961	472,791	318,634	29,773	163,751	984,949	27,986	43,596	29,079	1,085,610
1962	461,986	319,416	29,896	167,848	979,146	26,718	43,715	33,153	1,082,732
1963	446,841	321,654	30,520	171,439	970,454	26,773	41,272	37,052	1,075,551
1964	435,620	327,683	34,127	178,115	975,545	27,516	41,379	41,622	1,086,062
1965	428,403	314,625	34,740	172,975	950,743	26,729	37,634	40,390	1,055,496
1966	404,216	295,793	32,844	168,180	901,033	24,191	36,624	42,779	1,004,627
1967	378,646	288,946	31,550	162,620	861,762	22,909	33,850	41,419	959,940

* Cows, heifers, and heifer calves used (or intended) for production of milk or cream for sale.

† Rural holdings producing milk or cream for sale and/or raising dairy herd replacements.

Cattle raised mainly for meat production are more widely distributed throughout the State. The principal areas for these cattle are the North Coast division (16 per cent. of the State total in 1967), Hunter and Manning (12 per cent.), Northern Tableland (10 per cent.), North Western Slope (10 per cent.), and South Western Slope division (12 per cent.).

Table 624. Cattle for Meat Production*, in Divisions

At 31st March	Coastal Divisions			Tableland Divisions	Western Slope Divisions	Central Plains and Riverina Divisions	Western Division	Total, N.S.W.
	North Coast	Hunter and Manning	Other					
1957	315,255	329,240	97,942	613,437	714,353	536,055	97,157	2,703,439
1958	328,311	317,504	100,812	599,112	666,822	447,569	85,614	2,545,744
1959	339,940	304,642	89,390	585,443	644,571	440,832	86,969	2,491,787
1960	381,775	340,862	104,612	631,825	678,824	463,381	88,105	2,689,384
1961	408,207	357,293	121,815	741,835	800,374	547,672	96,923	3,074,119
1962	420,463	359,961	140,608	772,325	845,367	580,320	110,754	3,229,798
1963	438,025	388,475	151,126	834,335	870,061	604,628	120,245	3,406,895
1964	450,697	404,553	168,617	903,919	899,466	652,994	133,823	3,614,069
1965	462,088	373,714	156,217	871,442	884,957	616,348	111,887	3,476,653
1966	460,343	340,006	145,720	773,223	785,640	480,231	80,133	3,065,296
1967	494,620	360,262	157,572	784,141	802,211	439,203	65,180	3,103,189

* Cattle raised mainly for meat production. Excludes bulls used (or intended) for service and cows and heifers used (or intended) for production of milk or cream for sale.

HORSES

The number of horses on rural holdings in New South Wales at decennial intervals since 1861 is shown on page 717. The record number of horses in the State was 764,170 in 1913, but since then, with the mechanization of transport and farming, the number has declined very markedly. Particulars of the horses in New South Wales in 1939 and recent years are shown in the next table:—

Table 625. Horses in N.S.W.

At 31st March	Foals Surviving	Draught Horses	Total Horses	At 31st March	Foals Surviving	Draught Horses	Total Horses
1939	29,282	216,173	531,355	1962	11,126	18,289	167,868
1957	14,609	47,923	235,505	1963	10,950	14,813	166,280
1958	13,820	39,957	220,684	1964	11,664	11,837	163,240
1959	11,933	35,785	214,445	1965	12,147	9,094	157,928
1960	13,052	29,426	204,011	1966	11,211	7,559	150,807
1961	12,317	23,803	192,254	1967	10,981	5,832	146,129

PRICES OF LIVESTOCK

The following statement shows the average prices of certain classes of fat stock in the metropolitan saleyards at Homebush in 1959 and later years. The averages stated are the means of the monthly prices in each calendar year, the monthly prices being the averages for all stock sold during the month.

Table 626. Average Prices of Fat Stock, Homebush Saleyards

Stock	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Cattle—	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Bullocks, Medium	111.90	118.30	134.90	155.98	172.92	167.34
Cows, Heavy	84.20	85.60	97.30	113.15	127.73	131.85
Sheep and Lambs—						
Merino Wethers, Prime ..	5.67	6.84	7.85	7.10	7.62	7.17
Merino Ewes, Prime ..	5.06	6.18	7.02	6.32	6.63	6.31
Lambs and Suckers, Prime ..	7.36	7.99	9.08	9.76	8.54	8.44

Prices of livestock vary from year to year under the influence of seasonal conditions. When pastures are deteriorating during periods of dry weather, fat stock are hastened to market and prices decline; but with the advent of relief rains, stock are retained on the holdings for fattening or breeding and prices tend to rise. Under normal conditions, prices of cattle at Homebush are influenced by the demand for beef for local consumption, by the condition of the export trade, and by the supply of cattle from Queensland for the New South Wales market. The price of wool is a further factor affecting prices of sheep and lambs.

Monthly variations in the prices of typical grades of livestock are shown in the next table:—

Table 627. Monthly Prices of Fat Stock, Homebush Saleyards

Month	Bullocks, Medium			Merino Wethers, Prime			Lambs and Suckers, Prime		
	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
January	141.27	153.77	*	6.95	6.65	7.60	8.25	8.85	8.36
February	142.43	189.10	162.50	6.10	6.56	7.43	9.65	9.54	8.98
March	143.85	*	*	5.80	7.24	7.68	8.75	9.48	9.07
April	144.10	*	172.00	6.00	7.30	7.04	10.15	9.25	8.14
May	*	*	166.50	7.35	7.21	7.68	10.75	8.65	8.33
June	153.10	176.00	161.75	7.60	8.35	8.53	11.30	8.29	9.39
July	*	*	*	8.48	8.68	7.66	11.42	8.26	9.39
August	180.35	166.50	181.50	8.80	8.57	7.88	11.60	8.32	9.47
September	*	180.00	168.60	8.35	8.03	7.77	10.90	8.48	8.79
October	168.60	184.50	*	7.00	7.70	6.35	8.25	7.83	7.44
November	*	164.00	158.50	6.25	7.45	5.49	7.75	7.54	6.90
December	174.10	169.50	*	6.55	7.74	4.98	8.30	7.98	6.99
Average for year	155.98	172.92	167.34	7.10	7.62	7.17	9.76	8.54	8.44

* No quotes.

The quantity of wool carried affects the price of sheep considerably. As a general rule, sheep at market in January and February have been shorn, during March and April they have growing fleece, from May to August they are woolly, and from September to the end of the year both shorn and woolly sheep are marketed.

Monthly prices of various classes and grades of fat stock are published in the *Statistical Register*. Prices of certain types of pigs are given in Table 650.

SLAUGHTERING OF LIVESTOCK

The following table shows the number of slaughtering establishments and the number of stock slaughtered in the State in quinquennial periods since 1921, and in each of the last eleven years:—

Table 628. Slaughtering of Livestock

Period	Slaughtering Establishments	Stock Slaughtered in Slaughtering Establishments and on Rural Holdings								Pigs
		Sheep			Cattle					
		Sheep	Lambs	Total	Bullocks *	Cows†	Calves	Total		
	No.	Thousands								
Average 5 years ended—										
1921 (June)	926	3,788	337	4,125	275	136	55	466	296	
1926 (June)	1,077	3,625	809	4,434	397	218	139	754	348	
1931 (June)	1,078	4,272	1,364	5,636	312	246	154	712	421	
1936 (Mar.)	1,132	4,581	2,309	6,890	323	218	292	833	488	
1941 (Mar.)	1,018	4,040	2,889	6,929	350	326	449	1,125	569	
1946 (Dec.)	800	5,129	3,558	8,687	361	267	390	1,018	538	
1951 (Dec.)	685	3,096	2,968	6,064	458	308	385	1,151	464	
1957 (June)	528	3,839	3,284	7,123	980		556	1,536	542	
1962 (June)	519	5,410	4,758	10,168	561	477	573	1,611	652	
1967 (June)	384	5,714	5,611	11,325	671	611	550	1,832	728	
Year ended June—										
1957	568	3,706	3,270	6,976	608	392	602	1,602	547	
1958	554	4,312	3,502	7,814	557	522	678	1,756	644	
1959	514	4,674	4,218	8,892	651	633	622	1,906	609	
1960	513	5,573	5,235	10,808	545	429	528	1,502	589	
1961	515	6,512	5,253	11,765	427	345	500	1,273	660	
1962	497	5,979	5,581	11,559	623	456	535	1,615	760	
1963	452	5,799	5,953	11,752	683	565	568	1,816	692	
1964	410	6,023	5,944	11,967	734	640	562	1,936	640	
1965	410	6,127	5,655	11,782	754	777	633	2,164	677	
1966	347	6,165	4,950	11,115	614	633	537	1,784	777	
1967	303	4,454	5,552	10,006	570	441	448	1,459	853	

* Includes a small number of bulls.

† Includes heifers.

The slaughter of livestock for sale as food, either for local consumption or for export, is permitted only in places licensed for the purpose.

In the County of Cumberland (which nearly coincides with the Sydney Statistical Division), the slaughter of stock for human consumption is controlled by the Metropolitan Meat Industry Board, which comprises a chairman, a representative of employees, and a representative of producers. The State Abattoir and the new Homebush Saleyards, controlled by the Board, are located at Homebush Bay. The carcass butchers purchase stock on the hoof, and deliver them to the Abattoir, where they are slaughtered and treated by the Board's staff, and the chilled carcasses are delivered to the owners at the Abattoir Meat Halls early on the following morning.

Abattoirs are operated by five county councils and by the Newcastle City Council and eight other municipalities—and a further nineteen abattoirs are operated by co-operative societies and other companies.

Meat inspection at the State Abattoir and at the majority of country abattoirs is carried out by inspectors employed by the Department of Agriculture, except in the case of meat for export, which is inspected by officers of the Commonwealth Department of Primary Industry. At other abattoirs, inspection for local consumption is carried out by meat inspectors employed by local authorities.

MEAT PRODUCTION

Trends in meat production in New South Wales since 1930-31 are illustrated in the following table:—

Table 629. Meat Produced

Period	Beef and Veal*†	Mutton*‡	Lamb*‡	Pig Meats†‡	Bacon and Ham§
	Tons				
Average, 5 years ended—					
1934-35	123,968	93,816	27,241	20,872	9,249
1939-40	176,706	73,744	29,714	25,936	10,533
1944-45	145,149	89,196	50,619	35,291	15,705
1949-50	160,415	66,710	47,160	28,375	14,734
1954-55	206,146	66,101	45,757	28,722	12,403
1959-60	236,322	81,814	60,382	28,322	11,196
1964-65	250,218	108,031	89,747	30,459	12,538
Year: 1956-57	235,142	70,414	51,533	28,879	10,355
1957-58	232,533	76,682	51,118	28,683	11,435
1958-59	274,849	88,737	67,283	27,253	11,669
1959-60	216,773	102,396	82,204	26,232	11,060
1960-61	168,045	115,155	81,262	29,048	11,328
1961-62	233,582	107,821	89,023	32,677	12,248||
1962-63	263,054||	103,687||	95,186||	30,293||	12,907||
1963-64	286,417	107,199	94,858	28,717	13,556
1964-65	303,419	105,678	89,558	31,509	13,923
1965-66	244,527	104,691	79,832	35,345	15,055
1966-67	209,403	82,194	91,663	38,283	15,445

* Bone-in weight basis.

† Bone-in weight of dressed carcasses. Includes meats later converted into bacon and ham.

‡ Cured weight. Pressed ham and canned bacon and ham are included on a bone-in weight basis in 1951-52 and later years, and on a bone-out weight basis in earlier years.

§ Includes the relatively small quantities produced from stock slaughtered on rural holdings.

§ Production on rural holdings is included in 1963-64 and earlier years, but excluded from 1964-65. In recent years, production on rural holdings has been negligible.

|| Revised.

Beef and veal production rose steadily during the post-war years until 1958-59, reflecting the relatively favourable seasonal conditions for the beef industry, generally rising cattle numbers, and assured prices for meat in the United Kingdom. Production fell sharply in 1959-60 and 1960-61, mainly because of a contraction in the United Kingdom market. With greatly expanded exports to the United States, a recovery in the United Kingdom market, and developing exports to other overseas markets, the production of beef and veal rose sharply in each of the years 1961-62 to 1964-65, reaching a record level in 1964-65. Production declined sharply during 1965-66 and 1966-67 because of unfavourable seasonal conditions.

The production of mutton and lamb increased markedly after the mid-fifties, reflecting the relatively favourable seasonal conditions, higher sheep numbers, lower wool prices, the rising domestic consumption of lamb, and the higher level of mutton exports to the United States, and (in recent years) to Japan. Unfavourable seasonal conditions caused a sharp reduction in lamb production in 1965-66 and in mutton production in 1966-67.

MEAT LEVIES AND MEAT RESEARCH

Levies on meat exported overseas were imposed by the Commonwealth Government from 1935 to 1964, in terms of the Meat Export Charge Act, to provide funds to finance the operations of the Australian Meat Board. From 1960 to 1964, funds for research into the scientific, technical, and economic problems connected with the beef industry were provided from the proceeds of a levy imposed by the Commonwealth Government on cattle:

(over 200 lb. dressed weight) slaughtered for human consumption; the Commonwealth contributed additional funds matching the proceeds of the levy.

From 1st August, 1964, the levy on meat exports and the levy for cattle research were replaced by a single levy on all cattle (over 200 lb. dressed weight), sheep, and lambs slaughtered in Australia for human consumption. The new levy is imposed under the Livestock Slaughter Levy Act, which prescribes maximum rates of 75c per head for cattle and 7½c per head for sheep and lambs. The actual rates are fixed on the recommendation of the Australian Meat Board, after consultation with the main industry organisations concerned and with the Australian Meat Research Committee (formerly the Cattle and Beef Research Committee). The current rates of levy are 32c per head for cattle and 3c per head for sheep and lambs (32½c and 1½c, respectively, before August, 1966).

Part of the proceeds of the new levy (equivalent to 20c per head of cattle and, since August, 1966, 1½c per head of sheep and lambs) is allocated to research into the scientific, technical, and economic problems connected with the meat industry, and the balance is used to finance the operations of the Australian Meat Board. The Commonwealth Government makes a matching contribution, on a \$1 for \$1 basis, to meet expenditure on research.

The funds available for research are allocated to research projects on the recommendation of a Research Committee. With the scope of the research scheme extended to cover mutton and lamb as well as beef, the former Australian Cattle and Beef Research Committee was re-constituted, in March, 1966, as the Australian Meat Research Committee. The Committee now comprises the Chairman of the Australian Meat Board, seven members representing meat producers, and one representative each from the Australian Agricultural Council, the universities concerned with meat research, the C.S.I.R.O., and the Department of Primary Industry.

In New South Wales, research sponsored under the meat research scheme is being undertaken by the Department of Agriculture at agricultural research stations and on several private properties. Herd improvement based on selective breeding methods, animal response to pasture production, the milk production of beef cows, and other breeding and feeding problems have been investigated. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics is undertaking a survey into the economics of beef production, and the C.S.I.R.O. and the Universities of Sydney and New England are engaged on several scientific and technical research projects concerned with beef production.

MEAT EXPORT TRADE

The meat export trade began to assume importance in New South Wales towards the end of the nineteenth century, when the export of frozen meat became possible through the provision of refrigerated shipping space, and has since expanded considerably. A satisfactory method for transporting meat from Australia in a chilled condition was evolved by 1932. Exports of chilled meat grew rapidly in the following years, but were suspended during the war and have been negligible in post-war years. In recent years, the quantity of boneless beef and mutton exported has exceeded that in carcass form.

The following table shows the quantity of frozen and chilled beef, mutton, and lamb, and of canned meats exported from New South Wales to overseas destinations in 1938-39 and recent years. Ships' stores are excluded from the table; in 1966-67, these were valued at \$1,019,000 and consisted mainly of frozen or chilled meats (2,261,000 lb. valued at \$1,005,000). Exports of rabbits and hares are shown in Table 635, and bacon and ham in Table 651:—

Table 630. Oversea Exports of Meats from New South Wales

Year	Frozen or Chilled			Offals	Preserved in Tins, etc.	Value of All Meats Exported *
	Beef and Veal	Mutton	Lamb			
	Thousand lb.					
1938-39	13,292	10,880	34,104	†	2,326	3,429
1956-57	31,365	2,349	2,149	5,046	17,086	13,149
1957-58	36,521	6,278	2,509	4,837	15,754	15,509
1958-59	93,212	13,481	10,453	6,522	15,382	35,067
1959-60	70,993	4,358	6,657	5,901	10,396	29,353
1960-61	49,243	10,739	5,290	4,362	8,734	23,599
1961-62	86,296	11,696	1,961	6,889	11,449	32,633
1962-63	105,092	17,922	5,090	8,227	6,324	39,542
1963-64	109,246	21,854	5,060	7,869	5,718	42,134
1964-65	133,758	25,350	6,147	8,586	4,819	51,146
1965-66	104,652	21,961	2,572	5,945	3,981	46,014
1966-67	76,677	11,024	4,684	5,734	3,599	35,740

* Includes poultry, rabbits and hares, pork, bacon and ham, etc. Excludes deficiency payments under the Fifteen Year Meat Agreement with the United Kingdom (see page 754).

† Not recorded separately.

Frozen beef (75,000,000 lb. in 1966-67) is the principal meat export from New South Wales, and has dominated the frozen meat export trade since 1952-53.

The high level of overseas meat exports (and particularly of beef exports) between 1952-53 and 1958-59 reflected the guaranteed prices for meat sold in the United Kingdom under the Fifteen Year Meat Agreement, generally rising livestock numbers, relatively favourable seasonal conditions for the pastoral industries, and lower wool prices. Exports of meat to the United Kingdom contracted sharply between 1958-59 and 1962-63, but recovered in 1963-64 and 1964-65. Exports of meat (particularly of boneless manufacturing beef) to the United States of America, on the other hand, continued to expand strongly during this period. As a result of poor seasonal conditions in pastoral areas of the State, exports generally both of beef and veal and of mutton and lamb declined in 1965-66 and again in 1966-67 (the decline in beef exports to the United Kingdom being particularly marked). The United States of America has in recent years been the principal market for Australian beef; Japan and the United States are important markets for Australian mutton, and Canada is the major market for Australian lamb.

CONTROL OF MEAT EXPORT TRADE

The export of Australian meat is controlled by the Australian Meat Board under the provisions of the Meat Industry Act, 1964-1966. Beef, veal, mutton and lamb, meat products, and edible offal may be exported only by the Meat Board or by licensed exporters, and subject to such conditions as are prescribed after recommendation by the Board. The Board advises the Minister for Primary Industry on the quality standards and grading of meat for export, and is empowered to regulate shipments and to arrange contracts in respect of freights and insurances.

Special attention is given to the preparation and transport of meat for export. The meat is inspected by veterinary officers of the Department of Primary Industry, and its shipment is stringently regulated by the Department.

Australian Meat Board

The Australian Meat Board, which was originally set up in 1935, was reconstituted, from 1st July, 1964, under the provisions of the Meat Industry Act, 1964-1966.

The Board consists of a chairman, five members representing meat producers, two representatives of meat exporters, and a representative of the Commonwealth Government. All members of the Board are appointed by the Minister for Primary Industry. The chairman is appointed after consultation with the Australian Meat Board Selection Committee, a non-statutory body established by the Australian Woolgrowers' and Graziers' Council and the Australian Wool and Meat Producers' Federation. The producer representatives are appointed from a panel of names submitted by the Selection Committee, and the exporter representatives from a panel of names submitted by the Australian Meat Exporters' Federal Council.

Under the provisions of the Meat Industry Act, the Meat Board is able effectively to control the export of meat and its sale and distribution overseas. The Board is also empowered to encourage and assist the export of meat from Australia, to promote the consumption of meat both in Australia and overseas, to purchase and sell meat (in its own right) for the purposes of developing overseas markets or administering an international undertaking entered into by the Commonwealth Government, and to assist research designed to improve the quality of Australian meat and methods of producing, storing, and transporting it. Finance for the Board's operations is derived for the most part from levies imposed on cattle, sheep, and lambs slaughtered for human consumption (see page 751).

MEAT AGREEMENTS WITH UNITED KINGDOM

Before the outbreak of war in 1939, Australian meat was exported, for sale in the United Kingdom, under free market conditions. In September, 1939, the United Kingdom and Australian Governments agreed to the export of Australian meat for sale to the U.K. Ministry of Food on a bulk contract basis. The initial contract was renewed from time to time until 1952, when a new agreement between the two Governments, the Fifteen Year Meat Agreement, came into operation. This Agreement terminated on 30th September, 1967, and since that date exports to the United Kingdom have again been subject to free market conditions.

The objects of the Agreement which came into force in July, 1952 were the promotion of meat production in Australia, enabling increased exports to be made to the United Kingdom, and the provision of a satisfactory market in the United Kingdom for that meat. The Agreement applied to mutton, lamb, and beef; canned meats and pig meats were not included.

In September, 1953, the United Kingdom Government announced that bulk-purchase contracts would not be renewed after 1953-54. As a result

of the negotiations which followed this announcement, Australia was left with these rights and obligations under the Fifteen Year Agreement:—

- (1) the unrestricted right of entry for Australian beef, veal, lamb, and mutton into the United Kingdom for the remainder of the fifteen years ;
- (2) the right to receive a deficiency payment from the U.K. Government if the average realised price of each class of Australian meat fell below minimum prices agreed on from time to time ;
- (3) an obligation, until September, 1958 for mutton and lamb and until September, 1961 for beef and veal, to restrict the export of Australian meat to markets other than the United Kingdom and British colonies and dependencies to 3 per cent. of exports to the United Kingdom, or such other quantity as might be agreed on annually ; and
- (4) an obligation on the Australian Government not only to maintain, but to endeavour to increase, the existing volume of exports of meat to the United Kingdom.

A deficiency payment was due to Australia if the weighted average price realised in a year on the open United Kingdom market for a class of Australian meat (beef and veal, mutton, or lamb) was below the weighted average minimum price guaranteed. The amount of the payment was calculated by multiplying the tonnage of the class of meat which arrived in the United Kingdom from Australia during the year by the amount of the difference between the two average prices. The guaranteed minimum prices were subject to review at the request of either Government.

Negotiations held at various times since 1954 resulted in a general reduction in the guaranteed minimum prices, and after October, 1961, there were no minimum prices in respect of mutton. The negotiations also resulted in Australia being permitted to export increased quantities of meat to destinations other than the United Kingdom and the colonies and dependencies. Lower grade beef and veal and all grades of lamb and mutton were freed from quota restriction from October, 1958, and all remaining quota restrictions were removed from October, 1961.

The guaranteed minimum prices for selected kinds and grades of beef exported to the United Kingdom under the Agreement are shown in the following table for the thirteen years ending September, 1967:—

Table 631. Guaranteed Minimum Prices of Beef Exports to United Kingdom

Description	Oct. 1954 to Sept. 1955		Oct. 1955 to Sept. 1958		Oct. 1958 to Sept. 1961		Oct. 1961 to Sept. 1967	
	1st Quality	2nd Quality	1st Quality	2nd Quality	1st Quality	2nd Quality	1st Quality	2nd Quality
Cents (Aust.) per lb., f.o.b.								
Ox Hinds	15·34	13·47	15·34	13·47	14·58	12·79	13·57	12·86
Ox Crops	12·29	11·27	12·29	11·27	11·68	10·71	10·58	10·28
Cow Hinds	12·20	11·80	12·20	11·80	11·58	11·21	11·18	11·19
Cow Crops	10·44	10·04	10·44	10·04	9·92	9·54	9·84	9·52

The guaranteed minimum prices for selected kinds and grades of lamb exported to the United Kingdom under the Agreement are shown for the thirteen years ending September, 1967 in the next table.

Table 632. Guaranteed Minimum Prices of Lamb Exports to United Kingdom

Description	October 1954 to September 1958	October 1958 to September 1962	October 1962 to September 1967
	Cents (Aust.) per lb., f.o.b.		
Spring Lamb from Victoria, S.A., W.A., and Tas.—			
1st Quality: 36 lb. and under	15-52	14-74	14-37
37-42 lb.	13-54	12-87	12-54
43-50 lb.	12-08	11-48	11-20
2nd Quality: 36 lb. and under	14-37	13-66	13-32
37-42 lb.	12-08	11-48	11-20
3rd Quality: All weights	13-64	12-97	12-64
Summer Lamb, All States, and Spring Lamb, N.S.W. and Qld.—			
1st Quality: 36 lb. and under	13-43	12-76	12-44
37-42 lb.	11-67	11-08	10-81
43-50 lb.	11-25	10-69	10-42
2nd Quality: 36 lb. and under	12-18	11-58	11-29
37-42 lb.	10-00	9-50	9-27
3rd Quality: All weights	9-79	9-30	9-07

The average prices realised for beef were below the guaranteed minimum prices in each year from the resumption of free trading in 1954 to 1956-57, and above the guaranteed minimum from 1957-58 to 1963-64. The prices realised for lamb were above the guaranteed minimum in each year from 1954 to 1959-60, below the minimum in 1960-61 and 1961-62, and above the minimum in 1962-63 and 1963-64. Average prices realised for mutton exceeded the minimum in each year in which minimum prices were guaranteed. The deficiency payments received by the Australian Meat Board amounted to \$300,000 for 1954-55, \$6,500,000 for 1955-56, and \$11,860,000 for 1956-57 in respect of the beef exports in those years, and \$528,000 for 1960-61 and \$106,000 for 1961-62 in respect of the lamb exports in those years.

In terms of the Meat Agreement (Deficiency Payments) Act, 1955, the greater part of deficiency payments has been passed on by the Meat Board in the form of bounties, through exporters, to the producers.

LAMB GUARANTEED PRICES AND BOUNTY PAYMENTS

With the approval of the Minister for Primary Industry, the Australian Meat Board has, since 1962-63, guaranteed exporters a minimum price (higher than the price guaranteed under the Fifteen Year Meat Agreement) on all lambs 36 lb. and under shipped to the United Kingdom. For the 1966-67 season, the guaranteed prices were set at 16.0c per lb. for the period September to November and 14.5c per lb. for the following three months—and for 1967-68 and 1968-69, the corresponding prices were 17.0c per lb. and 15.8c per lb. The higher guaranteed price for the initial period is intended to stimulate shipments of lamb early in the export season. Bounty payments necessary to make up the guaranteed minimum prices are payable from moneys accrued in the Lamb Deficiency Payments Account under the Fifteen Year Meat Agreement with the United Kingdom Government (see above).

MEAT AGREEMENT WITH UNITED STATES

In February, 1964, the Australian and United States Governments concluded an agreement to regulate meat exports from Australia to the United States. Under the agreement, Australia undertook to limit its exports of beef, veal, and mutton (in all forms except canned, cured, and cooked meat) to 242,000 tons in 1964, 251,000 tons in 1965, and 260,000 tons in 1966. The limits in subsequent years were to be increased in proportion to the estimated growth in the total United States market for these meats. Australia also undertook to maintain approximately the existing relationship between beef and mutton exports, and to limit exports of the better quality primal cuts of beef and veal. The limits were accepted on the understanding that access to the U.S. market would not be affected by tariff increases.

Subsequently, the U.S. Congress enacted legislation which imposed limits on the total quantity of beef and mutton that could be imported into the United States in 1965 and later years, and which provided for quotas to be imposed on individual supplying countries if total imports in a year were expected to exceed the limit set for the year. The limit set for 1965 (356,000 tons) was about equal to the U.S. imports in 1962; the limits set in following years were 437,000 tons in 1966, 444,000 tons in 1967, and 467,000 tons in 1968. A quota of 216,000 tons was imposed on Australia for 1968.

VALUE OF PASTORAL PRODUCTION

The following table shows the gross value of pastoral production (at place of production) in New South Wales, and its components, in 1901 and later seasons. These values represent the value of the items of pastoral production at principal markets less the estimated costs of marketing.

Table 633. Gross Value of Pastoral Production at Place of Production

Season	Wool *	Sheep		Cattle		Total Value of Pastoral Production†
		Slaughtered †	Net Exports	Slaughtered ‡	Net Exports	
	\$ thousand					
1901	16,850	4,142	...	2,458	...	24,894
1920-21	26,046	4,626	...	5,946	...	40,672
1938-39	34,152	7,074	394	8,990	(—) 1,172	49,788
1954-55	294,588	30,302	7,378	55,278	(—) 19,150	369,008
1956-57	412,560	30,344	5,566	53,918	(—) 18,630	484,492
1957-58	269,756	28,484	5,934	60,294	(—) 11,136	354,138
1958-59	250,580	25,408	4,996	82,180	(—) 15,638	348,174
1959-60	314,462	36,480	5,728	81,145	(—) 14,960	423,626
1960-61	257,278	47,888	8,420	65,370	(—) 20,532	359,152
1961-62	287,684	41,546	5,924	70,134	(—) 5,954	400,230
1962-63	310,958	44,550	6,680	86,590	(—) 9,730	440,102
1963-64	393,006	49,229	8,762	97,998	(—) 9,394	540,912
1964-65	314,011	52,567	8,750	127,437	(—) 11,435	492,681
1965-66	259,297	52,592	10,196	112,912	(—) 5,380	430,951
1966-67	265,197	51,248	4,655	103,379	(—) 10,721	415,244

* Excludes profits realised under the war-time plan for disposal of wool clips. (See note *, Table 503.)

† The value of skin wool obtained from sheep is included under "Wool".

‡ Excludes cattle culled from dairy herds and all other calves.

¶ Includes the value of stud yearling horses sold, not shown separately.

(—) denotes excess of imports.

Apart from seasonal influences, fluctuations in the value of pastoral production are mainly the result of variations in wool prices. In 1966-67, the value of wool accounted for 64 per cent. of the gross value of all pastoral production.

The net value of pastoral production is obtained by deducting from the gross value (at place of production) the value of certain materials (fodder consumed by stock, fertilizer and seed used on pastures, water purchased for irrigation, and dips and sprays) used in the pastoral industry. The value of these materials in 1966-67 was \$63,756,000.

The total value of pastoral products or by-products (apart from dairy and farmyard products) exported overseas from New South Wales in 1938-39 and recent years is shown in the following table:—

Table 634. Oversea Exports of Pastoral Products from New South Wales

Year ended June	Wool	Meat	Livestock	Hides and Skins	Other	Total Pastoral Products	Proportion of Total Exports (Merchandise)
	SA thousand, f.o.b.						Per cent.
1939	34,442	3,090	134	3,154	1,292	42,112	58.0
1962	232,678	32,118	702	18,112	5,250	288,860	48.9
1963	235,614	38,890	320	18,098	4,736	297,658	51.7
1964	297,420	41,280	1,362	23,664	5,198	368,924	67.2
1965	244,562	50,284	982	21,385	4,244	321,457	41.0
1966	206,119	43,726	1,513	20,122	6,033	279,513	35.6
1967	215,706	35,270	1,810	17,741	5,169	275,696	34.0

The values of pastoral exports, shown in the above table, should not be related to the values of pastoral production shown in Table 633. The exports include products of other States shipped overseas from N.S.W. ports, but exclude products of New South Wales shipped overseas from ports in other States. Moreover, they relate to year of export and not to year of production, they are valued on an "f.o.b., port of shipment" basis rather than at place of production, and they contain items which have been enhanced in value by manufacture and other processes.

NOXIOUS ANIMALS

The only large carnivorous animals dangerous to stock in Australia are the dingo (or so-called native dog) and the fox (which has been introduced from abroad); but graminivorous animals, such as rabbits (which are of a foreign origin), kangaroos and wallabies, are deemed by the settlers to be even more noxious. In the Western Division, the Western Lands Commission is required to take measures to destroy dingoes, and to maintain a dog-proof fence along the western border; a small rate is imposed on the land to pay expenses.

RABBITS

The rabbit has done incalculable damage to pastures since it first became a problem about 1881. It rapidly spread over the whole State, and is believed to have played a major part in the decline, which occurred in the thirty or so years following 1890, in the capacity of sheep properties to carry stock and resist drought. By the late 'thirties, through the expenditure of much money and effort, the rabbit pest had been brought under

control by landholders in many parts of the State, though it continued to limit carrying capacity and the control measures were costly to maintain. During the war, scarcity of labour, fumigants, and wire-netting made it difficult to keep the rabbit pest in check, and it became an increasing menace over wide areas. The problem was entirely transformed, however, after 1951, when the virus disease myxomatosis, introduced by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, spread rapidly down the Murray Valley, up the Darling and Lachlan Rivers, and then over the rest of the State. By mid-1953, it was estimated by the Organisation that myxomatosis had destroyed four-fifths of the rabbits in eastern Australia, and that there were practically no rabbits left west of the Darling. The surviving rabbits have shown increased resistance to the disease, possibly owing to a decline in its virulence, and complete eradication is believed to depend on their destruction by other means. Poisoning by sodium fluoroacetate, under the supervision of Pastures Protection Board officers trained in its use, is now being fostered as a method of rabbit control. More rabbit inspectors have been employed by Pastures Protection Boards to carry out rabbit control measures.

Particulars of the export trade in frozen rabbits and hares and rabbit and hare skins are shown in the following table:—

Table 635. Rabbits and Hares: Oversea Exports from New South Wales

Year ended 30th June	Quantity		Value		
	Frozen Rabbits and Hares	Rabbit and Hare Skins	Frozen Rabbits and Hares	Rabbit and Hare Skins	Total
	Thous. lb*	Thous. lb	\$A thous., f.o.b.	\$A thous., f.o.b.	\$A thous., f.o.b.
1939	†	1,662	55	395	450
1960	4,162	819	997	677	1,674
1961	5,525	793	1,367	682	2,049
1962	3,306	951	774	749	1,522
1963	1,876	652	481	487	968
1964	2,843	697	717	603	1,320
1965	2,854	580	707	414	1,121
1966	3,254	561	884	306	1,190
1967	2,137	611	511	250	761

* Excludes a small quantity of furred rabbit and hare carcasses for which weight is not available.

† Not available.

PASTURES PROTECTION BOARDS

For the purpose of administering the Pastures Protection Act (which relates to travelling stock, sheep brands and marks, destruction of rabbits and other noxious animals, and certain other matters), the State is divided into 59 Pastures Protection Districts. In each district, there is a Pastures Protection Board of eight directors, elected every three years from among their own number by landholders who pay pastures protection rates.

These rates are levied by the Boards upon landholders with ten or more head of large stock or 100 or more sheep, and are based on the total number of stock or sheep on the holding. A rebate of 50 per cent. may be made to occupiers of holdings enclosed with rabbit-proof wire netting fences, if the holdings have been kept reasonably free from rabbits during the preceding year. The Boards are required to pay 3 per cent. of their annual revenue to the State Treasury to cover the cost of administration.

Pastures Protection Boards are empowered to erect rabbit-proof fences as "barrier" fences wherever they deem necessary, to pay a bonus for the scalps of noxious animals, and to enforce the provisions for the compulsory destruction of rabbits. Veterinary inspectors, rangers, and rabbit inspectors are employed by the Boards as field staff.

The Boards levy rates on travelling stock, except in the Western Division, to raise funds for the improvement of travelling stock and camping reserves.

Tenders are called by the Boards for the lease of public watering places in the Western Division, and the rents so received, supplemented by grants from the State Government, are used for maintenance and repairs to the watering places. The lessees charge a fee for watering stock which is fixed by regulation.

REGISTRATION OF BRANDS

Stock brands, which may be used on either cattle or horses, are registered under the Registration of Stock Brands Act. The number of standing registrations of large stock brands is approximately 144,000.

Sheep brands and earmarks of which the registrations are approximately 78,000, are issued for Pastures Protection Districts. A brand may not be duplicated in any one District, but the same brand may be issued in several Districts.

ANIMAL HEALTH

Diseases of various kinds exist amongst livestock in New South Wales, but the State is free from many of the more serious epizootic and parasitic diseases (e.g., rinderpest, bluetongue, foot and mouth disease, rabies, swine fever, glanders, sheep scab, and trypanosomiasis) which cause heavy loss in other pastoral countries. Certain diseases are notifiable under the Stock Diseases Act, and powers are provided for the inspection and testing of stock and for the detention, seizure, treatment, quarantine, and destruction of diseased stock.

Movements of livestock interstate are controlled, and inspectors are maintained where required along the borders. This work is of particular importance along the Queensland border owing to the presence of cattle tick in that State. Power is provided to enforce the dipping of cattle, sheep, goats, and horses before they enter New South Wales.

The work in connection with the control of livestock diseases is administered by the Animal Industry Division of the Department of Agriculture. Veterinary officers and inspectors are stationed throughout the country, under the supervision of district veterinary officers. These officers investigate livestock sicknesses and deaths, control diseases scheduled under the Act, advise stock owners on the control of other diseases, and act as extension officers in respect of livestock health matters.

The most serious diseases dealt with under the Stock Diseases Act are tuberculosis, contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia, anthrax, bovine brucellosis, infectious laryngotracheitis, cattle tick, and pullorum disease. An official testing scheme aimed at the elimination of bovine tuberculosis is

in operation. The Milk Board requires that raw milk sold in Sydney and other distributing districts under its control must be the product of tubercle-free cows.

Work at the well-equipped veterinary research station at Glenfield, under the control of the Director of Veterinary Research, is co-ordinated with the work of the veterinary officers in the field. Diagnostic work is also carried out at the district veterinary laboratories at Armidale and Wollongbar.

At the McMaster Animal Health Laboratories, located in the grounds of the University of Sydney, extensive scientific investigation of matters affecting animal health is undertaken by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, in co-ordination with similar activities in other States and the Faculty of Veterinary Science of the University. The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation has an area of 1,250 acres at St. Mary's which is used mainly as a field station in connection with the laboratory and for genetic work on sheep. A modern sheep biology laboratory has been established at Prospect.

CATTLE TICK CONTROL AND ERADICATION

The cattle tick is a serious external parasite which attaches to cattle and other livestock. The tick first extended into New South Wales in 1907, and has now invaded some 6,500 square miles of the far north coast.

The cost of control and eradication is borne by the New South Wales and Commonwealth Governments. In 1967-68, the total cost amounted to approximately \$2,700,000, of which \$288,000 was borne by the Commonwealth. Cattle tick control is administered by a Cattle Tick Control Commission comprising representatives of the New South Wales, Queensland, and Commonwealth Governments.

CATTLE AND SWINE COMPENSATION ACTS

To assist eradication of disease (especially tuberculosis) from cattle, compensation is paid, in terms of the Cattle Compensation Act, 1951-57, for cattle condemned as being diseased and for carcasses condemned as unfit for human consumption. The funds required to meet the compensation payments are raised by means of a per capita tax on cattle (collected from owners by Pastures Protection Boards) and a stamp duty on the delivery of cattle to an abattoir for slaughter.

Compensation is also paid, in terms of the Swine Compensation Act, 1928-1967, for pigs and pig carcasses condemned because of disease. Funds to meet these payments are raised by means of a stamp duty on the delivery of pigs for slaughter.

VETERINARY SURGEONS ACT, 1923-1965

The Veterinary Surgeons Act provides for the registration of veterinary surgeons and regulation of the practice of veterinary science. The Act, which is administered by the Board of Veterinary Surgeons, specifies the qualifications for registration and prohibits practice by unregistered persons. Since 1952, qualified alien veterinary surgeons have been able to become registered after passing a special examination. The number of registered veterinary surgeons was 619 at 30th June, 1967.

DAIRYING, POULTRY, BEEKEEPING

Although natural physical features and climatic conditions in parts of New South Wales are particularly suitable for dairying, the industry developed slowly until towards the end of the nineteenth century.

The introduction of refrigeration, pasteurization, and other mechanical processes for the treatment of milk made possible the manufacture and distribution of perishable dairy products in the warm climate, and gave a marked impetus to the industry. With improvement in shipping facilities, butter and, more recently, processed milk products became important items of the export trade.

The development of co-operative movements also proved a great benefit to the industry in both the manufacture and distribution of produce.

Dairying in New South Wales reached a peak in 1933-34. During the economic depression of the early 'thirties, producers had endeavoured to offset low prices by increasing production, and new producers had been attracted to the industry to augment shrinking incomes from other forms of rural activity.

During World War II, labour difficulties and unfavourable seasons proved so detrimental that in 1948 the Commonwealth Government introduced annual dairy industry grants to help promote efficiency on dairy farms. In recent years, increased mechanisation on farms, improved breeding of cattle, the development of improved pastures and better farming practices generally, and the Commonwealth stabilisation plans have assisted the industry.

SUPERVISION OF DAIRYING AND DAIRY PRODUCTS

The Dairies Supervision Act, 1901-1960, is designed to prevent the spread of disease through unhygienic conditions in the handling of milk and milk products. It requires all dairymen and milk vendors in the State to register their premises with local authorities, renders the premises subject to inspection, and makes illegal the sale of milk or milk products from unregistered premises.

The manufacture of dairy produce in New South Wales is regulated in terms of the Dairy Industry Act. Dairy produce factories and stores must be registered. Cream and milk supplied to a dairy produce factory must be tested and graded at the factory, and the farmer is paid on the basis of butter-fat content or computed cheese yield. Margins of payment for the different grades of the various dairy products are fixed by regulations under the Act. Butter must be graded on a uniform basis, and packed in boxes

bearing registered brands indicating the quality of the product and the factory where it was produced. Testing, grading, and the manufacture of butter and cheese at the factory may be undertaken only by persons holding certificates of qualification.

In each of the thirteen dairying districts into which the State has been divided, a dairy officer of the Department of Agriculture supervises the dairy factories and administers the provisions of the Dairy Industry Act. He instructs factory managers and cream-graders in matters connected with the industry, advises dairy farmers, inspects animals and buildings, supervises the quality of butter produced, and organises herd recording units.

Legislation relating to the supply and distribution of milk in the metropolitan and Newcastle districts, and in other milk distributing districts supervised by the Milk Board, is described in the chapter "Marketing and Consumption of Foodstuffs".

OVERSEA MARKETING OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

The overseas marketing of Australian dairy produce has been organised and controlled by the Australian Dairy Produce Board (formerly the Australian Dairy Produce Control Board) since 1924. As reconstituted in 1963, the Board comprises three members as representatives of Australian dairy farmers, one member from each State to represent co-operative butter and cheese factories in the State, two members to represent proprietary and privately-owned butter and cheese factories in Australia, one member representing butter and cheese factory employees, and a chairman who represents the Commonwealth Government.

The Board's functions under the Dairy Produce Export Control Act include the purchase and sale of dairy produce intended for export, control of the handling, storage, treatment, transfer, and shipment of the produce purchased, the issue of licences to exporters of dairy produce, and the promotion of the overseas sales of Australian dairy produce. All butter and cheese exported to the United Kingdom is purchased by the Board before shipment from Australia, and is sold in the United Kingdom by approved agents acting under the general direction of the Board.

The Board's activities in the promotion of the sales of dairy produce and in the administration of dairy produce research programmes are described on page 766.

Butter for export is graded by Commonwealth official graders according to grades fixed by regulation, and each box is branded to indicate the quality of the butter and the factory which made it. A national brand (the kangaroo) is stamped on all boxes of "choicest" quality butter. The trade description for "choicest" must contain the word "Australian" in the centre of an outline map of Australia, the name of the State, the registered number of the factory, and the net weight; in addition, a word registered by the factory may be added to the approved design. In 1966-67, 81.3 per cent. of the Australian butter for export was graded as "choicest" quality, 18.0 per cent. as first quality, and 0.7 per cent. as second or lower quality.

STABILISATION OF THE DAIRY INDUSTRY

The returns to producers of butter and cheese in Australia are determined through the operation of a marketing scheme with the following features:—

- (a) a fixed home-consumption price ;
- (b) pooling of the proceeds of local and oversea sales and payment of an average realisation price ;
- (c) payment by the Commonwealth Government of a subsidy to lift the producer's average return, and underwriting by the Commonwealth of a minimum average return.

EQUALISATION

From 1926 to 1934, a voluntary marketing scheme known as the "Paterson Plan" was in operation to stabilise the price of butter. The scheme provided for a levy on all butter produced in Australia and the payment, from the proceeds of the levy, of a bonus on butter exported. Further details of the scheme are given on page 530 of the Year Book for 1934-35.

In May, 1934, the Paterson Plan, which had applied only to butter, was superseded by a compulsory equalisation scheme authorised by Commonwealth and State legislation. This scheme provided for a fixed home-consumption price for butter and for cheese, the equalisation to producers (by the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Ltd.) of the proceeds of local and export sales, the determination by State Dairy Products Boards of quotas representing the proportion of local production which may be sold for local consumption, and the determination of corresponding export quotas and the licensing of inter-State trade by the Commonwealth Government. In 1936, the Privy Council held that this type of restriction on interstate trade was beyond the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth.

Since the Privy Council decision, the equalisation scheme has been continued in operation by the voluntary co-operation of producers. The Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Ltd., which had been formed in 1934, and which comprises members of the State Dairy Products Boards and other persons representing manufacturers of dairy products, enters into agreements with manufacturers throughout Australia to secure to them equal rates of return from all sales of butter and of cheese. Each season, the Committee calculates the average price realised for all sales (local, interstate, and export), and establishes this price, by a system of rebates and reclamations, as the average equalisation price received by all manufacturers. The Commonwealth Government subsidy (described on the next page) is distributed by the Committee only to manufacturers participating in the equalisation scheme.

The average returns realised on local, interstate, and oversea sales of butter and cheese and the average equalisation rates determined by the Equalisation Committee in recent years are shown on page 765.

Dairy Products Boards, established in each State, determine monthly quotas representing the maximum proportion of local butter and cheese production which may be sold by manufacturers in the State, at the fixed home-consumption price, for local consumption. In practice, however, no restriction is placed upon the quantity of local sales, and the necessary adjustment is achieved through equalisation between manufacturers partici-

pating in the voluntary equalisation scheme. In New South Wales, the Dairy Products Board comprises a government representative (appointed by the Minister for Agriculture) and six other members representing the proprietary and co-operative manufacturers and the Primary Producers' Union; the Board's administrative expenses are met by the imposition of a levy of 10c per ton of butter and 5c per ton of cheese manufactured in the State.

COMMONWEALTH SUBSIDIES AND STABILISATION PLANS

Under the provisions of the various Dairy Industry Assistance Acts and Dairying Industry Acts (the first of which was passed in 1942), the Commonwealth Government has provided subsidies on milk (or cream) supplied for the manufacture of butter and cheese and (since July, 1962) butter-fat products containing not less than 40 per cent. butter-fat. Subsidies are distributed by the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Ltd., through factories to milk producers, by payments on butter, cheese, and butter-fat products manufactured.

Details of the Commonwealth subsidies paid in the years 1942-43 to 1961-62 are given in earlier issues of the Year Book.

Under the five-year stabilisation plan which operated in respect of the years 1962-63 to 1966-67, the Commonwealth Government provided a subsidy of \$27,000,000 per annum, which was applied to the total production of butter, cheese, and butter-fat products (containing not less than 40 per cent. butter-fat) brought under the equalisation scheme administered by the Equalisation Committee, and guaranteed an average return to dairy farmers in respect of the butter, cheese, and butter-fat products taken into the equalisation scheme. Under the plan, the ex-factory prices of butter and cheese for home consumption were determined by the Australian Dairy Industry Council (see below). The guaranteed average return was fixed before the commencement of each year of the plan, and was set at 33½c per lb. (commercial butter basis) for all years. The actual average return to dairy farmers (including subsidy) exceeded the guaranteed average return in each year without any further government assistance, but the existence of the guarantee enabled the Equalisation Committee to make higher initial payments to factories (for distribution to farmers) than would otherwise have been possible without over-payment. Under this stabilisation plan, the Commonwealth discontinued the guarantee it had given (under previous plans) of a minimum average return to dairy farmers, related to costs of efficient production, in respect of a part of total production.

The current five-year stabilisation plan, which is to operate in respect of the years 1967-68 to 1971-72, is essentially the same as the previous plan (described above). It provides for a fixed ex-factory price of butter and cheese and (in terms of The Dairying Industry Act, 1962-1967) for a Commonwealth Government subsidy totalling \$27,000,000 per annum. For each of the first two years of the plan (1967-68 and 1968-69), the guaranteed average return to dairy farmers was fixed at 34c per lb. (commercial butter basis).

Under the current stabilisation plan, the same rate of subsidy is paid on the butter-fat content of whole milk or cream used for making cheese as is paid on the butter-fat content of milk or cream used for making butter. Under the earlier plans, a lower rate of subsidy was paid in respect of cheese. An interim adjustment of the rates of subsidy was made in 1967-68, and they were equalised from 1st July, 1968.

The determination of the ex-factory prices of butter and cheese for home consumption is the responsibility of the Australian Dairy Industry Council, which comprises representatives of the Australian Dairy Farmers' Federation, the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Limited, and the Australian Dairy Produce Board. Before 1962-63, these prices were fixed by the Commonwealth Government (with the concurrence of the States).

Since 1962-63, the Commonwealth Government has provided bounties, in terms of the Processed Milk Products Bounty Act, on processed milk products exported overseas. The bounty is payable on the butter-fat content of the products, at a rate equivalent to the final butter subsidy rate for the particular year. If the total bounty payable for a year exceeds the maximum amount of bounty provided for the year by the Commonwealth the bounties payable are reduced proportionately. The maximum total bounty provided was \$700,000 for 1962-63, \$1,000,000 for 1963-64, and is \$800,000 for each of the years 1964-65 to 1971-72.

RETURNS FROM BUTTER AND CHEESE SOLD

The average realisations from the sales of butter and cheese and the average subsidy rates paid in recent years are shown in the next table:—

Table 636. Returns from Butter and Cheese Sold

Year ended 30th June	Average Proceeds of Sales			Equalisation Rate	Subsidy Rate	Rate of Overall Return to Manufacturer
	Local	Interstate	Oversea			
	\$ per cwt.					
BUTTER						
1962	47.94	46.67	29.10	39.84	6.26	46.10
1963	47.87	46.49	32.68	41.15	6.15	47.30
1964	47.65	47.03	33.82	41.72	6.10	47.82
1965	49.01	48.18	34.08	42.25	6.09	48.33
1966	48.53	47.47	30.63	40.27	6.01	46.28
1967	48.22	47.46	29.87	39.38	5.66	45.04
CHEESE						
1962	28.39	18.95	24.12	2.43	26.56	
1963	28.39	20.29	24.22	2.33	26.56	
1964	28.53	21.13	25.51	2.36	27.87	
1965	29.32	22.11	26.00	2.23	28.23	
1966	29.43	21.38	25.98	2.36	28.34	
1967	31.24	21.52	26.75	2.04	28.79	

Average prices paid to dairy farmers in respect of cream supplied to butter factories are shown on page 774.

DAIRY INDUSTRY STABILISATION FUND

The export prices of butter and cheese in the years 1948-49 to 1950-51 exceeded the estimated farm and factory costs of production, and the excess export proceeds were retained in a Dairy Industry Stabilisation Fund established for use in stabilising returns from exports. No payments from

export sales have been made to the Fund since 1950-51. During 1951-52, the Fund met the deficiency in respect of all exports which did not realise sufficient to meet the guaranteed return to the factory.

From July, 1952 to June, 1957, the Fund was available to the Australian Dairy Produce Board to be used to make good any deficiency in respect of all exports other than the 20 per cent. provided for under the five-year stabilisation plan (see page 1,046 of Year Book No. 56). An amendment to the Dairy Industry Act in 1957 authorised the Board to use the Fund for any additional purpose approved by the Minister for Primary Industry, and in 1962-63 and 1963-64 part of the balance in the Fund was used in the establishment of milk processing plants in Asian countries (see below). The balance in the Fund at 30th June, 1968, was \$4,750,000.

DAIRY INDUSTRY RESEARCH AND SALES PROMOTION

Under the Dairy Produce Export Control Act, the Australian Dairy Produce Board is responsible for the promotion of overseas sales of Australian dairy produce. The Board maintains offices in London and Kobe (Japan), contributes funds to the Australian Overseas Trade Publicity Committee, the Butter Information Council, and the Cheese Bureau for promotion activities in the United Kingdom, and carries out advertising campaigns in many other countries. The Board has also provided capital and marketing, promotional, and technical advice for the establishment of milk processing plants in the Philippines, Thailand, Singapore, and Indonesia; these plants, which are operated in association with overseas interests, are designed to produce condensed and evaporated milk from Australian butteroil and skim milk powder. The cost of the Board's overseas promotional activities is met partly from the proceeds of a levy on dairy products (see below) and partly from the proceeds of the sale of Australian dairy products in the United Kingdom.

Under the Dairy Produce Research and Sales Promotion Act, 1958-65, the Dairy Produce Board is responsible for the promotion of the sales of dairy produce in Australia and for the administration of programmes of scientific, technical, and economic research into dairy industry problems. In respect of research, the Board is advised by the Dairy Produce Research Committee, which comprises certain members of the Board and a representative each from the Australian Agricultural Council, the Department of Primary Industry, and the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation. Funds for the research and Australian sales promotion programmes are obtained from the proceeds of a levy on dairy products (see below).

Experimental and educational work relating to dairying is conducted by the Department of Agriculture at State agricultural research stations, Glenfield Veterinary Research Station, and the Hawkesbury Agricultural College. The breeds of stud cattle kept at research stations include Australian Illawarra Shorthorn and Polled Jersey at Grafton, Guernsey at Wollongbar and Yanco, and Jersey at Wagga Wagga; Friesian cattle are kept at Hawkesbury College.

The McMaster Animal Health Laboratory (conducted by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation) and the Dairy

Husbandry Research Foundation Laboratories (conducted by the University of Sydney at Camden) are also active in investigations into dairy industry problems.

LEVIES ON DAIRY PRODUCTS

Levies on overseas exports of dairy products were imposed by the Commonwealth Government from 1924 to 1965, in terms of the Dairy Produce Export Charges Act, to finance the overseas promotional activities and administrative expenses of the Australian Dairy Produce Board. From 1958 to 1965, funds for the sales promotion of dairy products within Australia and for research into dairy industry problems were provided from the proceeds of levies imposed by the Commonwealth, in terms of the Dairy Produce Levy Act, on dairy products manufactured in Australia. The Commonwealth Government contributed additional funds for research, matching the proceeds of the levy allocated to research. Details of these levies are given on pages 982 and 987 of Year Book No. 58.

From 1st July, 1965, the levies on dairy exports and on dairy products manufactured in Australia were replaced by a single levy on the butter-fat content of all butter, cheese, and related products manufactured in Australia directly from milk or cream. The new levy is imposed under the Butter-fat Levy Act, 1965, which prescribes a maximum rate of levy of 60c per cwt. of butter-fat. The Act also provides for part of the proceeds of the levy (up to a maximum of 24c per cwt. of butter-fat) to be allocated to overseas market development and the Australian Dairy Produce Board's administrative expenses, for part (up to 24c per cwt.) to be allocated to sales promotion within Australia, and for part (up to 12c per cwt.) to be allocated for research into dairy industry problems. The actual rate of levy (and allocation of the proceeds) is determined on the recommendation of the Australian Dairy Produce Board. The rate of levy operative for 1967-68 is 53c per cwt. of butter-fat (21c for overseas marketing and administration, 22c for local sales promotion, and 10c for research). The Commonwealth Government makes a matching contribution, on a \$1 for \$1 basis, to meet expenditure on approved research projects.

The proceeds of the levies imposed by the Commonwealth Government on dairy products in recent years, and their allocation for promotion and research purposes, are summarised below:—

	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
Overseas Marketing and Admin- istration	205	437	523*	675	734*	816
Local Sales Promotion	520	527	530*	543	824*	891
Research	262*	262*	262*	263	310	406
Total Proceeds	987*	1,226*	1,315*	1,481	1,868*	2,113

* Revised.

DAIRY INDUSTRY EXTENSION GRANT

During the fifteen years from 1948-49 to 1962-63, the Commonwealth Government made an annual grant of \$500,000 to be expended by the State Governments in promoting efficiency on dairy farms. This assistance was extended for a further period of five years from 1963-64, the annual grant being increased to \$700,000. The amounts allocated to New South Wales (including \$130,000 in each year from 1954-55 to 1962-63 and \$178,000 in each year from 1963-64 to 1966-67) have enabled the appointment of

additional advisory officers, the extended organisation of schools, field days, and demonstrations on farms, more extensive publicity, and assistance to farmers in dairy herd recording. From 1967-68, the grant for promotion of efficiency on dairy farms, and a Commonwealth grant (made since 1952-53) to assist the States to expand agricultural advisory services, have been combined into a single grant for agricultural extension services. The amount allocated to New South Wales in 1967-68 was \$760,000; in 1966-67, the State's share of the two separate grants totalled \$535,000.

HERD RECORDING

Herd records enable farmers to ascertain the productivity of individual cows, to cull unprofitable animals, to retain the progeny of those of higher grade, to determine the merit of the sire, and so to establish herds of uniformly high-producing cows.

A herd production improvement scheme is conducted by the State Department of Agriculture in two divisions—one for registered pure bred cows for which official production certificates are required, and one for grade cows and registered pure bred cows for which a certificate is not sought. The aim is to ascertain the milk and butter-fat production of each cow in the herd. A detailed description of the herd recording system is given on page 727 of Year Book No. 52.

The number of dairy cows recorded under the State herd production improvement scheme in recent years was as follows:—

		1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Pure Bred Cows (Official Certificate)	..	6,629	6,878	6,855	7,796
Other Cows	.. .. .	70,405	87,241	86,275	87,259
Total Cows Recorded	.. .. .	77,034	94,119	93,130	95,055

The Commonwealth Government has subsidised the cost of approved grade herd recording projects since 1945. In each year since 1953, the Commonwealth has met 25 per cent. of the cost, up to a limit of \$71,200. The dairy farmer meets about one-third of the cost of recording.

ARTIFICIAL BREEDING OF CATTLE

The artificial breeding of dairy cattle is becoming accepted in Australia as a means of controlling disease and accelerating improvements in the quality and productivity of the average commercial dairy herd.

Commercial artificial breeding centres have been established at Berry (on the South Coast) and at Aberdeen (in the Upper Hunter area). By 1967, 15 permanent and 15 seasonal sub-centres (for storage, sales, and inseminations) had been established in country towns in the principal dairying districts of the State. These centres and sub-centres are under the control of the N.S.W. Milk Board, although the Department of Agriculture is responsible for scientific and technical aspects of artificial breeding.

The Milk Board provides an initial breeding service for a fee and, if necessary, two free repeat services within three months of the first service. The Board also sells semen to private inseminators in areas under its control and to organisations and institutions in other areas.

Table 637. Artificial Breeding of Dairy Cattle, N.S.W.

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Bulls at Breeding Centres—					
Friesians	18	16	20	20	24
Jerseys	22	22	18	16	15
A.I. Shorthorns	13	13	15	12	11
Other Breeds	18	20	18	18	22
Total	71	71	71	66	72
Inseminations Carried Out by Milk Board—					
First Service	66,907	78,147	78,926	81,182	87,421
Return Services	31,586	40,536	42,501	41,153	41,737
Total	98,493	118,683	121,427	122,335	129,158
Conception Rate*	64%	62%	61%	63%	72%
Semen Sold by Milk Board .. Units	57,490	60,009	32,548	21,425	23,109

* Estimate, in respect of Milk Board inseminations—based on non-returns within 30-60 days of first service in 1966-67, and non-return within 90-120 days in 1965-66 and previous years.

DAIRY CATTLE

Particulars of the dairy cattle in New South Wales are given in the chapter "Pastoral Industry".

Although details of numbers of cattle of each breed are not available, it is known that in the dairy herds in this State the Jersey and Friesian predominate. The popularity of other dairying breeds (Australian Illawarra Shorthorn, Ayrshire, and Guernsey) varies, and is largely determined by local conditions and market demands. The origin of the Australian Illawarra Shorthorn is attributed to the foresight of the early settlers in the Illawarra or South Coast district of New South Wales, who recognised the need for developing a breed of cattle adaptable to the wide variety of conditions in the State's dairying districts.

MILK

Cows producing milk for sale are inspected by government officers, who have power to condemn and to prevent the use of diseased animals. The standard of milk to be sold for human consumption is prescribed, the quality of milk sold is tested frequently, and prosecutions are instituted where deficiencies are found. By these means, the purity and wholesomeness of dairy products are protected.

The supply and distribution of milk and cream in the Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong areas and in seventeen other proclaimed distributing districts (Erina, Hunter, Upper Hunter, Hastings, Manning, Armidale, Inverell, Tamworth, Blue Mountains-Lithgow, Bathurst, Orange, Illawarra, Southern, Goulburn, Wagga Wagga, Tumut, and the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area) are controlled by the Milk Board. The Board, which is appointed by the Governor, comprises a chairman, a representative of dairymen, and a representative of consumers. It has power to regulate the methods and conditions of supply and treatment of milk in producing districts, to grade milk for sale, to inspect dairy premises and milk stores, to fix prices of milk and cream, and to determine the quantities of milk and cream to be supplied by producing districts to the Board.

The marketing and consumption of milk and milk products are described in the chapter "Marketing and Consumption of Foodstuffs". Particulars of the prices paid or fixed by the Milk Board for fresh milk distributed in the Board's metropolitan distributing district are given in the chapter "Prices and Rents".

PRODUCTION AND UTILISATION OF WHOLE MILK

The total production of milk is not known precisely, as few dairy farmers record the quantity of milk obtained from their cows throughout a year. Close estimates of milk production may, however, be obtained by converting milk products to their equivalent in whole milk on the basis of butter-fat content, and by adding the quantity of fresh milk used for human consumption and other purposes.

The next table shows the estimated production of whole milk in New South Wales, and the quantity of this milk used for various purposes, in 1938-39 and later seasons:—

Table 638. Production and Utilisation of Whole Milk, N.S.W.

Season	Total Milk Produced	Milk Used for—				
		Butter*	Cheese†	Other Milk Products‡	Distribution by Milk Board¶	Other Purposes§
		Thousand gallons				
1938-39	311,384	225,565	7,715	9,645	26,457	42,002
1944-45	262,939	160,540	4,561	18,340	37,281	42,217
1948-49	291,915	165,969	5,553	25,017	56,093	39,283
1954-55	315,719	187,960	5,762	16,896	65,606	39,495
1956-57	306,298	165,284	8,953	19,452	70,843	41,767
1957-58	288,565	147,750	8,944	19,154	73,201	39,517
1958-59	327,679	182,705	10,746	19,061	75,491	39,676
1959-60	348,389	199,349	9,134	20,276	77,566	42,064
1960-61	319,410	165,321	11,259	21,553	80,759	40,519
1961-62	344,724	182,209	12,628	23,411	82,465	44,010
1962-63	324,113	169,114	10,541	21,858	83,170	39,429
1963-64	322,547	165,483	10,541	22,077	85,367	39,078
1964-65	291,931	128,148	8,177	22,531	89,154	43,922
1965-66	300,740	134,437	8,898	21,893	90,947	44,565
1966-67	322,995	157,360	9,956	24,189	89,927	41,564

* Milk and milk-equivalent of cream used in New South Wales for butter production in factories and (before 1964-65) on farms.

† Factory production now accounts for virtually all the cheese produced in New South Wales. The figures for 1959-60 and earlier seasons include estimates of the quantity of milk used for making cheese on farms.

‡ Includes sweet cream, ice cream, concentrated, condensed, and powdered milk, etc.

¶ Distributing districts under the Board's control were extended during the seasons covered by the table.

§ Includes milk and milk-equivalent of cream supplied to factories outside New South Wales, and (from 1964-65) estimates of the quantity of milk used for making butter on farms.

Fluctuations in the quantity of milk produced are mainly the result of varying seasonal conditions. With the marked expansion in both the consumption of fresh milk, and the manufacture of condensed, concentrated, and powdered milk, etc., the proportion of milk production used for butter-making has been much lower in recent years than before the war.

AVERAGE YIELD PER COW

Estimates of the productivity, in terms of commercial butter, of cows in commercial dairies in New South Wales are shown for 1929-30 and later seasons in the following table. For the purpose of these estimates, the mean of the number of cows (both in milk and dry) at the beginning and end of a season has been taken to represent the average number kept for milking during that season, and estimates have been made (on the basis of butter-fat content) of the quantity of commercial butter which could be obtained from milk used for purposes other than butter-making.

The estimated number of cows (excluding heifers) in commercial dairies during the season, shown in the column B of the table, represents the mean of the numbers at the beginning and end of the season concerned. The estimated production per cow, shown in column F, is obtained by dividing the average number of cows (column B) into the quantity of commercial butter produced or producible from the milk of cows in commercial dairies in the respective seasons (column E). This average production therefore relates to all milking cows in commercial dairies, irrespective of periods of lactation and including heifers with first calf, aged cows, and cows disabled from any cause.

Table 639. Productivity of Cows in Commercial Dairies*

Season	Cows (excl. heifers) in Commercial Dairies at end of Season	Estimated Number of Cows (excl. heifers) in Commercial Dairies during Season	Butter Produced in Factories from Milk Produced in New South Wales	Estimated Commercial Butter Producing from Milk (of Cows in Commercial Dairies) Used for Other Purposes	Total Commercial Butter Produced or Producing from Milk of Cows in Commercial Dairies	Estimated Production of Commercial Butter per Cow
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)
			Thousand lb.			lb.
1929-30	777,815	777,069	100,603	24,808	125,411	161.4
1934-35	957,987	951,446	145,843	28,375	174,218	183.1
1938-39	886,911	896,212	105,537	32,305	137,842	153.8
1944-45	823,157	830,146	70,670	39,682	110,352	132.9
1948-49	770,701	768,098	74,835	50,303	125,138	162.9
1954-55	770,032	774,435	88,041	49,715	137,756	177.9
1956-57	795,163	796,875	78,128	54,573	132,701	166.5
1957-58	774,841	785,002	69,283	54,989	124,272	158.3
1958-59	761,332	768,086	86,533	56,571	143,104	186.3
1959-60	751,115	756,224	94,619	57,421	152,040	201.1
1960-61	748,559	749,837	77,917	60,186	138,103	184.2
1961-62	749,101	748,830	90,824	61,679	152,503	203.7
1962-63	752,099	750,600	83,813	60,143	143,956	191.8
1963-64	743,175	747,637	82,796	60,484	143,280	191.6
1964-65	718,665	730,920	65,073	63,925	128,998	176.5
1965-66	675,482	697,073	68,605	64,863	133,468	191.5
1966-67	668,197	671,840	78,884	65,254	144,138	214.5

* Rural holdings producing milk or cream for sale and/or raising dairy herd replacements.

The averages shown in the table should be considered in conjunction with the index of rainfall in dairying districts given in Tables 640 and 641. The estimated production per cow (calculated as indicated above) fluctuated considerably over the period covered by the table with the extremes reflecting the incidence of lush seasons and years of drought, as well as variations in the proportion of cows in milk to all cows in commercial dairies. The estimated average yield per cow was the lowest on record (132.9 lb.) in 1944-45, and the highest on record (214.5 lb.) in 1966-67.

INDEX OF RAINFALL IN DAIRYING DISTRICTS

The climatic and rainfall characteristics of the various statistical divisions of the State are shown in the chapter "Climate". The diagrammatic maps on pages 8 and 9, showing, inter alia, the principal rainfall regions, isohyets, and the principal dairying regions, afford a general view of the average conditions under which dairy farming is conducted.

A monthly index of rainfall in the coastal dairying districts of New South Wales is shown for the last fourteen years in the following table. For each dairying district, the percentage of actual to normal rainfall is calculated, and these percentages are combined into a single index after weighting by the average milk production in the districts over a period.

Table 640. Index of Rainfall in Coastal Dairying Districts

Normal Rainfall for each month = 100

Month	1953 -54	1954 -55	1955 -56	1956 -57	1957 -58	1958 -59	1959 -60	1960 -61	1961 -62	1962 -63	1963 -64	1964 -65	1965 -66	1966 -67
July	37	193	47	34	129	15	139	54	66	255	34	26	197	18
August	98	120	13	59	233	246	97	41	131	114	135	68	91	141
September	35	233	82	41	14	84	176	53	100	84	103	49	60	64
October	90	211	123	87	72	71	243	98	164	66	96	77	123	109
November	45	124	64	26	33	44	253	87	218	70	151	88	67	155
December	35	70	244	107	46	151	119	90	161	239	145	50	156	84
January	86	120	132	64	87	199	93	96	217	131	59	45	24	153
February	384	158	398	142	111	157	115	164	83	74	133	46	115	74
March	45	151	174	73	89	200	89	97	103	246	150	12	58	174
April	62	145	58	27	172	56	46	62	213	247	141	74	84	95
May	118	154	150	6	21	43	62	79	141	284	55	39	37	98
June	52	63	160	36	209	92	87	98	15	160	104	125	125	401
Year ended June	91	145	137	59	101	113	127	85	134	164	109	58	95	131

Protracted dry periods, in any season, are detrimental to good pastures. This fact is of special significance in the spring and summer, when production normally moves from low winter levels to a seasonal peak. The seasonal effect of rainfall upon production can be seen in Table 643.

In the next table, the monthly index of rainfall in the northern (North Coast division), central (Hunter and Manning and Sydney divisions), and southern (South Coast division) sections of the coastal dairying districts is shown for the last three years:—

Table 641. Index of Rainfall in Various Coastal Dairying Districts

Normal Rainfall for each month = 100

Month	1964-65			1965-66			1966-67		
	Northern	Central	Southern	Northern	Central	Southern	Northern	Central	Southern
July	30	20	20	263	118	48	11	25	40
Aug.	44	74	172	115	41	80	161	110	106
Sept.	56	37	44	56	66	66	55	70	92
Oct.	62	88	123	75	175	253	101	111	145
Nov.	104	46	95	76	53	50	116	155	344
Dec.	55	33	64	186	118	86	74	76	147
Jan.	52	41	21	16	35	36	176	122	107
Feb.	54	40	23	109	127	123	51	143	42
Mar.	16	7	4	41	84	88	189	190	74
Apr.	76	64	81	102	73	20	104	106	31
May	38	35	47	37	46	14	96	98	108
June	153	90	62	132	88	167	496	318	114
Year	62	48	63	101	85	86	136	127	113

BUTTER

The following table shows the total production of butter in New South Wales, and in each of the principal butter-producing statistical divisions of the State, in quinquennial periods from 1925-26 and in each of the last eleven years. The figures include the butter made in factories from cream produced in other States; the quantity was 10,556,305 lb. in 1966-67.

Table 642. Butter Production*

Year ended 30th June	North Coast Division	Hunter and Manning Division	South Coast Division	Western Slope Divisions	Riverina Division	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, N.S.W.
	Thousand lb.						
Annual Average—							
1926-30	57,664	23,070	9,088	5,813	1,192	4,449	101,276
1931-35	69,005	30,636	13,026	11,390	1,376	6,958	132,391
1936-40	65,179	26,570	11,014	9,599	973	4,968	118,303
1941-45	55,632	19,165	6,545	7,363	755	3,468	92,928
1946-50	48,917	11,838	6,599	6,185	1,115	3,052	77,706
1951-55	47,071	12,998	7,380	5,359	1,428	2,699	76,935
1956-60	47,690	19,023	9,640	5,122	2,154	2,004	85,633
1961-65	40,831	20,940	9,687	3,330	3,475	1,253	79,516
Year—							
1957	42,305	17,330	9,496	5,344	2,205	2,390	79,070
1958	43,563	11,462	7,352	3,840	2,159	1,947	70,323
1959	48,717	20,483	9,602	4,628	2,219	1,997	87,646
1960	51,189	24,482	11,184	4,570	2,320	2,031	95,776
1961	39,783	21,080	10,346	4,030	2,180	1,833	79,252
1962	48,054	22,758	10,442	3,747	2,058	1,317	88,375
1963	40,872	23,261	10,215	3,352	2,289	1,348	81,338
1964	40,807	22,678	9,729	2,975	4,195	1,147	81,532
1965	34,641	14,921	7,705	2,537	6,651	626	67,081
1966	37,657	15,937	6,821	1,736	11,377	374	73,901
1967	39,133	25,599	8,567	2,045	10,338	711	86,392

* Production on farms is included in 1963-64 and earlier years, but excluded from 1964-65 and later years. The quantity of butter produced on farms has been declining for many years, and in 1963-64 amounted to only 652,000 lb.

The quantity of butter produced is dependent mainly on seasonal conditions in the dairying districts and on the proportion of total milk production available for butter-making. The highest level of butter production was reached in the bountiful seasons of 1933-34 and 1934-35, partly because of farmers' efforts to offset low prices by increasing production and partly because of a temporary expansion of dairying in the hinterland. Since pre-war years, there has been a marked expansion in both the consumption of fresh milk and the manufacture of cheese and concentrated and powdered milk. In the five years from 1960-61 to 1964-65, the quantity of butter produced in New South Wales was 33 per cent. less than in the five years ending with 1939-40.

Approximately half of the butter produced in New South Wales is made in the North Coast division. The other major butter-producing divisions are the Hunter and Manning (30 per cent. of the total production in 1966-67), the South Coast (10 per cent.), and the Riverina (12 per cent.). The quantity of butter produced on farms has been declining for many years, and factory production now accounts for virtually all the butter produced in the State.

Butter production is subject to seasonal variation during each year. Production increases in a marked degree during the summer months, usually attaining a maximum between December and March, and decreases during

the winter, usually reaching a minimum in June or July. The following table shows the quantity of butter produced in factories in New South Wales in each month of 1933-34 (the year of greatest production) and more recent years:—

Table 643. Monthly Production of Butter in Factories

Month	1933-34	1938-39	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	Thousand lb.							
July.	5,929	4,437	3,291	2,762	2,824	3,149	2,209	2,602
Aug.	6,306	4,887	4,136	4,225	3,932	4,110	3,927	4,476
Sept.	8,102	6,915	6,332	5,632	5,973	5,954	6,713	7,231
Oct.	13,046	10,842	9,855	8,853	8,627	8,860	8,862	9,945
Nov.	15,607	12,589	11,325	9,197	10,638	9,474	9,048	11,289
Dec.	17,606	11,423	12,569	9,670	11,470	9,482	10,464	10,946
Jan.	18,293	9,707	12,712	11,485	10,901	8,159	9,816	10,180
Feb.	14,950	10,826	9,275	9,359	8,156	6,434	6,593	8,939
Mar.	15,480	12,137	7,287	7,505	7,011	5,013	6,528	8,438
Apr.	12,064	11,880	4,887	5,743	4,875	2,631	4,746	5,207
May	9,135	10,456	3,264	3,586	3,633	2,123	2,916	4,281
June	6,690	7,742	2,412	2,551	2,840	1,692	2,080	2,859
Total	143,208	113,841	87,345	80,568	80,880	67,081	73,901	86,392

Further particulars of butter, cheese, and concentrated and powdered milk factories are given in the chapter "Factories".

PRICES OF BUTTER

Trends since 1938-39 in the export and wholesale prices for New South Wales butter and in the net return to dairy farmers in New South Wales are illustrated in the following table:—

Table 644. Butter: Export and Wholesale Prices and Return to Farmer*

Year ended 30th June	Export Price	Wholesale Price (Sydney)	Net Return to Farmer	Year ended 30th June	Export Price	Wholesale Price (Sydney)	Net Return to Farmer
	Cents per lb.				Cents per lb.		
1939	11.0	14.2	10.8	1959	27.4	43.3	37.0
1951	30.3	19.2	26.8	1960	34.1	43.3	38.8
1952	32.6	26.0	35.1	1961	25.1	44.8	37.4
1953	35.0	37.3	39.5	1962	26.2	45.1	36.4
1954	36.4	37.3	39.6	1963	30.1	45.2	37.5
1955	35.0	37.3	38.7	1964	32.3	45.2	38.1
1956	34.7	40.2	37.4	1965	33.2	46.7	38.4
1957	27.2	41.7	35.9	1966	29.3	46.9	36.8
1958	22.1	41.7	36.4	1967	28.3	47.0	35.6

* See text following table. Prices quoted to nearest decimal.

The export prices shown in the table are for choicest grade butter, and are expressed in Australian currency. The price for 1938-39 is the Sydney parity of the average top price, London, weighted by monthly N.S.W. exports. The prices for 1950-51 to 1954-55 are the f.o.b. contract prices for butter sold to the United Kingdom Government. The prices from 1955-56 are the weighted average prices, f.o.b., Australia, of butter sold in the United Kingdom.

The wholesale prices shown in the table are also for choicest grade butter. Except between 1939 and 1948, when prices were controlled by the Commonwealth Government, the wholesale price of butter for consumption in New South Wales has been determined, under the equalisation scheme (see page 763), by the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Ltd. For purposes of the dairy stabilisation plan (see page 764), the ex-factory price of butter has been fixed by the Commonwealth Government (from 1951-52 to 1961-62) or the Australian Dairy Industry Council (from 1962-63), and the Equalisation Committee has determined the wholesale price by adding wholesaler's commission to the ex-factory price.

The net return to farmer, as shown in the table, is the weighted average price, per lb. of commercial butter, paid to dairy farmers for cream supplied to butter factories in New South Wales. It includes the Commonwealth subsidy which has been paid in each year since 1942-43.

The initial payment to the dairy farmer for cream supplied to a butter factory is based on a price which is estimated to be slightly below the final price he will receive. Further payments are made as amounts become available from the proceeds of butter sales and from Commonwealth subsidy payments. The final payment is made, after the end of the season, when the final proceeds of butter sales and the final subsidy payments are distributed to butter factories by the Equalisation Committee.

CHEESE

Although conditions for cheese-making are favourable, the production of cheese in New South Wales is not sufficient for local requirements and appreciable quantities are imported from other States. The following table shows the total production of cheese in the principal cheese-making divisions and in the whole of New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 645. Cheese Production

Year ended 30th June	North Coast Division	Hunter and Manning Division	South Coast Division	Western Slope Divisions	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, N.S.W.
	Thousand lb.					
1939	1,170	784	5,497	...	35	7,486
1957	3,493	758	4,278	397	78	9,004
1958	3,528	1,008	3,975	455	87	9,054
1959	3,725	1,874	4,929	596	175	11,299
1960	2,661	1,104	5,117	581	277	9,740
1961	3,014	1,094	6,378	579	798	11,863
1962	3,797	1,426	6,471	710	931	13,336
1963	2,136	993	6,422	757	1,573	11,881
1964	2,587	1,001	6,868	532	539	11,527
1965	2,039	333	6,213	576	84	9,244
1966	2,366	190	5,958	487	88	9,088
1967	2,768	268	7,160	820	215	11,231

Most of the cheese produced in the State is made in the South Coast (64 per cent. of total production in 1966-67) and North Coast (25 per cent.) divisions, and most is of cheddar variety. Production is subject to a marked seasonal pattern, and usually attains a maximum between September and January. The quantities of cheese made on farms have been negligible in recent years.

PIGS

Pig production in New South Wales is usually carried on in association with other types of farming activities from which the bulk of the pig feed is provided. Before the 1939-1945 War, pig breeding was usually undertaken in association with dairy farming, but it has since expanded considerably throughout the State as a mixed-farming activity. In recent years, some attention has been given to specialised pig production.

Under the influence of war-time demands, the number of pigs on rural holdings in New South Wales rose to a record of 561,924 in 1944. The number then declined almost continuously to 292,829 in 1952, but it has since risen markedly. In the five years 1963 to 1967, the number of pigs on rural holdings averaged 445,000.

Pig slaughterings were at high levels during World War II, but decreased sharply during the early post-war years. The number of pigs slaughtered has increased markedly in recent years, and in 1966-67 was the highest ever recorded.

The number of pigs in the State at decennial intervals from 1861 is shown on page 717. The next table shows the number of pigs and the number of pig slaughterings in 1931 and later years:—

Table 646. Pig Numbers and Pig Slaughtering, N.S.W.

Five Years ended—	Pigs at end of period	Pigs Slaughtered (annual average)	Year ended 31st March	Pigs at end of year	Pigs Slaughtered during year	Year ended 31st March	Pigs at end of year	Pigs Slaughtered during year
1931 (June)	334,331	420,747	1939	377,344	552,939	1960	398,959	588,956†
1936 (Mar.)	436,944	488,016	1953	298,690	469,454*	1961	455,345	660,229†
1941 (Mar.)	507,738	568,596	1954	371,608	498,962†	1962	471,579	759,824†
1946 (Mar.)	432,612	591,965*	1955	375,019	622,432†	1963	391,999	692,132†
1951 (Mar.)	316,833	461,165*	1956	343,030	583,077†	1964	391,300	639,794†
1956 (Mar.)	336,235	531,429	1957	386,789	546,645†	1965	448,661	676,823†
1961 (Mar.)	397,367	609,841†	1958	397,011	644,072†	1966	479,768	777,257†
1966 (Mar.)	436,661	709,166†	1959	348,730	609,303†	1967	513,575	852,693†

* Year ended previous 31st December.

† Year ended 30th June.

Trends in the industry are also revealed by changes in the number of breeding stock from year to year. Particulars for each of the last twelve years are as follows:—

Table 647. Breeding and Other Pigs

At 31st March	Boars	Breeding Sows	Other Pigs	Total Pigs	At 31st March	Boars	Breeding Sows	Other Pigs	Total Pigs
1956	9,615	48,462	284,953	343,030	1962	11,002	68,610	391,967	471,579
1957	10,423	57,197	319,169	386,789	1963	9,420	57,344	325,235	391,999
1958	9,830	51,615	335,566	397,011	1964	9,405	59,660	322,235	391,300
1959	8,884	48,352	291,494	348,730	1965	10,086	67,952	370,623	448,661
1960	10,077	59,821	329,061	398,959	1966	10,188	69,779	399,801	479,768
1961	11,131	69,322	374,892	455,345	1967	10,425	77,101	426,049	513,575

The following table shows the number of pigs in statistical divisions of New South Wales in 1945 and more recent years:—

Table 648. Pigs, in Divisions

Statistical Division	At 31st March					
	1945	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
North Coast ..	198,793	115,128	115,298	135,560	142,313	158,389
Hunter and Manning ..	57,840	20,507	20,321	24,579	24,237	26,387
Sydney ..	30,013	12,662	17,914	28,293	34,810	36,774
South Coast ..	26,262	16,373	16,796	18,067	20,393	20,514
Total, Coastal Divisions ..	312,908	164,670	170,329	206,499	221,753	242,064
Tableland ..	36,844	30,212	29,192	30,846	31,668	34,935
Western Slope ..	117,678	131,568	128,690	141,703	155,915	165,009
Other Divisions ..	56,487	65,549	63,089	69,613	70,432	71,567
Total, N.S.W. ..	523,917	391,999	391,300	448,661	479,768	513,575

In 1967, 31 per cent. of the pigs in the State were in the North Coast division, 16 per cent. were in the other Coastal divisions, and 32 per cent. were in the Western Slope divisions.

NUMBER AND SIZE OF PIG HERDS

The rural holdings with pigs in New South Wales in 1966 are classified in the following table according to the size of the pig herd:—

Table 649. Rural Holdings with Pigs, Classified by Size of Pig Herd, 31st March, 1966

Statistical Division	Size of Herd								Total Rural Holdings with Pigs
	1 to 4 pigs	5 to 9 pigs	10 to 14 pigs	15 to 19 pigs	20 to 29 pigs	30 to 49 pigs	50 to 99 pigs	100 or more pigs	
Coastal—									
North Coast ..	252	316	332	282	592	883	707	195	3,559
Hunter and Manning ..	372	180	183	81	143	112	71	32	1,174
Sydney ..	132	48	32	20	31	52	58	94	467
South Coast ..	74	66	52	41	81	113	69	34	530
Total Holdings ..	830	610	599	424	847	1,160	905	355	5,730
Tableland ..	320	123	88	64	100	125	124	69	1,013
Western Slope ..	493	312	263	267	414	624	634	347	3,354
Central Plains and Riverina ..	326	191	190	148	210	300	345	122	1,832
Western ..	55	14	9	7	7	10	9	7	118
New South Wales—									
Number ..	2,024	1,250	1,149	910	1,578	2,219	2,017	900	12,047
Per cent. ..	16.8	10.4	9.5	7.6	13.1	18.4	16.7	7.5	100.0

Herds with less than 10 pigs represented 25 per cent. of the total number of herds in the coastal belt and 29 per cent. of the herds in inland areas. In the Coastal divisions, herds with from 10 to 49 pigs represented 53 per cent. of the total herds and those with 50 or more represented 22 per cent.; the corresponding proportions in inland areas were 45 and 26 per cent.

PRICES OF PIGS

The average prices of certain representative classes of pigs in the metropolitan saleyards at Homebush in each month of the last five years are shown in the next table:—

Table 650. Average Prices of Pigs, Homebush Saleyards

Month	Baconers, Heavy and Medium Weights					Porkers, Heavy and Medium Weights				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
January	36.01	35.57	34.08	35.45	42.24	23.67	22.39	21.75	22.87	23.92
February	32.72	33.35	33.10	35.46	40.49	21.04	18.91	20.13	21.26	23.47
March	31.62	34.71	33.37	37.28	39.79	20.15	21.16	19.69	21.07	24.07
April	33.66	36.70	37.04	35.62	38.43	21.23	20.30	22.05	20.58	23.05
May	31.65	38.88	35.79	35.29	37.78	21.12	23.37	20.92	21.12	22.72
June	31.39	44.80	37.89	36.53	31.38	21.11	23.95	21.65	21.91	23.52
July	32.64	43.22	37.92	36.36	43.12	20.02	24.22	22.14	22.18	24.25
August	37.47	42.43	39.20	36.04	42.92	21.46	24.54	22.55	22.27	24.77
September	38.21	41.48	39.50	36.78	31.50	21.50	24.52	23.07	22.71	25.91
October	37.03	42.62	37.87	36.47	32.02	21.73	23.80	22.56	22.44	25.74
November	37.73	34.31	36.37	40.71	41.62	21.02	21.87	21.88	23.92	24.41
December	36.62	35.71	34.85	40.68	42.46	22.92	23.13	22.98	23.44	24.96
Average for year	34.72	38.65	36.41	36.89	38.65	21.42	22.68	21.78	22.15	24.23

PIG RESEARCH

The Department of Agriculture conducts research in pig nutrition problems at Wollongbar Agricultural Research Station on the far North Coast, and maintains stud pig herds at Grafton Agricultural Research Station and the Hawkesbury and Wagga Wagga Agricultural Colleges.

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

The following table shows the principal dairy products exported overseas from New South Wales ports in 1938-39 and later years. These products are not exclusively or completely the produce of this State; in some years, for example, a substantial quantity of New South Wales butter has been shipped abroad from Brisbane, Queensland.

Table 651. Oversea Exports* of Dairy Products

Year ended 30th June	Butter		Cheese		Preserved Milk†		Bacon and Ham (Cured)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Thous. lb.	\$A thous. f.o.b.	Thous. lb.	\$A thous. f.o.b.	Thous. lb.	\$A thous. f.o.b.	Thous. lb.	\$A thous. f.o.b.
1939	24,391	2,766	294	24	2,979	496	464	57
1957	3,675	1,080	231	82	31,153	6,850	133	80
1958	3,724	999	260	80	22,131	5,694	89	52
1959	1,465	474	303	95	38,956	7,520	61	34
1960	4,842	1,508	794	222	33,655	7,547	58	37
1961	1,116	371	557	192	23,511	6,292	47	26
1962	4,544	1,148	455	159	24,681	6,013	59	25
1963	6,287	1,742	415	127	27,465	5,306	...	...
1964	4,028	1,275	945	347	17,430	2,968	3	3
1965	1,981	779	761†	373†	13,263	2,504	44	29
1966	2,143	832	729	273	10,355	2,147	89	60
1967	2,240	867	593	222	25,019	4,392	129	92

* Includes ships stores, except for bacon and ham in 1960-61 and later years.

† Includes powdered, concentrated, and condensed milk, etc.

* Revised.

POULTRY FARMING

Poultry farming in New South Wales was formerly conducted mainly in conjunction with other rural pursuits, but it is now a distinct and highly specialised industry which is subdivided into two fields—egg production and meat production. The birds bred for egg production combine a high egg-laying rate with low flock mortality, while the meat-producing strains have a fast growth and a high feed-meat conversion rate.

The numbers of fowls and chickens, in 1935 and later years, on rural holdings (holdings of 1 acre or more) which had at least 150 head of poultry and from which poultry products were marketed, were as follows:—

1935	2,321,000	1955	4,483,000	1964	7,806,000
1940	2,647,000	1960	5,190,000	1965	9,039,000
1945	6,897,000	1962	6,105,000	1966	9,838,000
1950	5,426,000	1963	5,904,000	1967	11,164,000

Poultry are also kept on most other farms (including many holdings of less than 1 acre) and by private householders in backyard runs, but complete records of the total number of poultry in the State are not available.

Statistics of chicken hatchings and poultry slaughterings in New South Wales were first collected for the year 1964-65. The statistics are considered to give a high level of coverage in respect of the hatchings and slaughterings of meat-strain chicks and of the hatchings of egg-strain chicks in commercial hatcheries (hatcheries making sales of day-old chicks). They do not purport to cover all chicken hatchings and poultry slaughterings in the State, as poultry farmers hatching egg-strain chicks for replenishing their own flocks and the very many small producers are excluded from the collection.

The number of eggs set and chicks hatched (excluding chicks destroyed) in commercial hatcheries in New South Wales in each of the last three years is shown in the following table:—

Table 652. Eggs Set and Chicks Hatched in Commercial Hatcheries

Particulars	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	Thousands		
Eggs Set—			
Meat Strains	27,985	40,226	50,139
Egg Strains	18,689	19,096	19,848
Total Eggs Set	46,674	59,322	69,987
Chicks Hatched* and			
Intended to be Raised for—			
Chicken Meat—			
Meat Strains: Unsexed	18,613	26,136	34,164
Egg Strains: Crossbred and Other Cockerels†	3,667	3,109	1,743
Egg Production—			
Egg Strains: Pullets†	6,010	5,934	6,293
Breeding—			
Meat Strains: Pullets	848	1,163	1,399
Cockerels	139	221	237
Eggs Strains: Pullets	637	502	536
Cockerels	150	89	102
Total Chicks Hatched*	30,064	37,154	44,474

* Excludes chicks destroyed.

† Egg-strain chicks reported as "unsexed" have been allocated, half to chicks for chicken meat and half to chicks for egg production.

Details of poultry slaughterings in commercial poultry slaughter-houses in New South Wales in each of the last three years are shown in the following table:—

Table 653. Poultry Slaughtered (for Human Consumption) in Commercial Poultry Slaughter-houses

Kind of Poultry	Poultry Slaughtered			Dressed Weight* of Poultry Slaughtered		
	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	Thousands			Thousand lb.		
Chickens (i.e., broilers, fryers, or roasters)	18,572	23,553	32,113	43,748	56,894	81,159
Hens and Stags	1,980	2,068	2,249	6,314	6,873	7,953
Ducks and Drakes	302	327	306	1,109	1,218	1,140
Turkeys	222	340	441	2,462	3,745	4,636
Total†	21,076	26,288	35,109	53,633	68,730	94,888

* Dressed weight of birds, pieces, and giblets, as estimated by individual producers.

† Excludes geese slaughtered.

Research on poultry nutrition, genetics, and husbandry is undertaken by the Department of Agriculture at the Poultry Research Station at Seven Hills, research on, and diagnosis of, poultry diseases are conducted at the Glenfield Veterinary Research Station, and livestock officers of the Department assist producers in the leading poultry farming areas of the Central Coast and wheat-growing districts of the State. Tests are conducted at the Hawkesbury and Wagga Agricultural Colleges to assess the improvement being made by selective breeding and the quality of strains offered by breeders and hatcherymen to commercial producers.

Under the Stock Diseases Act, poultry used for breeding must be free of pullorum disease and official accreditation is given to poultry breeders whose flocks are free of the disease.

EGG MARKETING BOARD

The Egg Marketing Board for New South Wales controls the marketing of eggs produced from flocks with 20 or more hens in most areas of the State. The Board, which was first constituted in 1928, in terms of the Marketing of Primary Products Act, comprises five members elected to represent producers and two members nominated by the Government.

The greater proportion of the eggs under the control of the Board is consigned direct to the Board for disposal. Individual producers are, however, authorised as producer-agents to deal direct with purchasers within

the framework of prices set by the Board. Under marketing arrangements introduced in 1956, sales by producer-agents are confined to those customers to whom direct delivery can be made.

The proceeds arising from disposal of eggs by the Board (including amounts for equalising returns from local and overseas sales) are pooled by the Board and are distributed to consignors on an average "realised" price basis. Consignors are required to pay to the Board a handling and selling charge (4.59c in 1966-67), and to contribute towards the cost of the Board's building operations at the rate of approximately 0.21c per dozen eggs produced. Producer-agents are required to make a contribution (2.71c per dozen on private sales) towards the Board's administrative expenses, and to contribute to the cost of building operations at the same rate as consignors. Until the end of 1964-65, both consignors and producer-agents were also required to contribute to the marketing pool at a rate (in 1964-65) of 7.5c per dozen eggs produced. This contribution was discontinued from 1st July, 1965, when the Commonwealth Government introduced a levy on hens kept for commercial purposes (see below), the proceeds of which are used to equalise returns from sales on local and overseas markets and for research.

Particulars of the operations of the Egg Marketing Board in the last eleven years are given in the following table:—

Table 654. Operations of Egg Marketing Board

Pool Year	Eggs under Control of Board			Payments to Consignors			Liquid Egg Pulp Produced
	Consigned to Board for Disposal	Sold by Producer-agents	Total	Amount	Average Realised Price*	Average Net Return†	
	Thous. doz.	Thous. doz.	Thous. doz.	\$ thous.	c per doz.	c per doz.	Thous. lb.
1956-57	40,248	12,087	52,335	19,722	49.0	39.1	18,755
1957-58	40,820	8,348	49,168	18,880	46.2	37.0	13,198
1958-59	35,895	9,326	45,221	17,960	50.0	40.7	10,466
1959-60	43,282	10,216	53,498	21,500	49.7	38.4	19,577
1960-61	50,972	11,185	62,157	25,040	49.2	36.3	26,697
1961-62	50,366	11,290	61,657	21,354	42.4	29.8	24,644
1962-63	42,438	12,171	54,609	18,526	43.7	34.5	14,314
1963-64	43,066	13,647	56,713	19,812	46.0	36.3	13,656
1964-65	49,438	13,480	62,918	21,710	43.9	33.0	23,075
1965-66	49,793	15,447	65,240	23,663	47.5	38.4	18,631
1966-67	51,700	16,343	68,043	24,296	47.0	36.2	18,802

* Includes proceeds of levies for equalisation of returns from local and overseas sales.

† Average realised price less contributions to marketing pool (to 1964-65), Commonwealth Poultry Industry Levy (from 1965-66), handling and selling charges, and (from 1959-60) contribution towards cost of building operations.

The quantity of eggs under the control of the Board in a pool year, as shown in the above table, does not represent the total production of eggs in the State in that year. Other eggs are produced in areas and from flocks not controlled by the Board and by poultry-keepers who evade the Board's control.

POULTRY INDUSTRY LEVY

In terms of the Poultry Industry Levy Act, 1965-66, and the Poultry Industry Assistance Act, 1965-1966, the Commonwealth imposes a levy on the owners of hens kept for commercial purposes (except hens kept in the Northern Territory) and makes the proceeds available to the States for expenditure for the benefit of the poultry industry. The levy was introduced on 1st July, 1965, and replaced the marketing pool levies which the respective State Egg Boards had imposed to enable them to equalise returns from the sale of eggs and egg products locally (at prices fixed by the boards) and overseas. In the main, the proceeds of the hen levy are used by the State Egg Boards to equalise returns from sales, but part of the proceeds may be used to finance research projects. Subject to a statutory maximum of \$1 per bird per annum, the rate of levy is determined by the Minister for Primary Industry, but he must not fix a rate higher than the one recommended to him by the Council of Egg Marketing Authorities (a body comprising all the members of all the State Egg Marketing Boards).

The levy is imposed as a rate per fortnight on all hens (birds six months of age and over) in excess of twenty in commercial flocks, but an allowance is made for the number of eggs produced by broiler breeder hens which are used for hatching. In 1965-66, the levy was equivalent to an annual rate of 70c per bird, and in 1966-67 and 1967-68 to \$1 per bird. The levy is collected on behalf of the Commonwealth by the State Egg Boards. In 1965-66, the amount of levy collected by the Commonwealth was \$6,000,000, and the amount paid to the New South Wales Egg Board from the Poultry Industry Trust Fund was \$3,101,000. The amounts were \$8,856,000 and \$4,935,000, respectively, in 1966-67, and \$10,840,000 and \$4,802,000, respectively, in 1967-68.

Expenditure from the proceeds of the levy on scientific, technical, and economic research of benefit to the poultry industry may be authorised by the Minister for Primary Industry on the advice of the Council of Egg Marketing Authorities. Such expenditure is matched by the Commonwealth on a \$1 for \$1 basis, up to a maximum of \$100,000 in any one year.

OVERSEA MARKETING OF POULTRY PRODUCTS

The overseas export of Australian eggs and egg products is subject to control, in terms of the Egg Export Control Act, 1947-1966, by the Australian Egg Board. The Board, which was established in its present form in 1954, comprises six representatives from State Egg Marketing Boards (two from the N.S.W. Board) and three members appointed by the Commonwealth Government. Its trading operations are confined to the overseas marketing of eggs and egg products voluntarily pooled by State Egg Boards for export. Any State Board desiring to export on its own account may do so, subject to general terms and conditions laid down by the Australian Egg Board.

From June, 1954 to June, 1965, the Egg Marketing Board for New South Wales conducted its own overseas sales of eggs and (except from July, 1957 to June, 1959) egg pulp. From July, 1965, the Board has participated in the Australian Board's pooling arrangements for all egg products sold overseas.

Particulars of the overseas exports of poultry products from New South Wales in each of the last ten years are given in the next table:—

Table 655. Oversea Exports of Poultry Products

Year ended 30th June	Eggs			Frozen Poultry		Total Value
	In Shell	Other	Value	Quantity	Value	
	Thous. doz.	Thous. lb.	\$A thous. f.o.b.	lb.	\$A thous. f.o.b.	\$A thous. f.o.b.
1958	4,376	8,815	3,275	195,703	90	3,365
1959	1,937	6,427	1,919	110,612	58	1,977
1960	1,024	12,280	3,364	82,038	41	3,404
1961	2,742	19,156	5,430	107,939	56	5,485
1962	2,713	19,975	5,641	81,744	41	5,682
1963	2,094	9,402	2,988	37,808	20	3,007
1964	1,576	7,144	2,390	69,092	34	2,424
1965	1,302	12,060	3,548	353,326	141	3,689
1966	1,506	11,145	3,171	513,813	214	3,385
1967	2,236	9,207	2,406	998,460	348	2,754

WHOLESALE PRICES OF EGGS

The following table shows the average monthly and yearly prices of new-laid, first-quality hen eggs in Sydney in 1946 and more recent years. The monthly prices are unweighted averages of daily quotations; the yearly prices are unweighted averages of the monthly average prices.

Table 656. Wholesale Prices of Eggs, Sydney

Month	1946	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	cents per dozen									
January	17.4	54.2	54.2	54.2	47.4	50.0	52.4	54.0	55.0	55.0
February	19.9	56.7	58.2	58.7	48.3	50.0	55.0	55.0	57.2	55.0
March	20.0	59.2	59.2	59.2	50.1	52.4	55.0	55.0	59.0	55.0
April	20.0	59.2	59.2	59.2	50.8	55.0	55.0	55.2	59.0	55.0
May	20.0	59.2	59.2	59.2	50.8	55.0	55.0	57.5	59.0	55.0
June	20.0	59.2	59.2	59.2	50.8	55.0	55.0	57.5	59.0	55.0
July	20.0	59.2	56.7	57.5*	47.0	55.0	53.9	55.3	56.1	55.0
August	17.4	53.7	49.2	53.3	45.8	55.0	50.0	47.5	51.1	55.8
September	15.8	49.2	49.2	53.3	45.8	53.6*	45.9	47.5	50.0	56.0
October	15.8	49.2	49.2	47.6	45.8	50.0	45.0	47.5	50.2	56.0
November	15.8	49.2	49.2	43.3	45.8	50.0	45.7	50.3	55.0	55.0
December	15.8	54.2	53.9	43.3	50.0	50.0	50.0	54.2	55.0	51.0
Year	18.2	55.2	54.7	54.0	48.2	52.6	51.4	53.0	55.5	54.9

* From 24th July, 1961, the minimum weight for first-quality hen eggs was increased from 1½ oz. to 2 oz. From 23rd September, 1963, the minimum weight was changed to 24 oz. per dozen eggs.

BEEKEEPING

The beekeeping industry in New South Wales is well established, normally producing sufficient honey for local requirements and a surplus for export overseas. Most commercial apiarists operate on a migratory basis, with mobile equipment, but some sideline beefarmers occupy fixed holdings. Good table honey is obtained from the flora of native eucalypts of many varieties and introduced crops and pasture plants.

The industry is subject to regulation in terms of the Apiaries Act, in order to prevent the spread of disease amongst bees. Frame hives must

be used, and beekeepers must register their hives each year with the Department of Agriculture.

The number of hives and the production of honey and beeswax in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years are shown in the following table:—

Table 657. Bee Hives and Honey and Beeswax Production

Season	Bee Hives			Honey Produced	Yield of Honey per Productive Hive	Beeswax Produced
	From which Honey was taken	From which No Honey was taken	Total			
				lb.	lb.	lb.
1938-39	60,346	25,895	86,241	2,723,719	45·1	43,780
1948-49	140,771	19,119	159,890	26,007,774	184·8	295,892
1958-59	116,196	71,279	187,475	10,583,214	91·1	136,852
1959-60	142,905	50,613	193,518	18,681,499	130·7	256,720
1960-61	134,044	56,023	190,067	15,285,973	114·0	197,228
1961-62	137,278	56,575	193,853	15,325,758	111·6	208,193
1962-63	120,608	71,037	191,645	14,086,369	116·8	176,644
1963-64	132,144	56,120	188,264	15,134,710	114·5	193,845
1964-65	119,869	64,550	184,419	13,700,908	114·3	184,584
1965-66	91,556	75,398	166,954	7,343,344	80·2	95,263
1966-67	102,571	56,989	159,560	10,580,230	103·2	136,538

Although subject to marked fluctuation according to seasonal variation in the flow of nectar from flora, the yield of honey per productive hive is usually at a high level in New South Wales. Conditions were particularly favourable in 1948-49, and the total production of honey and the average yield for hive in that season were by far the highest ever recorded.

Oversea exports of honey from New South Wales amounted in 1966-67 to 405,000 lb., valued at \$84,000.

A levy on honey sold for consumption in Australia has been imposed by the Commonwealth Government since 1962-63, in terms of the Honey Levy Act, 1962. The rate of levy has been 0·4c per lb. of honey since February, 1966. The proceeds of the levy are used to finance the regulation of oversea exports of honey and associated promotional and research activities.

VALUE OF DAIRY, FARMYARD, AND BEE PRODUCTION

The following table shows the gross value of dairy, farmyard, and bee production (at place of production) in New South Wales, and its components, in 1938-39 and later seasons. These values represent the value of the items of dairy, farmyard, and bee production at principal markets less the estimated costs of marketing.

The net value of dairying, farmyard, and bee production is obtained by deducting from the gross value (at place of production) the value of certain materials (fodder consumed by stock, etc.) used in the dairying and farmyard industries. The value of these materials in 1966-67 was \$61,643,000.

Table 658. Gross Value* of Dairy, Farmyard, and Bee Production at Place of Production

Season	Dairying						Poultry	Bees	Total	
	Milk (or Cream) Used for—				Stock Slaughtered or Exported					Total, Dairying
	Butter	Cheese	Human Consumption†	Other Purposes	Cattle‡	Pigs				
\$ thousand										
1938-39	12,978	446	5,898	456	2,448	2,700	24,926	7,706	86	32,718
1956-57	28,892	1,644	39,832	3,524	10,356	13,944	98,192	40,884	1,810	140,886
1957-58	26,072	1,828	41,858	3,644	12,908	13,586	99,896	38,316	1,528	139,740
1958-59	32,858	2,528	42,476	3,594	21,272	13,238	115,966	38,858	1,236	156,060
1959-60	37,662	2,110	44,072	4,256	18,480	15,026	121,606	42,064	2,060	165,730
1960-61	29,988	2,476	44,316	4,012	15,550	14,864	111,208	46,504	1,446	159,158
1961-62	33,178	2,486	44,832	4,020	13,908	13,084	111,508	40,118	1,180	152,806
1962-63	31,471	2,284	44,618†	3,440†	17,975	16,738	116,526	42,308	1,268	160,102
1963-64	31,678	2,338	46,624†	3,367†	20,560	15,988	120,556	46,554	1,834	168,944
1964-65	25,276	1,929	49,356†	3,143†	33,804	16,423	129,932	47,045	1,714	178,691
1965-66	25,711	1,890	49,394	3,404	36,258	18,131	134,788	57,049	851	192,688
1966-67	28,577	2,371	56,381	4,513	28,537	20,976	141,355	62,252	1,088	204,695

* Values for milk products include the Commonwealth subsidy paid (see page 764). The subsidy amounted to \$4,163,000 in 1965-66 and \$4,563,000 in 1966-67.

† Consumption as milk or cream.

‡ Cattle culled from dairy herds and all other calves.

‡ Revised.

PRICES OF DAIRY, FARMYARD, AND BEE PRODUCTS

The average wholesale prices, at the Sydney markets, for the principal dairy, farmyard, and bee products are shown for recent years in the following table. The average quoted for a year is the mean of the prices ruling in each month, no account being taken of the quantity of the product sold during the month.

Table 659. Wholesale Prices of Dairy, Farmyard, and Bee Products, Sydney

Product	Unit of Quantity	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
		Cents						
Milk,*	Gal.	59.6	59.6	60.5	62.4	62.4	66.0	69.5
Butter †	lb.	46.3	46.7	46.7	47.4	48.1	48.5	48.5
Cheese‡	lb.	27.0	27.3	27.3	27.8	29.7	30.7	32.5
Ham (uncooked) ..	lb.	62.2	56.9	64.6	61.8	68.3	67.3	77.9
Bacon (sides) ..	lb.	52.4	46.6	52.5	53.8	56.7	55.6	62.7
Eggs§	Doz.	54.0	46.7	52.3	51.5	53.0	55.5	54.9
Fowls (Cockerels) ..	Pair	246	243	246	237	243	217	236
Drakes (Muscovy) ..	Pair	363	381	340	378	363	321	359
Ducks (Muscovy) ..	Pair	203	202	189	197	199	174	199
Turkey (Gobblers) ..	Pair	999	1,197	980	898	1,010	1,016	1,134
Honey§	lb.	9.6	9.2	12.1	13.3	13.1	12.0	12.0
Beeswax	lb.	48.3	47.5	47.5	47.5	47.5	47.8	54.7

* Milk Board's agent to milk-round vendor, bottled in 1-pint bottles.

† Choice quality; in prints in 54 lb. boxes, delivered (incl. price of box).

‡ Average, loaf and large; delivered.

§ New-laid first-quality hen eggs. From 24th July, 1961, the minimum weight for first-quality hen eggs was increased from 1½ oz. to 2 oz. From 23rd September, 1963, the minimum weight was changed to 24 oz. per dozen eggs.

§ First grade, in 60 lb. tins.

WATER CONSERVATION AND IRRIGATION

Over a wide area of New South Wales, where the rainfall is low and irregular and the rate of evaporation is high, the conservation of water for rural purposes is necessary for the full utilisation of natural resources.

Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission

Control of water conservation (other than town and domestic supplies) is vested in the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission. The Commission (which comprises three commissioners appointed by the Governor), the Forestry Commission, and the Soil Conservation Service are controlled by the Minister for Conservation. The N.S.W. Conservation Authority co-ordinates the activities of the three organisations.

The operations of the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission include the construction and control of water conservation works, the control of State irrigation areas, the establishment, operation, and maintenance of works in irrigation districts (set up for domestic and stock water supply and irrigation), in flood control and irrigation districts, and in sub-soil or surface drainage districts, the control of private irrigation and of the use of artesian and sub-artesian waters, and the provision of assistance under the farm water supplies scheme.

Under the Water Act, 1912-1966, the right to use and control the water in rivers and lakes and underground water in New South Wales is vested in the Commission, for the benefit of the Crown. The Commission may issue licences authorising the construction of private works for water conservation, irrigation, water supply, drainage, and the prevention of inundation.

Works for the improvement of rivers and foreshores in New South Wales are controlled, in terms of the Rivers and Foreshores Improvement Act, 1948, by the Public Works Department (construction authority for tidal waters) and the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission (construction authority for the non-tidal portions of rivers). The Act also provides for the constitution of a Rivers and Foreshores Improvement Board.

River Murray Waters Agreement

Control of the waters of the River Murray for the benefit of the States concerned—New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia—is exercised by the River Murray Commission in terms of the Murray Waters Agreement between these States and the Commonwealth. The Commission comprises a representative from each of the States and from the Commonwealth.

Under the Agreement, South Australia is entitled (except in times of drought) to a flow of at least 1,254,000 acre feet of water per annum. The flow of the Murray at Albury is shared equally by New South Wales and Victoria and each State has full control of its tributaries below Albury, subject to meeting the South Australian entitlement. In times of drought, the Commission may declare periods of restriction, when the available Murray waters are allocated between the States in the proportions of 1,000 to New South Wales, 1,000 to Victoria, and 603 to South Australia.

The original Agreement, which was ratified by the River Murray Waters Act, 1915, provided for the construction of works—the Hume Reservoir, locks and weirs in the Murray and Murrumbidgee Rivers, Lake Victoria storage (551,700 acre feet), and barrages at the mouth of the Murray River—designed to regulate the flow of the Murray River.

Subsequent amendments of the Agreement provided for the construction of additional works. An amendment in 1954, designed to control the additional water diverted to the Murray under the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme, provided for the enlargement of the Hume Reservoir (from its existing capacity of 1,382,000 acre feet to a capacity of 2,500,000 acre feet) and for the construction of regulators and other works between Tocumwal and Echuca. Amendments in 1963 provided for the construction of a storage (with a capacity of 4,750,000 acre feet) at Chowilla in South Australia, and for any water in excess of 390,000 acre feet in the Menindee Lakes Storage during the period 1963 to 1969 to be shared between the States.

Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme

The Snowy Mountains Scheme was proposed by a technical committee which was representative of the Commonwealth, New South Wales, and Victorian Governments, and which had investigated the water resources of the Snowy Mountains area in south-eastern New South Wales.

The Scheme is a hydro-electric and irrigation project. Water, diverted from streams and rivers rising on the eastern side of the Great Dividing Range at high elevation, will be used, in the course of its diversion by means of aqueducts, tunnels, and shafts, to operate power stations with an ultimate generating capacity of about 4,000,000kW. When fully discharged from the diversion networks, the water will flow at low elevation into the Murrumbidgee and Murray river systems on the western side of the Range, and be used for irrigation.

Ultimately, the Scheme will provide approximately 1,900,000 acre feet per annum of additional water, of which 1,100,000 acre feet will go to the Murrumbidgee and 800,000 acre feet to the Murray. Almost half of the additional water will be gained from regulation (whereby storages will be available for summer irrigation), and the remainder will be gained as a result of diversions.

The Scheme is described in more detail in the chapter "Factories".

New South Wales—Queensland Border Rivers Agreement

The waters of the Severn, Dumaresq, Macintyre, and Barwon Rivers are controlled by the Dumaresq-Barwon Border Rivers Commission, established in 1947 under an agreement between the New South Wales and Queensland Governments. Within New South Wales, the scheme is administered by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission. The agreement, as amended in 1968, provides for the construction of a storage dam on either Pike Creek (New South Wales) or Mole River (Queensland) and associated works and regulators. The costs of constructing, maintaining, and operating these works are to be borne by the States in equal shares. Water discharged from the storage dam will also be shared equally, and will be used principally for irrigation purposes during the relatively dry period from April to October.

Farm Water Supplies Act, 1946

Under the Farm Water Supplies Act, individual farmers or groups of farmers may be assisted to provide or improve water supplies for domestic, stock, or irrigation purposes and to prepare land for irrigation. The Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission is authorised by the Act to provide technical assistance in the form of land surveys and designs for proposed works and (at the request of farmers) to carry out the works. The Irrigation Agency of the Rural Bank is authorised to make advances of up to 90 per cent. of the cost of the approved works, for terms up to fifteen years.

IRRIGATION AND WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES

The extent of irrigation in New South Wales is illustrated in the following table, which shows the area of land irrigated during recent years under the various irrigation and water supply schemes. Fluctuations from year to year in the area actually irrigated reflect varying seasonal conditions.

Table 660. Area of Land* Irrigated, N.S.W.

System	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	Acres						
Irrigation Areas	198,311	235,199	263,684	285,582	339,013	381,946	446,368
Irrigation Districts	457,772	535,219	564,872	538,505	585,453	585,022	662,442
Irrigation Trusts†	2,588	2,548	2,615	2,631	2,834	3,044	3,086
Licensed Diversions	178,520	191,782	205,675	233,761	271,104	338,427	328,885
Total Area Irrigated	837,191	964,748	1,036,846	1,060,479	1,198,404	1,308,439	1,440,781

* Excludes flood control and irrigation districts.

† Excludes a small area, particulars of which are not available.

IRRIGATION AREAS

Irrigation areas are essentially closer settlement schemes designed for intensive irrigation. The land to be included in an irrigation area is resumed by the Crown and divided into farms of "home maintenance" standards. The farms are occupied, in general, under perpetual lease tenure. All the areas are administered by the Water Conservation Commission, which is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the water supply works.

The irrigation areas established by the State are the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas (comprising 451,263 acres, served with water through a channel system stemming from the Murrumbidgee River at Berembid Weir), the Coleambally Irrigation Area (148,055 acres, served by a channel system from the Murrumbidgee at Gogeldrie Weir), the Coomealla Irrigation Area (34,626 acres, served by pumping from the Murray), the Curlwaa Irrigation Area (10,393 acres, served by pumping from the Murray), the Hay Irrigation Area (6,850 acres, supplied with water pumped from the Murrumbidgee), the Tullakool Irrigation Area (18,006 acres, supplied from the Edward River by diversion at Stevens Weir), and the Buronga (8,739 acres) and Mallee Cliffs (1,900 acres) Irrigation Areas served by pumping from the Murray.

The principal source of water supply for the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas is the Burrinjuck storage (capacity 837,000 acre feet), on the Murrumbidgee River to the north-west of Canberra. Water is stored principally during the winter and spring freshets, and is released from the dam during the September-May irrigation season. The water, which is supplemented west of the dam by the flow from the Tumut River (including waters diverted to the Upper Tumut under the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme), passes along the river channel to Berembid Weir (240 miles to the west), where it is diverted into the main canal. This canal, which has an off-take capacity of 1,600 cubic feet per second, has been completed to beyond Griffith, 106 miles from the off-take. The Areas are served by a system of reticulation channels (with a total length of 900 miles) and drainage channels (880 miles). In addition, there are approximately 440 miles of supply channels serving irrigation districts adjacent to the Murrumbidgee Areas.

The nature of irrigated culture in the State Irrigation Areas is illustrated in the following table. In recent years, there has been a substantial increase in the number of sheep (particularly in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas) accompanying the growth of fat lamb raising on improved pasture under irrigation. Rice is the principal crop grown in the Areas.

Table 661. Area Irrigated in Irrigation Areas, 1966-67

Culture	Murrumbidgee*	Coleambally	Hay*	Tullakool	Coomella	Curlwaa, Buronga, and Mallee Cliffs	Total
Acres							
Cereals for Grain—							
Rice	34,251	13,650	...	1,168	...	...	49,069
Other	55,189	31,371	538	470	...	...	87,568
Vineyards	6,994	51	...	...	5,047	780	12,872
Orchards—							
Citrus	10,078	35	...	...	1,792	1,916	13,821
Deciduous	10,654	37	...	...	55	100	10,846
Vegetables	3,702	204	...	...	...	...	3,906
Fodder Crops—							
Lucerne	6,382	1,252	...	140	3	89	7,866
Other	3,334	1,055	...	300	...	...	4,689
Pastures—							
Sown	147,092	29,507	2,163	8,478	...	128	187,368
Natural	5,352	100	257	...	...	...	5,709
Other	45,504	16,870	...	280	...	...	62,654
Total Area Irrigated	328,532	94,132	2,958	10,836	6,897	3,013	446,368

* Includes small areas outside the Irrigation Areas supplied with water under special agreements.

IRRIGATION DISTRICTS

Irrigation districts are established by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission for domestic and stock water supply and for irrigation purposes. The water supply works are constructed, maintained, and operated by the Commission.

These districts differ from Irrigation Areas in that the existing ownership of the land is not disturbed and water is supplied in limited quantities for the partial irrigation of existing holdings. They differ from water trusts (described later) in that landholders are required to pay annual water charges to cover maintenance and operation costs and part of the interest on capital cost, but are not required to repay the cost of the works.

Within irrigation districts, water is supplied for fodder crops and sown pastures, and not generally for intensive cultivation. Water rights are allotted to holdings on the basis that only a portion of each holding (one acre in three, five, or ten, according to the district) will be irrigated. A water right is the right to one acre foot of water annually.

The Wakool District (comprising 503,322 acres), Berriquin Provisional District (804,057 acres), Deniboota Provisional District (338,054 acres), Denimein Provisional District (147,005 acres), and the uncompleted Jernargo (4,325 acres) and Barramein (89,080 acres) Provisional Districts have been established along the Murray River to utilise the New South Wales share of the waters conserved in the Hume Reservoir. The Benerembah District (112,818 acres), Tabbita District (32,330 acres), Wah Wah District (579,132 acres), and Gumly District (353 acres) receive their water supplies from the Murrumbidgee River. The adjacent Jemalong and Wyldes Plains Districts (224,556 acres) receive water from the Lachlan River.

The nature of irrigated culture in the Irrigation Districts is illustrated in the following table:—

Table 662. Area Irrigated in Irrigation Districts, 1966-67

Culture	Berriquin	Wakool	Deniboota and Denimein	Benerem- bah	Other Murrumbidgee Districts *	Jemalong and Wyldes Plains	Total
Acres							
Cereals for Grain—							
Rice .. ..	...	8,812	9,021	6,319	418	...	24,570
Other	29,619	7,675	9,241	13,595	8,422	3,405	71,957
Orchards .. ..	...	...	5	...	20	...	25
Vegetables ..	437	12	36	213	49	80	827
Fodder Crops—							
Lucerne	20,554	1,834	4,467	1,457	3,082	8,820	40,214
Other	2,489	3,225	2,105	1,697	912	445	10,873
Pastures—							
Sown	250,937	83,246	71,886	33,587	14,228	11,595	465,479
Natural	1,070	...	200	3,280	565	...	5,115
Other	13,364	2,856	5,606	12,328	8,178	1,050	43,382
Total Area Irrigated	318,470	107,660	102,567	72,476	35,874	25,395	662,442

* Tabbita, Wah Wah, and Gumly Districts.

The works for the Berriquin District include the Mulwala Canal, which branches from the Murray at Yarrawonga Weir. The Canal runs for 75 miles and has an off-take capacity of 5,000 acre feet per day. It supplements the supply of water from the Edward River to the Wakool District, and serves the Deniboota District by a pipe siphon passing under the Edward River. The total length of the canals and channels in the Berriquin, Wakool, Deniboota, and Denimein Districts is 1,927 miles. Works in Irrigation Districts do not incorporate an extensive surface drainage system.

FLOOD CONTROL AND IRRIGATION DISTRICTS

In flood control and irrigation districts, works are constructed by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission for controlling or partly controlling floods and for supplying water for irrigation by controlled flooding. Landholders deemed to be benefited by the works pay rates levied by the Commission.

The Lowbidgee Flood Control and Irrigation District (399,707 acres), the first of its kind, was constituted in 1945. Its purpose is to provide flood irrigation to 128,414 acres of pasture lands by diversion of water from the Maude and Redbank Weirs on the lower Murrumbidgee River.

The Medgun Flood Control and Irrigation District was constituted later in 1945. It embraces about 272,800 acres on either side of Medgun Creek, about 40 miles north-west of Moree, and provides for the flood irrigation of 56,180 acres.

WATER AND IRRIGATION TRUST DISTRICTS

Trust districts may be constituted for domestic and stock water supply, for town water supplies, for irrigation, and for flood prevention or control. The necessary works are constructed or acquired by the Water Conservation Commission, and are then transferred to trustees to administer. The trustees in each district comprise persons elected by the occupiers of land within the district and a representative of the Commission. They levy rates, assessed on the basis of the area of land benefited, to repay the cost of the works by instalments and to meet the cost of operating and maintaining the works.

In 1967, there were 7 irrigation trusts (with a total area of 19,361 acres), 12 trusts (2,827,484 acres) for domestic and stock water supplies, 1 trust (117 acres) for town water supplies, and 1 trust (2,190 acres) for flood prevention.

LICENSED DIVERSIONS

The Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission may authorise landholders to divert water from rivers and lakes for the irrigation of individual holdings or for joint irrigation schemes. The authorities are issued, usually for a period of five years, on payment of a fee related to the area of land to be irrigated. The Commission may also issue licences authorising the construction of private works for water conservation, water supply, drainage, and the prevention of inundation.

The number of licensed diversions for irrigation purposes has increased substantially during recent years. Many new diversions have been constructed in the Murrumbidgee and Lachlan river valleys as well as along the coastal streams in sub-humid districts of the State.

At 30th June, 1967, there were 10,579 licensed diversions for the irrigation of a total area of 707,270 acres. The area actually irrigated during 1966-67 was 328,885 acres.

WATER CONSERVATION WORKS

The main dams and storages conserving water principally for rural purposes in New South Wales (with their storage capacity, in acre feet, shown in parentheses) are:—

Murray System. Half share of Hume Reservoir (1,250,000) and of Yarrawonga, Torrumbarry, Euston, Mildura, and Wentworth Weirs (111,420); Stevens Weir on Edward River (7,165).

Murrumbidgee System. Burrinjuck Dam (837,000); Berembeld Weir (10,000); Redbank Weir (7,360); Maude Weir (6,740); Gogeldrie Weir.

Tumut System. Blowering Dam (1,300,000).

Darling System. Menindee Lakes Storage (2,000,000).

Macquarie System. Burrendong Dam (1,361,000).

Namoi System. Keepit Dam (345,000).

Lachlan System. Wyangala Dam (temporarily reduced to 245,000); Lake Brewster (123,900); Lake Cargelligo (29,435); Jemalong Weir (2,200).

Hunter System. Glenbawn Dam (293,000).

The works on the Murray River are under the control of the River Murray Commission, and the other works are controlled by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission.

Water from the Hume Reservoir and associated storages is used in New South Wales for supplies in bulk for country towns, for intensive irrigation in the Curlwaa and Coomealla Irrigation Areas, and for domestic and stock supply and irrigation in the Berriquin, Wakool, Deniboota, and Deni-mein Irrigation Districts and in water trust districts. The Reservoir is situated just above Albury.

The flow of water from Burrinjuck Dam is supplemented by the flow of the Tumut River (which joins the Murrumbidgee a few miles upstream from Gundagai), as regulated by the Blowering Dam. Water from these sources and associated storages is used for supplies in bulk for country towns, for intensive irrigation in the Murrumbidgee, Hay, and Coleambally Irrigation Areas, for domestic and stock supply and irrigation in the Benerembah, Tabbita, Wah Wah, and Gumly Irrigation Districts and in water trust districts, and for licensed private diversion schemes. Flood flows are relied on to serve the Lowbidgee Flood Control and Irrigation District, and no water is released from the Dam for that purpose. The primary function of the Blowering Dam, which was completed in 1968, is to store water passed through the Upper Tumut power stations of the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme during the winter, and to hold it for release to the Murrumbidgee River during the summer irrigation season.

Further particulars of the Murray and Murrumbidgee systems are given earlier in the chapter.

The Menindee Lakes Storage, about seventy miles from Broken Hill in the far west of the State, has been formed by the conversion of dry lakes into effective water storages. Levees, channels joining the lakes, and regulators to control the flow of water were largely completed by 1960, but damage to the levees during 1962 temporarily reduced the maximum storage capacity. Water from the Darling River is diverted into the storages during periods of high flow, and is released when needed to replenish the flow of the Darling River below Menindee. The water is used for domestic and stock purposes along both the Darling River and the Great Ana Branch of the Darling, and to augment the Broken Hill town supply.

The Burrendong Dam, which was completed in 1966, is situated on the upper reaches of the Macquarie River, at its confluence with the Cudgegong River, near Wellington. Water from the Dam will be used to stabilise the flow of the Macquarie and to provide supplies for stock, domestic, and irrigation purposes. Flood mitigation requirements account for 397,000 acre feet of the total storage capacity of 1,361,000 acre feet.

The Keepit Dam, which was completed in 1960, is situated on the Namoi River just above its confluence with the Peel. Water from the Dam

is used to stabilise the flow of the Namoi and to provide supplies for stock and domestic purposes and licensed private irrigation diversions.

The Wyangala Dam, which is currently being constructed to raise the storage capacity from 304,000 acre feet to 1,000,000 acre feet, is situated thirty miles upstream from Cowra. Water from the Dam, supplemented by the unregulated flow of the Belubula River, is used for town water supply, domestic and stock supply along the full length of the Lachlan, and licensed private irrigation diversions. Balance storages at Lake Cargelligo and Lake Brewster conserve water during periods of high flow for release as required. Water from the Lachlan, diverted at Jemalong Weir, supplies the Jemalong and Wylde's Plains Irrigation Districts.

The Glenbawn Dam, which was completed in 1958, is the first of eight dams proposed for the Hunter Valley irrigation and flood mitigation scheme. The Dam's storage capacity comprises 185,000 acre feet for irrigation storage and 108,000 acre feet for flood mitigation storage.

Other dams and storages which are under construction are:—

Darling River Scheme. This scheme provides for the construction of 35 to 40 weirs along the course of the Darling. When completed, the weirs will "back up" the waters of the River into an unbroken chain of pools stretching from the Queensland to the Victorian border. Water will be available for stock and domestic use and for irrigation of limited areas.

Severn River Scheme. This scheme provides for the construction of Pindari Dam (a storage capacity of 30,000 acre feet) upstream from Ashford on the Severn River, the water from the Dam to be used for irrigation purposes.

UNDERGROUND WATER

The portion of the Great Australian Artesian Basin which extends into New South Wales covers approximately 80,000 square miles in the northern and western hinterland of the State. The watering of the north-western country by means of artesian water has increased the carrying capacity of the land and has made practicable some closer pastoral settlement.

The Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission exercises general control over the use of artesian water, to preserve the efficiency of the bores and prevent waste. The Commission may sink artesian bores, improve the supply from existing wells, and construct drains for the benefit of landholders, and may authorise the installation of bores by private owners.

At 30th June, 1967, the number of artesian bores giving a flowing or pumping supply of water was 1,167. The estimated total daily flow from the 692 flowing bores was 51,600,000 gallons; 541 of the flowing bores are privately-owned and 151 are government-owned. The deepest bores are in the Moree district; one at Boronga has the greatest depth (4,570 feet) and daily outflow (984,000 gallons).

By 1967, 87 Bore Water Trusts and 12 Artesian Wells Districts had been constituted for the supply of artesian water principally for stock purposes. These Trusts and Districts cover over 5,600,000 acres, the water being

delivered to holdings by means of 3,700 miles of open earth drains. The Bore Trusts are administered by trustees in the same way as Water Trusts, but in Artesian Wells Districts the settlers themselves maintain the drains.

Most of the other artesian bores are also used for stock-watering, but a few provide the water supply for country towns.

The flow of artesian water is decreasing, mainly because of the multiplicity of bores. Control headgear is being used to limit the discharge of water from bores, and thereby to prolong their existence.

The Water Conservation Commission assists settlers in shallow boring operations, for which repayments are required over a period. The number of shallow bores sunk by the Commission to 30th June, 1967, was 6,132, and their average depth was 298 feet.

FORESTRY

THE FOREST ESTATE

The total area of forest in New South Wales, as estimated by the Forestry Commission, is 23,981,200 acres. This area, which includes productive, potentially productive, and protective forest land, comprises 6,968,900 acres of State (including National) Forests, 1,055,800 acres of timber reserves, and 15,956,500 acres of forest on vacant Crown lands, leaseholds, and private lands. The forest area is mainly in the Coastal and Tableland divisions.

At 30th June, 1968, there were 783 State Forests, covering 6,968,900 acres, which had been dedicated for forestry use. Areas of the State Forests have been grouped into 66 declared National Forests, embracing 1,383,800 acres. Alienation of dedicated State Forests may be accomplished by resolution of both Houses of Parliament, but declared National Forests can be alienated only by Act of Parliament.

The timber reserves, amounting to 1,055,800 acres, are temporary reservations covering, for the most part, areas of poorer forest held for supplying regional needs in farm and fuel timber, pending decision as to their ultimate value for forestry purposes. They may later be dedicated as State Forests or made available for settlement.

Forests on vacant Crown lands include a large proportion of inaccessible areas. Those which have a prospective value for timber supply are being dedicated or reserved as State Forests or timber reserves. A considerable proportion of such areas has protective value for soil and water conservation. Forests on leasehold and private land are mostly remnant stands which are in process of clearing with the spread of settlement, and are not generally devoted to commercial afforestation.

Types of Forest Timber

The main forest timber of New South Wales is that of the native eucalypt hardwoods, which are used extensively for scantlings, flooring, and weatherboards. Hardwood logs are also used in the round as poles and piles, and hewn hardwoods are used in sleepers, bridge and wharf construction, mining, and fencing. Some hardwoods are pulped for use in the manufacture of wallboards. The hardwood species most commonly used include blackbutt, flooded gum, bloodwood, spotted gum, the "ash" group (alpine ash, silvertop ash, and mountain gum), Murray red gum, and "mahoganies" (red and white), the stringybarks, grey gum, Sydney blue gum, brown barrel, tallow-wood, and the ironbarks.

The cypress pine is the principal remaining native softwood. It is in demand for weatherboards, flooring, and other housing purposes which require high resistance to white ants. The cutting of this timber is subject to a quota system, which was introduced as a means of conserving the dwindling resources. Softwood requirements are being met to an increasing extent by radiata pine, which is the principal species used in forest plantations.

The "brushwood" forests consist mainly of broad-leaved evergreens which occur only in the wet coastal zone. Among the valuable "brushwood" species are coachwood (a fine cabinet and veneer timber), various timbers

of the genus *Flindersia*, black bean, white and negrohead beech, yellow carrabeen, sassafras, bollywood, and crabapple. Among the brushwood forest types are also found red cedar and hoop pine (a valuable native softwood), both now remnant, having been heavily cut for many years. Turpentine (useful for marine piling and flooring) occurs as a scattered tree among brushwoods and eucalypts.

Minor products of the New South Wales forests include tanbark, essential oils, the medicinal extracts hyoscine and rutin, charcoal, kino gum, and "paper" bark.

State Forests

The 6,968,900 acres of State (including National) Forests supply over half of the New South Wales timber requirements. About 25 per cent. of the State forest area is under cypress pine, and 4 per cent. is under Murray red gum. Areas accounting for a further 26 per cent. of the State forest are suitable for intensive management; these areas include 131,500 acres under plantation softwoods (mainly radiata pine, slash pine, and native hoop pine). Areas which have rudimentary fire protection, incomplete roading, and no silvicultural treatment, and which are suitable for extensive management, account for 25 per cent. of the State forest. A further 16 per cent. of the State forest area is required wholly or mainly for protection—watersheds, catchment areas, etc.—and the remaining 4 per cent. is unclassified.

FOREST MANAGEMENT

Plans of development have been laid down for some of the principal National and State forests, after intensive survey and detailed mapping, with the object of sustaining productive capacity. Cutting is controlled with due regard to regeneration, and supplemented by silvicultural treatment to increase the forest yield. Regeneration of indigenous species is almost entirely natural, but the planting of some valuable varieties is necessary.

The area of softwood plantations (mainly of radiata pine and other exotic coniferous species) has been increased steadily during recent years, and a large supply of case timber has been obtained by thinning from the plantations. Hardwood plantations comprise a much smaller area.

Table 663. Area* of Forest Plantations, N.S.W.

At 31st March	Government			Private		Total, N.S.W.		
	Softwood		Hardwood	Softwood		Softwood	Hardwood	Total
	Radiata Pine	Other Species		Radiata Pine	Other Species			
	Acres							
1962	68,343	19,198	1,180	12,495		100,036	1,180	101,216
1963	73,556	19,399	1,180	12,500		105,455	1,180	106,635
1964	79,458	20,091	1,180	5,000	15,000	119,549	1,180	120,729
1965	86,842	20,850	1,180	5,000	15,000	127,692	1,180	128,872
1966	91,818	21,184	1,180	4,350†	17,650†	135,002†	1,180	136,182†
1967	100,296	21,947	1,180	4,350	17,650	144,243	1,180	145,423

* Excludes firebreaks and other areas not actually forested.

† Revised.

Silvicultural and fire-protection work is continuous. There is an extensive system of forest access roads, fire-breaks, and fire-lines; and fire-roads (which also give access for logging) have been established for fire

protection. Other works include look-out towers at strategic points, an interlocking system of forest water supplies, equipment huts and telephone lines, and radio equipment. Aerial fire detection facilities are made available by public and private authorities during periods of great fire danger.

GOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITIES

Forestry Commission of New South Wales

The Forestry Commission, comprising one Commissioner and two Assistant Commissioners appointed for seven years, administers the Forestry Act, 1916-1965, under the control of the Minister for Conservation. The Commission is responsible for the control and management of the State Forests and timber reserves, the conversion, marketing, and economic utilisation of forest produce, the licensing of timber-getters and sawmills, and the organisation of research into silviculture and wood technology and a system of education in scientific forestry. The Act provides, in addition, for the permanent dedication of reserves for the preservation of natural flora, the protection of water supply catchment areas, and the prevention of erosion.

The Commission may undertake the silvicultural management of the catchment area of any water-supply system and the direction of tree planting schemes of public authorities. It is also responsible for implementing forestry works required by the State Conservation Authority in the interests of water and soil conservation.

Up to 20 university traineeships in forestry are offered each year. The trainees follow a five-year course which includes two years' study of prescribed science subjects at the University of Sydney, one year of practical training in forests, and two years of training in forestry at the Australian National University. Trainees who complete the course are appointed to the staff of the Commission as foresters.

The principal financial operations of the Forestry Commission in recent years are summarised in the following table:—

Table 664. Forestry Commission: Receipts and Payments

Item	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	\$ thousand				
RECEIPTS					
Timber Royalties and Sales	5,302	5,517	5,377	5,123	6,145
Other Receipts.. ..	280	336	364	348	337
Total Receipts	5,582	5,853	5,741	5,471	6,482
PAYMENTS					
Administration	3,422	3,409	3,683	4,499	4,737
Reforestation—					
Acquisition of Land	174	165	115	135	247
Plantations — Establishment and Treatment	463	504	585	709	970
Indigenous Forests—Regeneration and Treatment	437	468	524	636	587
Nurseries—Working and Maintenance	105	118	155	183	212
Research and Experiment	80	70	94	96	96
Protection from Fire, Disease, etc.	573	1,038	860	706	818
Forest Works—					
Surveys	211	214	193	228	286
Construction and Maintenance of roads and buildings, etc.	1,671	1,470	1,526	1,527	1,991
Supervision of Licensed Operations.. ..	378	416	435	411	439
Total Payments	7,517	7,872	8,170	9,130	10,385

Commonwealth Forestry and Timber Bureau

The Commonwealth Forestry and Timber Bureau conducts silvicultural and other forest research work and advises the Commonwealth and State Governments on matters relating to the supply, production, oversea trade, and distribution of Australian timber. The Australian Forestry School, which provided professional training in forestry and was conducted by the Forestry and Timber Bureau, was absorbed in 1965 by the Australian National University.

Australian Forestry Council

The Australian Forestry Council, established in July, 1964, comprises the Ministers responsible for forestry in each of the States together with appropriate Commonwealth Ministers. The Council is concerned with the co-ordination of Commonwealth and State policies in the development of the forestry and forest product industries.

PRODUCTION OF TIMBER

Regulations under the Forestry Act require the licensing of sawmills and the provision by each mill of a monthly return recording every log received in the mill-yard, whether from Crown or private land. The production of native timber in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years, as estimated from these returns, is shown in the following table:—

Table 665. Estimated Production of Native Timber, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Logs for Sawing, Slicing, or Peeling				Hewn (including Mining Timber)	Poles and Piles	Pulpwood	Total (excluding Firewood)*
	Forest Hard-woods	Brushwoods and Scrubwoods	Pines					
			Indigenous	Exotic				
Thousand super feet hoppus (log equivalent)								
1939	174,152	27,527	69,414	369	147,287	19,797	†	438,546
1958	414,534	39,073	77,530	32,479	192,517	21,885	52,026	830,044
1959	430,899	45,985	76,540	37,910	169,569	23,673	48,604	833,180
1960	462,122	42,482	82,509	42,291	154,607	26,613	61,511	872,135
1961	468,715	43,968	79,446	40,192	160,611	30,470	58,228	881,630
1962	414,338	35,961	71,832	46,419	168,557	20,584	40,362	798,053
1963	435,188	42,398	71,668	49,063	140,811	20,246	41,306	800,680
1964	483,694	40,623	72,356	48,203	148,034	24,996	44,076	861,982
1965	512,453	45,420	77,951	55,994	117,150	28,374	49,023	886,365
1966	486,045	44,028	70,707	58,317	132,164	27,393	53,679	872,333
1967	471,013	36,563	62,081	56,184	115,856	19,345	58,270	819,312
1968	494,964	39,222	63,270	56,212	112,657	22,054	60,927	849,306

* The estimated production of firewood in this period fluctuated between 20 million super feet hoppus (in 1967-68) and 223 million super feet hoppus (in 1940-41).

† Not available.

The next table shows the quantity of sawn timber produced in New South Wales sawmills, veneer mills, and other woodworking establishments, in 1938-39 and later years, from native and imported logs.

Table 666. Sawmills, etc., N.S.W.: Logs Treated and Sawn Timber Produced

Year ended 30th June	Logs Treated			Sawn Timber Produced					
	Native	Im-ported	Total	From Native Logs				From Im-ported Logs	Total
				Hardwoods	Brush-woods and Scrub-woods	Soft-woods	Total		
Thousand cubic feet			Thousand super feet						
1939	22,914	9,817*	32,731	†	†	†	179,350	101,819*	281,169
1961	52,035	2,714	54,749	297,725	23,299	72,551	393,575	24,238	417,813
1962	48,300	1,583	49,883	274,131	22,307	68,077	364,515	13,690	378,205
1963	49,323	2,017	51,340	279,330	22,558	76,200	378,088	18,237	396,325
1964	52,525	2,048	54,573	306,711	22,241	76,203	405,155	17,669	422,824
1965	56,215	2,071	58,286	325,037	24,733	73,525	423,295	17,246	440,541
1966	56,173	1,900	58,073	329,973	22,844	73,491	426,308	16,338	442,646
1967	55,725	1,804	57,529	326,683	19,025	69,666	415,374	15,116	430,490

* Includes interstate imports.

† Not available.

The total quantity of sawn timber produced in 1966-67 was 56 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. The principal element in this increase was native hardwood timber, the production of which was greatly expanded, partly to meet the growing demand for timber and partly to supplement the imports of softwoods (which were subject to import restriction for much of the post-war period). Sawn timber produced from imported logs was only 15 million super feet in 1966-67, compared with 102 million super feet in 1938-39.

In addition to the sawn timber shown in this table, a large quantity of other timber is produced (e.g., sleepers, piles, poles, fencing material, timber used in mining and as fuel), information regarding which is incomplete.

Further particulars of the operations of sawmills are given in the chapter "Factories".

Under the Timber Marketing Act, 1945-1965, timber must be sold true to description. For the protection of consumers, restrictions are placed on the use of untreated borer-susceptible timbers in buildings and articles for sale, and of unseasoned timber in furniture, joinery, flooring, and mouldings, where borer attack or excessive moisture would affect its utility.

EMPLOYMENT IN FORESTRY

The number of persons engaged in afforestation and timber-getting in statistical divisions of New South Wales at 30th June, 1966, and the total number in the State recorded at earlier census and quasi-census enumerations, are shown in the following table:—

Table 667. Persons Engaged in Forestry, N.S.W.

Date	Persons	Statistical Division	Persons at 30th June 1966
1933: June	6,484	North Coast	781
1939: June	8,200	Hunter and Manning	820
1943: June	5,418	South Coast	474
1945: June	6,088	Northern, Central, and Southern Tableland	599
1947: June	6,307	North, Central, and South Western Slope	519
1954: June	4,575	Other	467
1961: June	3,843		
1966: June	3,660	Total, New South Wales	3,660

VALUE OF FORESTRY PRODUCTION

The following table shows the gross value of forestry production (at place of production) in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years. These values represent the value of forest products at principal markets less the estimated costs of marketing.

Table 668. Gross Value of Forestry Production at Place of Production

Year ended 30th June	Value	Year ended 30th June	Value	Year ended 30th June	Value	Year ended 30th June	Value
	\$ thous.		\$ thous.		\$ thous.		\$ thous.
1939	4,522	1947	9,016	1954	25,810	1961	30,600
1941	5,152	1948	11,482	1955	27,372	1962	28,862
1942	6,318	1949	13,122	1956	30,686	1963	27,976
1943	6,310	1950	14,370	1957	33,516	1964	29,618
1944	6,570	1951	17,932	1958	30,682	1965	31,586
1945	6,642	1952	24,922	1959	31,148	1966	32,342
1946	7,490	1953	27,384	1960	30,338	1967	30,926

OVERSEA TRADE IN TIMBER

The overseas imports and exports of timber to and from New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years are summarised in the following table. Most of the imports are in the form of undressed timber and are mainly softwoods. The undressed softwoods come principally from Canada, the United States of America, and New Zealand, while the hardwoods come mainly from Malaya and Borneo. The exports consist largely of undressed hardwood timber, mostly consigned to New Zealand.

Table 669. Oversea Trade in Timber, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Imports				Exports (Australian Produce)			
	Undressed Timber *		Other Timber	Total Value	Undressed Timber *		Other Timber	Total Value
	Quantity	Value	Value		Quantity	Value	Value	
	Thous. sup. feet	\$A thousand			Thous. sup. feet	\$A thousand		
1939	199,196	1,761	131	1,891	27,251	765	78	843
1955	194,517	15,912	1,408	17,320	19,682	1,879	105	1,984
1956	165,975	15,210	1,183	16,392	17,866	1,924	265	2,189
1957	169,986	15,442	1,078	16,520	23,553	2,868	203	3,071
1958	173,215	14,825	1,200	16,025	22,964	2,978	154	3,132
1959	179,249	14,273	1,066	15,338	15,703	1,968	278	2,246
1960	223,940	20,691	1,334	22,025	13,776	1,743	165	1,908
1961	216,735	21,034	1,575	22,609	13,387	1,716	139	1,854
1962	181,455	15,077	1,612	16,689	14,989	1,629	137	1,766
1963	185,853	16,450	1,522	17,972	7,184	927	134	1,061
1964	206,194	19,184	1,702	20,885	8,823	1,058	174	1,233
1965	218,219	21,168	2,396	23,564	8,332	1,064	225	1,289
1966	189,675	18,495	2,470	20,965	8,196	1,165	355	1,520
1967	202,472	18,961	2,788	21,749	9,770	1,349	211	1,560
1968	222,064	22,324	2,595	24,920	4,875	976	226	1,202

* Includes logs and railway sleepers.

FISHERIES

The waters along the coast of New South Wales contain many species of fish of high commercial value. The estuarine fisheries (those in coastal lakes and estuaries and on coastal beaches) and the demersal fisheries (those offshore for fish which live close to the sea floor) have frequently been overfished, with a consequent diminution of stocks. On the other hand, the pelagic species of fish (those which inhabit the upper water layers) have not been fully exploited. Perch, Murray cod, and other freshwater species are taken from the inland rivers.

Fisheries in New South Wales within the three-mile territorial limit are regulated by the Chief Secretary's Department in terms of the Fisheries and Oyster Farms Act, 1935-1963. The Act authorises the closing of waters to the taking of fish (either wholly, as to a certain season, or in respect of prescribed species or sizes of fish), the licensing of fishing boats and of persons who gain a substantial proportion of their income from fishing, the regulation of the use of nets, and the prohibition of the use of explosives in fishing. Other provisions govern the consignment and sale of fish, and the supply of returns showing the nature and extent of fishing operations. Inspectors of fisheries are appointed under the Act, and inspectorial powers are entrusted to members of the police force and honorary vigilance committees.

The Commonwealth Fisheries Office, a division of the Department of Primary Industry, is responsible for the development and administration of fisheries and whaling in extra-territorial waters, in terms of the Commonwealth Fisheries Act, 1952-1966, and co-ordinates fisheries administration throughout Australia. State inspectors of fisheries exercise certain powers under the Act on behalf of the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth Whaling Act, 1960-1966, gives effect to the 1946 International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, and governs operations in extra-territorial waters by ships under Commonwealth jurisdiction.

Particulars of the professional fishermen licensed and of the boats and other equipment used in the fisheries during recent years are shown in the next table. Professional fishermen fishing beyond territorial waters must be licensed under the Commonwealth Fisheries Act, and those fishing within territorial waters must be licensed under the State Fisheries Act; many fishermen are licensed under both Acts. All boats used for professional fishing must be licensed under the State Act.

Table 670. Fisheries: Fishermen Licensed and Boats Engaged

At 30th June	Fishermen Licensed			Boats Engaged*		Value of Boats and Equipment	
	Extra- territorial	Territorial		General Fisheries	Oyster Fisheries	General Fisheries	Oyster Fisheries
		Tidal	Inland				
1962	727	2,288	159	2,389	1,302	\$ thous. 5,525	\$ thous. 465
1963	988	2,304	141	2,419	1,256	6,131	450
1964	902	2,298	141	2,463	1,366	6,030	425
1965	1,072	2,428	136	2,724	1,379	6,652	474
1966	965	2,293	127	2,638	1,365	8,542	547
1967	1,014	3,449	114	2,469	1,479	8,642	509

* Includes trawlers (198 motor trawlers in 1967), punts and launches.

Under the Fisheries and Oyster Farms Act, the areas available for oyster culture may be classified as special, average, or inferior areas according to their productive capacity. The areas are leased by the State Government, the usual tenure being 15 years for special and average areas and 10 years for inferior areas. Inferior areas may not be exploited during the first year of the lease, and may be re-classified in the last year of the lease. Leases of special areas are offered by public auction or public tender; the rental for other leases is fixed by the Minister. When a lease expires, the existing lessee has a preferment right to apply for renewal of the lease.

The following table shows the number and extent of leases for oyster culture in 1939 and recent years:—

Table 671. Oyster Leases

At 30th June	Number of Leases	Length of Foreshore in Leases	Area of Off-shore Leases	At 30th June	Number of Leases	Length of Foreshore in Leases	Area of Off-shore Leases
		Yards	Acres			Yards	Acres
1939	4,493	913,571	3,439	1964	5,073	894,689	7,068
1961	4,859	903,917	6,051	1965	5,028	884,456	7,050
1962	4,983	897,440	6,710	1966	5,041	891,198	7,285
1963	5,149	908,071	7,342	1967	4,975	920,194	7,295

Public oyster reserves may be notified, and may be opened to the public for the taking of oysters for immediate personal consumption.

Suitable streams (almost all those above an altitude of 2,500 feet) are stocked with trout, and acclimatisation societies are registered to assist in the management of the trout fishery. The close season for trout is generally from 1st May to 31st August.

An angler's licence must be held by any person, other than an aborigine or a child under 16 years of age, who fishes for any species of fish in inland waters (including coastal streams above the influence of the tide). The method of fishing is subject to regulation.

Marketing of Fish

The marketing of fish in New South Wales is controlled by the N.S.W. Fish Authority, under the general supervision of the Chief Secretary's Department. The Authority, which was established in 1964, comprises three members nominated by fishermen's co-operative societies and two members nominated by the State Government.

The Fish Authority conducts a market at Sydney, and markets are conducted by fishermen's co-operatives at other coastal centres. Fish produced in the State must be sold through these markets, except that licensed fishermen may sell direct to canneries and in certain instances (subject to the approval of the Chief Secretary) to other consumers. The major part of the State's catch is sold through the Sydney market.

The fishermen's co-operatives, which have been established at 19 centres, arrange for the handling of fish at the point of catch and for its transport to market. The co-operatives supply the bulk of the fresh fish sold in Sydney, Wollongong, and Newcastle.

Fisheries Research

The Division of Fisheries and Oceanography of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation has its headquarters and central laboratory at Cronulla (N.S.W.) and is engaged in scientifically investigating the marine resources of Australian waters.

The Chief Secretary's Department conducts a marine laboratory in Sydney, and has established an extensive fisheries research station at Narrandera for the study of the inland fisheries of the State.

FISHERIES PRODUCTION

The recorded production of the principal species of fish during recent years by licensed New South Wales professional fishermen is shown in the following table. The species are listed according to their common name, and the quantities are on the basis of landed weight.

Table 672. Fish: Recorded Production by Species

Common Name	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Freshwater Species—					
Golden Perch	248,161	140,542	240,904	155,885	143,004
Murray Cod	77,036	42,210	57,775	28,920	22,910
Other	134,008	93,213	155,049	153,121	115,330
Total	459,205	275,965	453,728	337,926	281,244
Marine Species—					
Australian Salmon ..	1,564,297	2,900,717	2,010,071	1,034,676	1,089,254
Bream	711,661	450,644	563,226	592,634	549,909
Flathead	4,755,845	3,680,969	5,052,243	4,058,872	3,947,467
Garfish	328,541	290,370	261,187	214,762	229,544
Gurnard	388,597	275,133	260,480	314,264	318,240
John Dory	754,049	711,932	714,620	468,652	481,117
Latchet	318,377	205,671	262,557	241,794	187,676
Leatherjacket	946,721	533,246	647,264	717,333	459,899
Luderick	1,129,637	1,056,211	1,192,088	1,432,976	1,189,417
Mackerel	322,041	239,012	210,097	216,993	207,841
Morwong	4,663,598	4,015,700	2,775,226	2,548,601	3,456,333
Mullet	6,446,368	6,028,533	6,145,379	6,246,526	5,304,288
Redfish	244,867	196,849	243,851	183,201	263,663
Shark	1,271,004	1,134,720	1,243,692	1,335,261	1,257,236
Snapper	1,656,129	1,553,820	1,571,417	1,627,186	1,626,776
Tailor	221,903	427,245	510,846	299,862	163,142
Tuna	2,769,441	5,688,450	5,182,826	4,349,450	4,725,000
Whiting	437,884	487,487	678,001	629,883	452,575
Yellowtail-Kingfish ..	797,130	463,207	616,676	312,080	441,201
Other	1,411,027	2,203,382	3,063,238	2,995,319	2,617,685
Total	31,139,117	32,543,298	33,204,985	29,820,325	28,968,263
Total Fish Production ..	31,598,322	32,819,263	33,658,713	30,158,251	29,249,507

The principal fish captured by trawling are tuna (838,000 lb. in 1966-67), flathead (2,570,000 lb.), and morwong (2,360,000 lb.).

The next table shows the quantity of fish taken from the major fishing grounds by licensed fishermen during recent years:—

Table 673. Fish: Production by Fishing Grounds

Grounds	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	Thousand lb.			
Rivers and Lakes	7,775	7,525	8,857	7,640
Inshore Ocean Waters and Sea Beaches ..	5,954	6,715	4,290	3,567
Extra-territorial Waters	18,814	18,965	16,674	17,762
Inland Waters	276	454	337	281
Total Fish Production	32,819	33,659	30,158	29,250

The total recorded production of fish, molluscs, and crustaceans by licensed New South Wales professional fishermen in 1939 and recent years is shown in the following table:—

Table 674. Production of Fish, Molluscs, and Crustaceans

Year ended 30th June	Fish*			Oysters	Abalone	Prawns	Crabs and Crayfish
	Marine	Freshwater	Total				
	Thousand lb.*						
1939†	30,449	394	30,843	6,509	...	1,069	432
1955	23,675	1,077	24,752	10,198	...	4,063	783
1956	20,357	1,070	21,427	9,197	...	3,672	646
1957	26,424	903	27,327	9,695	...	2,386	603
1958	25,385	929	26,314	10,253	...	1,520	679
1959	27,034	991	28,025	12,389	...	3,148	735
1960	27,184	696	27,880	12,164	...	3,624	839
1961	27,554	706	28,260	13,296	...	2,915	621
1962	26,553	517	27,071	12,204	...	4,678	588
1963	31,139	459	31,598	12,604	...	6,623	726
1964	32,543	276	32,819	12,462	105†	6,107	503
1965	33,205	454	33,659	14,298	168†	4,501	580
1966	29,820	338	30,158	14,654	1,068	4,016	592
1967	28,969	281	29,250	15,768	2,400¶	3,780	666

* Landed weight for fish; in-shell weight for molluscs and crustaceans.

† Calendar year.

‡ Revised.

¶ Estimated.

VALUE OF FISHERIES PRODUCTION

The following table shows the gross value (at place of production) of the recorded fisheries and whaling production of New South Wales, and its components, in 1938-39 and later years. These values represent the values of the products at principal markets less the estimated costs of marketing, and they include fish condemned.

Table 675. Gross Value of Fisheries and Whaling Production, at Place of Production

Year ended 30th June	Fish	Oysters	Other*	Total	Year ended 30th June	Fish	Oysters	Other *	Total
	\$ thousand					\$ thousand			
1939	774	162	80	1,016	1961	3,888	1,592	1,118	6,598
1955	2,996	1,234	1,248	5,478	1962	3,334	1,850	1,396	6,580
1956	3,290	1,106	972	5,368	1963	3,602	2,016	1,982	7,600
1957	3,752	1,166	960	5,878	1964	3,776	2,148	1,932	7,856
1958	3,524	1,234	826	5,584	1965	3,826	2,464	1,973	8,263
1959	3,390	1,490	1,014	5,894	1966	4,267	2,524	1,764	8,555
1960	3,572	1,458	1,172	6,202	1967	3,495	3,209	2,132	8,836

* Comprises whaling (separate details of which are not available for publication), molluscs other than oysters, and crustaceans.

OVERSEA TRADE IN FISH

Oversea imports of fish normally provide a considerable proportion of the State's supply. There is also a small export trade in canned fish and fresh and frozen fish and oysters. Particulars of the oversea trade in fish and fish products in 1938-39 and recent years are given in the next table:—

Table 676. Oversea Trade in Fish and Fish Products, N.S.W.

Year ended June	Imports		Exports					
	Quantity	Value	Quantity			Value		
			Australian Produce	Re-exports	Total	Australian Produce	Re-exports	Total
	lb.	\$A thous. f.o.b.	lb.	lb.	lb.	\$A thous. f.o.b.	\$A thous. f.o.b.	\$A thous. f.o.b.
1939	19,444,703	1,466	42,743	585,893	628,636	3	48	51
1962	29,273,001	7,861	321,329	67,011	388,340	222	28	249
1963	28,937,722	8,334	205,228	174,322	379,550	114	58	171
1964	34,453,662	10,538	401,945	111,226	513,171	244	42	286
1965	32,887,436	11,352	906,134	120,713	1,026,847	599	54	653
1966	38,653,722	13,350	860,905	284,505	1,145,410	684	105	789
1967	35,954,799	13,728	1,484,204	152,039	1,636,243	980	74	1,053

The quantity of fish imported into New South Wales from oversea has been subject to marked fluctuation. In 1966-67, the imports included 18.7 million lb. of fresh or frozen fish (52 per cent. of the total fish imported), 14.2 million lb. of canned fish (39 per cent.), and 3.1 million lb. of smoked or dried fish (9 per cent.). Most of the fresh or frozen fish came from the United Kingdom, the Republic of South Africa, New Zealand, Japan, and Denmark. Salmon from Japan, herrings from the United Kingdom, and sardines from Canada and Norway were the principal varieties of canned fish.

FISH PRESERVING

Fish of many kinds specially suitable for treatment by canning, smoking, or salting are obtainable in the waters along the coast of New South Wales. The main canneries are situated at Narooma and Eden on the South Coast.

LAND SETTLEMENT

An account of the land legislation of New South Wales in relation to the progress of settlement, describing the many forms of acquisition and tenure from the Crown, is given in the 1942-43 and previous issues of the Year Book. The review of these matters given in this chapter affords a general indication of the manner in which the law relating to the control and disposal of Crown lands is administered, and indicates the class of tenures under which landholders hold their lands.

LAND ADMINISTRATION

On the establishment of responsible government in 1856, control of the Crown lands was conferred on the New South Wales Parliament. The principal enactments now governing the alienation, occupation, and management of Crown lands are the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913, as amended, the Closer Settlement and Returned Soldiers' Settlement Acts, the Irrigation Acts, and the Western Lands Acts.

The administration of Crown lands in the Eastern and Central land divisions is conducted by the Lands Department, under the direction of the Minister for Lands. The lands of the Western land division have been administered separately since 1901, first by a Board, and since 1934 by a Commission or Commissioner, responsible to the Minister for Lands.

Since 1938, the Catchment Areas Protection Board, which comprises the Minister for Conservation (as chairman), the Director of the Soil Conservation Service, and representatives of the Departments of Lands, Agriculture, and Mines and of the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission and Forestry Commission, has exercised oversight over the disposal of lands within the principal catchment areas of the State.

Land Divisions

For administrative purposes, the State is divided into three territorial land divisions—the Eastern, Central, and Western Divisions—bounded by lines running approximately north and south. The Eastern Division, which comprises 60,661,926 acres, covers the Coastal and Tableland statistical divisions and about half the area of the North and South Western Slope statistical divisions. The Central Division (57,055,846 acres) embraces the remainder of the Western Slope statistical divisions, the Central Plains and Riverina divisions, and a small part of the Western statistical division. The Western Division (80,319,348 acres) almost coincides with the Western statistical division. The total area of New South Wales is 198,037,120 acres, but the land area (excluding the surface covered by rivers, lakes, etc.) is 195,068,040 acres, or about 304,793 square miles.

Land Boards and Land and Valuation Court

The Eastern and Central Divisions are divided into 87 Land Districts, with a Crown Land Agent in each. These Districts are grouped into 13 Land Board Districts, with a District Surveyor in each. There are also

special Land Board Districts for the Yanco, Mirrool, and Coomealla Irrigation Areas. In each Land Board District, a Local Land Board, comprising an official chairman (usually an officer of the Lands Department who sits on a number of boards) and two local members, determines many matters under the Lands and other Acts. There is also a special Land Board, with the powers and duties of a Local Land Board, for war service land settlement matters.

The Western Division is divided into 11 administrative districts, which coincide with Pastures Protection Districts. In each district, there is a Local Land Board, which comprises the Assistant Western Lands Commissioner and two local members.

The Land and Valuation Court gives awards and judgments, having the same force as those of the Supreme Court, on appeals, references, and other matters under the Crown Lands Acts, Closer Settlement Acts, and certain other Acts concerned with the use, value, and ownership of land.

Further particulars regarding the Local Land Boards and the Land and Valuation Court are given in the chapter "Law and Crime".

CLASSES OF LAND TENURE—HISTORICAL SURVEY

From the early days of settlement up to 1884, lands were alienated by grants from the Governor. Sales from the Crown commenced in 1831, and leasehold tenures were given to "squatters" after 1832. Conditional purchase under the "free selection before survey" system was introduced in 1861, to open to land-seekers a means of acquiring land already held under lease, and the system continued until 1884. Since 1895, the principles governing the disposal of Crown land have been pre-classification of land, survey before selection, each holding of sufficient size to provide a "living area", one man one selection, and *bona fide* selection. Sales at or after auction have decreased in importance. Closer settlement, described in later pages, has been an important factor in providing for new settlers during the greater part of this century.

In the disposal of Crown lands, government policy has fluctuated as between purchase (ultimately freehold) tenure and leasehold tenure. Most of the lands of the State are now either alienated or in course of alienation, or carry rights to alienation, or are held under perpetual lease. Nearly all tenures of land carrying rights of alienation have been granted and made transferable subject to a condition of residence by the holder, and many of the tenures require substantial improvements to be effected within a prescribed period. These provisions have as their objects the promotion of settlement and prevention of the aggregation of large areas under private ownership.

ALIENATION AND TENURE OF CROWN LANDS

Progress in the alienation of Crown lands within New South Wales since 1861 is illustrated in the following table. The area which had been alienated by 30th June, 1967 (67,930,000 acres) comprised 43,807,000 acres sold by conditional purchase, 7,147,000 acres granted or sold before 1862, 11,598,000 acres sold by auction or under deferred payments since

1862, and 5,378,000 acres disposed of by other forms of alienation. The methods of alienation are described on page 816 of the Year Book for 1942-43.

Table 677. Area of Alienated Lands

At 31st December	Area Alienated	At 30th June	Area Alienated	At 30th June	Area which had been Alienated	Area Resumed or Reverted to Crown	Area Remaining Alienated
	Thous. acres		Thous. acres		Thousand acres		
1861	7,147	1911	36,234	1963	64,379	6,204	58,175
1871	8,631	1921	39,680	1964	65,116	6,266	58,850
1881	19,615	1931	44,075	1965	66,193	6,296	59,897
1891	23,683	1941	50,283	1966	67,497	6,379	61,118
1901	26,407	1951	51,126	1967	67,930	6,405	61,525

The next table summarises the manner in which the lands of the State were held at 30th June, 1967:—

Table 678. Alienation and Tenure of Crown Lands, 30th June, 1967

Nature of Tenure	Eastern and Central Divisions	Western Division	Total N.S.W.
	Acres	Acres	Acres
Alienated	64,867,292	2,042,462	61,524,531
In process of alienation	1,736,515	1,107	5,385,223
Virtually alienated	23,764,434	20,898	1,707,622
Alienable leases (long-term and perpetual)	1,205,925	130,880*	23,785,332
Long-term leases with limited rights of alienation			1,336,805
Total of foregoing tenures	91,544,166	2,195,347	93,739,513
Perpetual leases with no right of alienation	4,453,334	71,000,033	75,453,367
Other long-term leases		6,206,280	6,206,280
Short leases and temporary tenures	2,539,216	270,500	2,809,716
Forest leases and permits within State Forests	1,460,461	100,862	1,561,323
Mining leases and permits	220,796	26,307	247,103
Neither alienated nor leased (includes reserves, State Forests not occupied, roads, stock routes, etc.)	17,499,799	520,019	18,019,818
Total Area	117,717,772	80,319,348	198,037,120

* Perpetual.

In the Eastern and Central Divisions, there were 100,217,973 acres under occupation in 1967, and of that area 90,338,241 acres (or 90 per cent.) were absolutely or virtually alienated, in process of alienation, or held under leases wholly alienable. Almost all of the Western Division is leasehold, mostly in the form of perpetual leases.

Of the land in process of alienation, 4,187,662 acres were held as conditional purchase, 652,072 acres as settlement purchases, 113,232 acres as soldiers' group purchases, and 252,560 acres as irrigation land purchases. The land virtually alienated comprised homestead grants and selections.

Within the Western Division, the greater part of the land was let originally under long-term leases in very large holdings. Since 1934, however, the State has withdrawn substantial areas from these leases, in stages, to provide land for new settlers and to build up to reasonable size the holdings of settlers with inadequate areas. As a result, there have been significant changes in the number and average size of holdings in the Division in recent years.

The total area of Crown land in New South Wales held under lease, occupation licence, or permissive occupancy was 113,107,548 acres at 30th June, 1967. The area under each tenure is shown in the next table:—

Table 679. Leases, etc., of Crown Lands, 30th June, 1967

Nature and Name of Tenure	Area	Nature and Name of Tenure	Area
	Acres		Acres
<i>Virtually Alienated—</i>		<i>Perpetual, No Right of Alienation—</i>	
Homestead Selection .. and		Closer Settlement Lease	3,211,969
Homestead Grant	1,707,622	Group Purchase Lease	221,821
<i>Alienable (Long-term and Perpetual)—</i>		Settlement Purchase Lease	1,016,374
Homestead Farm	5,112,618	Special Lease	3,170
Suburban Holding	80,259	Western Lands Lease	71,000,033
Settlement Lease*	2,475,326	Total	75,453,367
Crown Lease*	6,682,497		
Conditional Purchase Lease* ..	88,954	<i>Other Long-term—</i>	
Conditional Lease*	9,093,965	Western Lands Lease, Ordinary	6,206,280
Returned Soldiers' Special		<i>Short-term and Temporary—</i>	
Holding	10,667	Annual Lease	198,977
Week-end Lease	455	Occupation Licence	280,457
Town Lands Lease	25	Preferential Occupation Licence	109,089
On Irrigation Areas—		Permissive Occupancy	1,946,993
Irrigation Farm Lease	223,994	Irrigation Lease	274,200
Non-irrigable Lease	16,367	Total	2,809,716
Town Lands Lease	205		
Total	23,785,332	Forest Lease and Occupation	
<i>Long-term, Limited Rights of Alienation—</i>		Permit	1,561,323
Conditional Lease brought		Mining Lease and Permit	247,103
under Western Lands Act		Total Area of Leases, etc. ..	113,107,548
(Perpetual)	130,880		
Prickly-pear Lease	62,928		
Residential Lease	1,320		
Special Lease	1,141,677		
Total	1,336,805		

* New leases mainly perpetual; old leases convertible to perpetual leases.

The tenures listed in this table, and the rights and obligations of their holders, are described on page 816 of the Year Book for 1942-43. The multiplicity of tenures has arisen from legislative measures taken from time to time to adapt the conditions of occupation and acquisition of Crown land to the changing character of rural settlement.

LAND IN IRRIGATION AREAS

Settlers within irrigation areas generally hold their land under freehold title, under tenures leading to alienation, or under leases convertible to alienable tenures. A residence condition frequently applies under Crown tenures and a requirement of improvements and satisfactory development of the land is usual. The principal tenures of irrigable lands in irrigation areas carry water rights varying according to the type and area of the holding.

In irrigation areas at 30th June, 1967, there were 15,691 acres alienated (including 8,421 acres alienated as Irrigation Farms), 252,560 acres in process of alienation (including 235,914 acres as Irrigation Farm Purchases), 240,566 acres held under long-term alienable leases, and 274,239 acres in other leases (including 180,801 acres outside irrigation areas but under the control of the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission).

RESERVES

Throughout the State, considerable tracts of land have been reserved from sale (some from lease, also) in the public interest, for various purposes, the principal being travelling stock reserves, temporary commons, mining, forestry, and recreation reserves and parks. Some lands are reserved pending survey and classification. The reserves are subject to review periodically, and are revocable when their retention is found unnecessary.

The following summary of reserved areas excludes land permanently dedicated for State Forests, National Parks, commons, railways, cemeteries, etc., and therefore does not show the total area of Crown lands set aside for community purposes:—

Table 680. Reserves, 30th June, 1967

Classification	Area	Classification	Area
	Acres		Acres
Travelling Stock	4,952,430	Recreation and Parks	767,127
Water and Camping	757,784	From Conditional Purchase in	
		Goldfields	604,419
Mining	1,032,923	Other	6,174,841
Forest	1,460,408		
Temporary Common	124,988	Total Reserved Areas	15,874,920

CLOSER SETTLEMENT

The circumstances leading to the closer settlement schemes instituted in 1905 are described on page 680 of the Year Book for 1928-29. The manner of provision and disposal of land under these schemes is described on page 832 of the 1942-43 edition.

The Closer Settlement Acts provide that private land and long-term leases may be acquired by the Crown in certain circumstances, by direct purchase or resumption, to provide for new holdings and for additions to existing holdings. Acquisition must be recommended by Closer Settlement Advisory Boards and approved by Parliament. The Acts also provide that persons with prescribed qualifications may enter into agreements with private land-owners to buy private lands, and the Crown may acquire the land from the vendors and dispose of it to settlers by perpetual lease.

Closer settlement operations have been concerned largely with the settlement of ex-servicemen. Between 1945 and 1960, all land acquired for closer settlement was allotted to ex-servicemen of the 1939-1945 War and the Korea and Malaya operations. A new closer settlement scheme was introduced in 1960 for land-seekers generally.

SETTLEMENT OF EX-SERVICEMEN

1914-1918 WAR

Conditions under which ex-servicemen of the 1914-1918 War acquired their holdings, and assistance rendered to them in subsequent years, are outlined in the 1942-43 and earlier issues of the Year Book. Operations under this scheme are now confined to the administration of existing holdings and outstanding advances.

1939-1945 WAR

Commonwealth-State Land Settlement Agreement, 1945

Following the introductory War Service Land Settlement Act, 1941 (described in the Year Book for 1942-43), an Agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments in 1945 was ratified by the New South Wales Parliament by the War Service Land Settlement Agreement Act, 1945. The Agreement provided for the settlement on the land of eligible ex-servicemen of the 1939-1945 War. Ex-servicemen from the Korea and Malaya operations became eligible to participate in the scheme in 1954. The Agreement expired on 30th June, 1960, and activities under the scheme are now restricted to the administration of existing holdings and outstanding advances to settlers.

Under the War Service Land Settlement Agreement, the State was responsible for finding, subdividing, and improving and developing the land to make it quickly productive after allocation to settlers, half the cost of any losses in providing and developing the land being borne by the Commonwealth Government. The State dealt with applications from ex-servicemen within five years of their discharge or the cessation of hostilities, whichever was the later. Selected applicants, who were chosen by the State, were trained and maintained by the Commonwealth during training and the first year of occupation. The Commonwealth also bore half the cost of remission of rent and interest payments during the first year of occupation, and shared any loss to the State arising from advances made to settlers with Commonwealth concurrence. Settlers were required to pay to the State the net proceeds from their holdings during the first year of occupation (or "assistance period"), during which they received a living allowance (not repayable) and were relieved of practically all commitments.

Principles governing the settlement of ex-servicemen were defined as follows: settlement to be undertaken only where economic prospects for the production concerned are reasonably sound; settlers to possess farming aptitude and experience; holdings to be of a size enabling settlers to operate efficiently and to earn a reasonable labour income; lack of capital not to preclude selection, but settlers expected to invest a reasonable proportion of their capital in the holdings; all settlers to be given adequate guidance and technical advice; and purchase prices which would enable success in the long run.

Under the War Service Land Settlement and Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, 1948, two special War Service Land Settlement Boards were appointed in 1949, one for areas outside Irrigation Districts but not including the Western Division, and one for areas within Irrigation Districts.

Classification of Applicants

All applicants for participation in the War Service Land Settlement Scheme appeared before a Classification Committee of three members constituted under the War Service Land Settlement Act, 1941, and, if considered eligible and suitable, were granted a qualification certificate. Up to 30th June, 1960, 28,937 applications for certificates had been received and 19,362 certificates had been granted for purposes as follows: pastoral,

5,919; pastoral and farming, 9,618; farming, 377; dairying, 2,180; orchards, 850; poultry, 194; other purposes, 224. The holder of a qualifying certificate was entitled to apply for inclusion in a ballot for a subdivision of acquired land, or to submit a proposal under the "promotion" provisions described below.

Acquisition of Land

The Agreement provided that the State should acquire, compulsorily or by agreement, private lands or lands under lease from the Crown, comprised in an approved plan for settlement. Lands acquired in this manner through the Department of Lands were "picked" properties in good rainfall areas or with assured water supplies. Private lands were allotted by either the "Ballot" method or the "Promotion" method.

"Ballot" Method

The acquisition of properties for subdivision and disposal by ballot was carried out, under the provisions of the Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, 1907, on the recommendation of Closer Settlement Advisory Boards. The Boards reported to the Minister on the suitability of properties in their respective areas for closer settlement and made recommendations for the acquisition of properties. Upon selection, such lands were safeguarded against dealings, and made transferable only with the Minister's consent. Then followed a joint inspection of the land by a Closer Settlement Advisory Board and by Commonwealth representatives, who determined whether a detailed investigation by the State was warranted. The latter included a topographical survey, comparison with sales of neighbouring lands, a soil classification and survey, an erosion survey, and a report from the Local Closer Settlement Advisory Committee (which is a voluntary advisory body, composed of representatives of local organisations). On these reports, the Closer Settlement Advisory Board and Commonwealth representatives conferred as to suitability, the number and type of farms into which the estate could be divided, and the developmental work necessary. Formal concurrence of the Commonwealth was then obtained, and the Board negotiated with the owner to decide the value of the property. Before December, 1948, a property could not be valued at more than its value at 10th February, 1942 (plus the value of improvements since then), but under the War Service Land Settlement and Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, 1948, the maximum valuation was raised to 15 per cent. above the 1942 value. From 1950-51, however, the State Government authorised the purchase of estates at prices above the statutory limit. The Board finally recommended to the Minister either that the estate be purchased at a price agreed upon by the Board and the owner or, failing agreement, that it be resumed at a price not exceeding the maximum valuation as indicated. Approval of the New South Wales Parliament was necessary before acquisition was completed.

"Promotion" Method

"Promotion" cases were dealt with under the provisions of the Closer Settlement Amendment (Conversion) Act, 1943-1947. This Act provided that one or more ex-servicemen who held a qualification certificate and who

desired to acquire any private lands from the one owner could, with the owner's consent, apply to the Minister to acquire the property on his or their behalf at the price shown in the application. A Closer Settlement Advisory Board valued the land, subject to the same conditions as to maximum price as those described above in connection with the "ballot" method. After agreement was reached as to price, detailed investigation similar to that for the "ballot" method was undertaken by the State. If, after investigation, the Closer Settlement Advisory Board believed the property suitable, the concurrence of the Commonwealth in its acquisition was sought. Unless Commonwealth approval was obtained, no further action was taken. Final approval to purchase was given by the State Minister; parliamentary consent was not required.

Tenure of Farms

Under the "ballot" or acquisition method of settlement, the State subdivided the land into farms of adequate size, advertised the farms as available for application, and allotted them to qualified ex-servicemen by way of ballot conducted by the War Service Land Settlement Board. Under the "promotion" method, the State purchased the property, subdivided the land into farms where necessary, and vested the title of the farms in the applicants.

The tenure granted under both methods was a lease in perpetuity. The lease provided, *inter alia*, for (a) an annual lease rental equal to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the capital value of the farm (including the cost of clearing and timber treatment), (b) the cost of improvements on the holding to be repaid over an extended period, (c) lessees to reside on the holding for at least five years, (d) lessees to use proper methods of land husbandry, to destroy noxious animals and vegetation, to preserve timber on the land, and to prevent land erosion and overstocking, (e) lessees to have Ministerial consent to transfer, convey, assign, mortgage, or otherwise deal with the lease, and (f) the lease not to be transferable until at least ten years after its commencement (reduced to five years from December, 1961), except to another qualified ex-serviceman or, in the event of the lessee's death, to his widow or children.

Development of Farms

Under the War Service Land Settlement Agreement, the State was to develop and improve the land acquired for settlement to a stage where it could be brought into production by a settler within a reasonable time. Shortages of materials and labour made it possible for the State to do this in only a few instances; in most cases, the settlers secured tenders to effect improvements, or carried them out themselves, after obtaining approval of their plans. The plan of development of every farm was a matter for discussion and agreement between Closer Settlement Advisory Boards and the Commonwealth Director of Land Settlement.

The cost of structural improvements undertaken on a farm by the State before its allocation to a settler was to be repayable over an extended period. Principal was repayable in 25 or 35 annual instalments (depending on the capital value of the improvements), the first instalment being due after five years' occupancy, and interest being at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.

Minimum "developmental" improvements authorised under the Agreement for each farm included fencing of the external boundary, the provision of essential water supply, and the erection of a dwelling (up to \$4,000), utility shed, and (for a dairy farm) dairy, bails, and yard. The cost of these improvements, whether undertaken by the State (before allocation of a farm to a settler) or by the settler (after allocation) was repayable on the same terms as the cost of structural improvements.

The cost of pasture improvement on a farm, whether undertaken by the State (before allocation of the farm to a settler) or by the settler (after allocation, and as a condition of the lease) was repayable over an extended period, with interest at 3½ per cent. per annum.

In terms of the Agreement, the Minister for Lands was empowered to make such advances as he deemed necessary for the satisfactory occupation and development of settlers' farms. Advances were made for working capital, for effecting further improvements (internal fencing, further water supply, farm buildings, etc.), and for the purchase of stock, plant, and equipment. They were repayable within varying maximum periods in equal annual instalments, with the interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

Living Allowances Granted to Settlers

A living allowance could be granted to a settler for a period of twelve months after he commenced to occupy and work the farm. The rates and conditions of the living allowances were determined by the Commonwealth, and varied according to the settler's marital status and the number of his dependants. The allowances, which amounted to \$2,020,000 to 30th June, 1968, were paid by the State from moneys made available by the Commonwealth.

Summary of Operations

Particulars of the land made available and the farms allotted under the War Service Land Settlement Scheme are shown in the next table. Details of financial assistance given to ex-servicemen settlers are shown on page 663.

Table 681. War Service (1939-1945) Land Settlement Scheme: Land Made Available and Farms Allotted to 30th June, 1960

Particulars	Eastern and Central Land Divisions		Western Land Division	Total, N.S.W.
	Irrigation Areas	Other		
Estates Acquired by Purchase—				
Number	2	805	...	807
Area Acres	52,442	2,977,690	...	3,030,132
Purchase Price \$ thous.	568	39,636	...	40,204
Crown Land Made Available Acres	3,558	...	6,060,331	6,063,889
Total Land Made Available Acres	56,000	2,977,690	6,060,331	9,094,021
Farms Allotted—				
By Ballot	189	1,283	212	1,684
By Promotion	10	1,363	...	1,373
Total	199	2,646	212	3,057

Since the expiry of the Commonwealth-State Agreement in June, 1960, activities under the War Service Land Settlement Scheme have been restricted to the administration of existing holdings and outstanding advances to settlers. Any of the holdings which revert to the Crown are re-allotted to ex-servicemen under War Service Land Settlement conditions. Preference is given to ex-servicemen in respect of some of the holdings made available under the "ballot" provisions of the new general closer settlement scheme described below.

GENERAL CLOSER SETTLEMENT SCHEME

A new closer settlement scheme was introduced by the State Government in 1960, in terms of the Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, 1960, for land-seekers generally. The provisions of the new scheme are similar to those of the War Service (1939-1945) Land Settlement Scheme in respect of the methods of acquisition, sub-division, and allocation of land. However, advances are not made to assist incoming settlers, and the annual lease rental (at 5 per cent. of the capital value of the farm) and the rate of interest on improvement debts incurred (at 4 per cent. per annum) are higher than those charged under the War Service Scheme.

The new scheme provides for farms of a home-maintenance area to be made available under both the "ballot" and "promotion" methods. The "promotion" provisions have been extended to enable an existing holder of less than a home-maintenance area to apply for additional land so as to bring his holding up to a full home-maintenance area.

An applicant for a farm must satisfy the Local Land Board that he has sufficient capital, as well as the necessary experience and fitness, to occupy and develop the area to be made available.

By 30th June, 1968, 157 estates, comprising 323,369 acres, had been acquired for a total purchase price of \$10,375,000. From these areas, 180 farms had been made available under the "ballot" provisions and 174 farms or additional areas under the "promotion", etc., provisions of the scheme.

OVERSEA TRADE

In terms of the Constitution, the Commonwealth Parliament is responsible for legislation relating to trade and commerce with other countries and among the States of Australia. Matters relating to trade and commerce are dealt with by the Commonwealth Departments of Trade and Industry, Customs and Excise, and Primary Industry.

The functions of the Department of Trade and Industry relate to the formulation of oversea trade policies, and include overall responsibility for the negotiation and administration of international trade and commodity agreements, export development, and the provision of advice to the Government on the more general aspects of tariff policy.

The Department of Customs and Excise is responsible for the collection of customs and excise duties and for the detailed administration of various controls over the import and export of goods.

The Department of Primary Industry administers government policy relating to production and marketing arrangements for Australian primary products. It co-operates with the Department of Trade and Industry in the negotiation of international trade and commodity agreements, in participation in international conferences, and in the administration of provisions relating to primary products in existing international agreements. It also administers the legislation under which Commonwealth marketing boards operate, and maintains continuous contact with the boards on marketing policy matters. The Department is responsible for the inspection, grading, and labelling of primary produce submitted for export. Further information about the activities of the Department is given in the chapter "Rural Industries".

CONTROL OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Import Controls

Under an import licensing scheme introduced by the Commonwealth Government in 1939, no goods could be imported into Australia unless a licence for their importation had been issued or they had been specifically exempted from control.

The import licensing controls were progressively relaxed during the early post-war years, and by the end of 1950, almost all imports from non-dollar areas (except Japan) had been exempted from control.

During 1951-52, the value of exports fell heavily (reflecting a fall in wool prices), the value of imports reached a record level, and Australia's international monetary reserves were seriously depleted. In March, 1952, the import licensing controls were again extended to cover (with minor exceptions) imports from all sources. In subsequent years, the restrictions were eased or intensified from time to time in accordance with changes in the level of Australia's international reserves.

The licensing controls were designed to restrict the rate of imports to a maximum level determined by the Government. For purposes of the controls, imports were classified into categories which were subject to different methods of licensing, particulars of which are given in earlier issues of the Year Book. The licensing rate for a particular category of goods was determined in the light of the nature of the goods and their relative essentiality.

Almost all remaining import restrictions were abolished in February, 1960, when approximately 90 per cent. of Australia's total imports were exempted from control. Licensing controls were retained in respect of some goods to provide information needed in administering the Japanese Trade Agreement, and in respect of a few other goods for which special problems existed; for most of these goods, the rate of licensing was increased.

The remaining import licensing controls were removed in October, 1962, with the exception of a few categories of goods retained temporarily under control for reasons associated with the protection of Australian industries.

In general, the import restrictions had been more severe on imports from Japan and the dollar area than on those from non-dollar areas. The special restrictions on imports from Japan were removed in July, 1957, and the discrimination against imports from the dollar area was progressively relaxed after October, 1955 and removed entirely in October, 1960.

In addition to these controls, which were imposed for the most part for balance of payments reasons, the Customs Act prohibits the import of specified types of commodities. The items are listed in the Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations, and include dangerous drugs, firearms, undesirable publications, and articles dangerous to public health.

Export Controls

Under the Customs Act, the export of goods from Australia may be prohibited, or may be subject to prescribed conditions or restrictions. This commodity control is imposed to supervise exports of strategic importance, to conserve materials which may be in inadequate supply, to control the export of goods involved in marketing agreements, and to assist exchange control operations in preventing the export of capital in the form of goods. The goods subject to the control are listed in the Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations.

In terms of the Banking (Foreign Exchange) Regulations under the Banking Act, a licence must be obtained from the Department of Customs and Excise for the export from Australia of any goods not specifically exempted from exchange control. The licensing system ensures that the proceeds from the overseas sale of Australian goods are received into the Australian banking system in a currency and within a period approved by the Reserve Bank. An exporter is paid an amount in Australian currency equivalent to the proceeds received into the banking system.

EXPORT DEVELOPMENT

The export development activities of the Department of Trade and Industry include the conduct of a Trade Commissioner Service, the assessment of overseas market prospects and the dissemination of information on market opportunities overseas, the sponsoring of trade missions and delega-

tions, participation in overseas trade fairs and exhibitions, overseas publicity for Australian products, and the encouragement of direct investment in Australian industries with export potential. The Department also provides advice on overseas selling and advertising methods and assists industry groups formed for export purposes.

Trade Commissioners are maintained in all major export markets to promote Australian export sales, to collect information about trade prospects and conditions, to give service and advice to exporters, and to attract investment in Australia. They also keep the Government informed of developments likely to affect trade and commerce with Australia and of other matters of economic interest to the home Government.

The New South Wales Government has official representatives in London (Agent-General), New York, and Tokyo.

Export Incentives

The Commonwealth Government provides taxation concessions as financial incentives to export. An export market development allowance is designed to encourage and assist exporters and potential exporters to enter new overseas markets or to develop existing ones. Rebates of pay-roll tax are granted to encourage taxpayers to expand their export business.

The export market development allowance (introduced in 1961-62) is in the form of a reduction of the amount of income tax payable, and is related to the aggregate of certain specified expenses incurred in promoting the export of Australian goods and services and the sale or assignment overseas of industrial property rights and (since 1968-69) scientific and technological information. The expenses specified include those incurred in collecting market information, in supplying free samples and technical information, in advertising, in submitting tenders, and (since 1968-69) in designing special export packaging and in obtaining protection overseas for industrial property rights which have been developed in Australia. From 1960-61 to 1967-68, the amount of the specified expenses was allowed as a special deduction from income in determining taxable income. Together, the special deduction and the deduction ordinarily allowable in respect of the qualifying expenses amounted to \$2 for each \$1 of these expenses, provided that the tax saving did not exceed 80c for each \$1 of the expenses. From 1968-69, the allowance has been made as a rebate of income tax equal to 42.5c for each \$1 of the qualifying expenses—provided that the combined tax saving from the rebate and the deduction ordinarily allowed in respect of the qualifying expenses does not exceed 87.5c for each \$1 of the expenses. If the rebate allowable exceeds the tax payable, the excess may be set off against the tax payable in any of the next seven years.

Rebates of pay-roll tax are granted to employers whose export sales have been increased above the average annual level in a base period—a fixed base period (usually the years 1958-59 and 1959-60) was adopted for the years 1961-62 to 1967-68, and a moving base period (for established exporters, usually the first three of the eight financial years preceding the rebate year) for 1968-69 and later years. "Export sales" comprises the proceeds from the overseas sales of Australian goods (excluding minerals from 1968-69), and the sale or assignment overseas of industrial property rights and (from 1968-69) scientific and technological knowledge and prescribed professional services. The rebate is available in the first place to

employers who qualify as producers for export. A producer for export may transfer part of his rebate entitlement to an employer who has supplied him with components, or to an export merchant—from 1961-62 to 1967-68, to an employer who had supplied him with components which were incorporated in the final products exported; from 1968-69, to an employer who supplies him with components of a kind incorporated in the final products exported, or to an export merchant to whom he has sold goods of a kind exported by the merchant. A supplier of components may, in turn, transfer part of his rebate entitlement to his suppliers. For the years 1961-62 to 1967-68, the rebate of pay-roll tax was based on the relationship between the increase in export sales and the employer's total receipts (excluding receipts from property); it amounted to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the tax for each increase in export sales equivalent to 1 per cent. of the total receipts. From 1968-69, the rebate is equal to $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the amount by which export sales in the rebate year exceed the annual average export sales in the base period. If an employer's rebate entitlement for any year after 1967-68 is greater than his liability for pay-roll tax, he is granted a credit of the amount of the excess (up to 50 per cent. of his pay-roll tax liability for the year), which may be set off against the tax payable in any of the following three years.

EXPORT INSURANCE SCHEME

The Export Payments Insurance Corporation was established by the Commonwealth Government in 1956, to encourage trade with overseas countries by protecting exporters (or potential exporters) against certain types of risk not normally insurable with commercial insurers.

The Corporation, which is responsible to the Minister for Trade and Industry and has the advice of a consultative council of ten persons appointed by the Government, conducts its business as far as possible on commercial lines. Risks not normally insurable by the Corporation are undertaken if the Minister decides this to be in the national interest, and in such cases the Commonwealth bears the whole or part of the liability. The liabilities of the Corporation are guaranteed by the Commonwealth, but may not exceed \$200,000,000.

Export payments insurance policies issued by the Corporation include comprehensive policies (where the cover relates to general merchandise sold on up to six months' credit), capital goods policies (for capital equipment supplied on extended credit terms), and "services" policies (for payments for technical services, fees for the use of industrial property, etc.); the risks of loss covered include the "commercial" risks of insolvency or protracted default of a buyer and such "political" risks as exchange transfer difficulties, import restrictions in the buyer's country, and war or revolution. Trade-promotion warehousing insurance policies (first offered by the Corporation in 1964) cover risk of loss to exporters warehousing goods overseas with the object of establishing an export outlet. Oversea investment insurance policies (first offered in 1965) cover political risks (e.g., expropriation, exchange transfer difficulties, and war damage) for Australian firms investing overseas with the object of preserving a current or potential market for Australian exports. The maximum cover provided by the Corporation ranges from 90 to 95 per cent. of the loss incurred, the proportion depending on the nature of the risk.

During 1966-67, the Corporation issued policies to the value of \$245,000,000. These covered shipments to nearly every country in the world.

CUSTOMS TARIFF

CUSTOMS DUTIES

The Australian Customs Tariff has been developed on the policy of protection for economic and efficient Australian industries and preference to imports of British origin. Duties are also imposed on some goods (e.g., potable spirits, tobacco, cigarettes, and petrol) mainly for revenue purposes.

There are two major scales of customs duty—the Preferential Tariff and the General Tariff.

The Preferential Tariff applies to goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, provided that they have been shipped from the United Kingdom without transshipment (or if transhipped, if Australia was the intended destination of the goods when originally shipped). It applies also to goods the produce or manufacture of New Zealand (with certain exceptions, all of which pay a lower rate of duty), to most goods produced or manufactured in Canada or the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, and to specified goods imported from certain other British Commonwealth countries and most of the British non-self-governing colonies, protectorates, and trust territories.

A scheme of tariff preferences has been introduced (since April, 1966) for selected products imported from certain declared "less-developed" countries.

The General Tariff applies to goods imported from British Commonwealth countries but not qualifying for the Preferential Tariff, and to goods imported from other countries.

The duties under the Preferential Tariff are in general lower (and never higher) than those under the General Tariff. The margins of preference granted under the Preferential Tariff to goods of United Kingdom origin are governed by the United Kingdom and Australia Trade Agreement, 1957, and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Before July, 1965 (when a new Australian tariff classification based on the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature was introduced), the Preferential Tariff was known as the "British Preferential Tariff", and the General Tariff as the "Intermediate (or Most-favoured-nation) Tariff". There was also a third scale of duty—known as the "General Tariff"—applied to goods imported from a small number of countries to which the other tariffs had not been extended and to which special rates of duty had not been applied. Provision has been made (since July, 1965) for the imposition of a surcharge equal to 20 per cent. of the value of goods imported from countries to which the "General Tariff" would previously have been applied.

PRIMAGE DUTIES

In addition to the duties imposed by the Customs Tariff, *ad valorem* primage duties are levied on some imports at rates of 5 or 10 per cent. according to the origin and type of the goods. Goods the produce or manufacture of New Zealand, Fiji, or Australian external territories, a number of specified goods for use by primary producers, many machines, tools of trade, and raw materials not manufactured or produced in Australia, and a wide range of other goods are exempt from primage duties.

ANTI-DUMPING DUTIES

Protection of Australian industries against various forms of unfair trading is provided by the Customs Tariff (Dumping and Subsidies) Act, 1965. Under this Act, dumping duty may be imposed on goods shipped to Australia at an export price which is less than the normal value of the goods (where this causes or threatens material injury to an Australian industry), and countervailing duty may be imposed to offset the effect of subsidies, bounties, and other forms of assistance paid to exporters of goods competitive with local production. These duties are additional to the normal duties imposed by the Customs Tariff, and may be imposed only after inquiry and report by the Tariff Board.

SALES TAX

Sales tax is payable on certain goods imported into Australia, as well as on certain locally-manufactured goods. Where the tax is payable on imports, it is collected by the customs authorities at ports of entry, unless the goods imported are for use as raw materials in the manufacture of other goods or are for sale by wholesale in Australia. The tax is payable on the sum of (a) the value of the goods for customs purposes, (b) the customs duty payable, and (c) 20 per cent. of the sum of (a) and (b). Particulars of the rates of sales tax, etc. are given in the chapter "Public Finance".

The total amount of sales tax paid in New South Wales in 1966-67 was \$157,316,000, of which \$6,926,000 (or 4 per cent.) was collected by the Department of Customs and Excise.

TARIFF BOARD

The Tariff Board, which was established in 1921, is an advisory body consisting of eight members appointed by the Commonwealth Government for terms of up to five years. Its function is to advise the Government on matters relating to the protection and encouragement of Australian industries.

In terms of the legislation constituting the Board, the Minister for Trade and Industry must refer to the Board, for inquiry and report, such matters as the necessity for new or revised duties, the necessity for granting bounties and the effect of existing bounties, and any complaint that a manufacturer is taking undue advantage of the protection afforded him by the tariff or the restriction of imports by charging unnecessarily high prices or by acting in restraint of trade. The Minister may request the Board's advice on the general effect of the customs and excise tariffs, on the fiscal and industrial effect of the customs laws, on the need for urgent action to protect an industry, and on other matters affecting the encouragement of primary and secondary industries in relation to the tariff.

Where the question of new or revised duties on any goods has been referred to the Board for inquiry and report, the Board may recommend the restriction of the importation of those goods for a definite period.

The Minister for Customs and Excise may refer to the Board, for inquiry and report, matters concerning interpretation of the customs or excise tariff, the classification of goods in the tariffs, the valuation of goods for duty purposes, and the waiving of duty in special cases, and those matters on which a Tariff Board inquiry must precede action under the Customs Tariff (Dumping and Subsidies) Act.

Tariff Board inquiries relating to any revision of the tariff (other than the imposition of a temporary duty), to proposals for bounties, to a question under the Customs Tariff (Dumping and Subsidies) Act, or to complaints that a manufacturer is taking undue advantage of protection must be held in public. Evidence of a confidential nature may be taken in private, but otherwise the evidence in these inquiries must be taken in public on oath.

The reports issued by the Board contain valuable information on local and overseas costs of production and on the circumstances of local manufacture.

Special Advisory Authorities

A Special Advisory Authority may be appointed, in terms of the Tariff Board Act, to inquire into cases where urgent action may be necessary to protect an Australian industry against import competition, pending receipt and consideration by the Minister for Trade and Industry of a full report by the Tariff Board. The Special Advisory Authority's report must be submitted to the Minister within thirty days. Temporary protection may be imposed at a level not exceeding the Authority's recommendation, and may operate only for a period of up to three months after the Minister's receipt of the Tariff Board's final report on the goods concerned. The temporary protection may be by duties or, where protection cannot be appropriately provided by duties, by quantitative restriction of imports.

TRADE AGREEMENTS

Brief particulars of the trade agreements in force between Australia and various other countries are given below.

United Kingdom. The current trade agreement between the United Kingdom and Australia, which came into force in November, 1956, replaced the 1932 Ottawa Agreement between the two countries. Under the 1932 Agreement, Australia secured preferences in the United Kingdom market for a wide range of Australian exports, in return for tariff concessions and preferences in respect of United Kingdom goods. The current agreement provides for (a) continued free entry into the United Kingdom for Australian goods which entered free under the previous agreement, (b) maintenance of the existing guaranteed minimum margins of preference on Australian goods and extension of the guarantee to additional goods, (c) maintenance of Australia's rights under the previous agreement in respect of meat, and (d) an assured United Kingdom market for at least 750,000 tons f.a.q. Australian wheat or flour equivalent annually. It also provides for the maintenance of tariff concessions and preferences in respect of United Kingdom goods entering Australia, subject to reductions in the guaranteed minimum margins of preference required to correct the imbalance in benefits which had developed since the signing of the original agreement. The margins of preference on certain goods traded between Australia and the United Kingdom are being reduced as a result of concessions to other countries negotiated under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The current agreement was to operate for five years initially, and continues subject to six months' notice of termination by either country.

Canada. The existing agreement between Canada and Australia, which replaced the 1931 agreement between the two countries, came into force in June, 1960. As with the 1931 agreement, the current agreement provides for all Australian goods to be admitted into Canada at British Preferential Tariff rates or better. The agreement also provides for the maintenance of the existing tariff concessions and preferences (including the free entry of wool) in respect of Australian goods entering Canada. Under the agreement, most Canadian goods are still to be admitted into Australia at Preferential Tariff rates and tariff concessions and margins of preference on certain Canadian goods are to be maintained. Margins of preference on a number of products traded between Canada and Australia are being reduced as a result of concessions to other countries negotiated under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

New Zealand. A Free Trade Agreement between New Zealand and Australia, to operate initially for ten years, and thereafter subject to 180 days' notice by either country, came into force in January, 1966. The Agreement provides for duty-free trade between the two countries in certain specified commodities (accounting for about 60 per cent. of New Zealand-Australia trade in 1964-65). Rates of duty still in force on those commodities at the time of signing were to be abolished either immediately (where they were already very small) or else in stages over periods ranging up to nine years. An earlier trade agreement between New Zealand and Australia, signed in 1933, provided for the mutual accord of British Preferential Tariff treatment, with certain exceptions. Many of these exceptions had already been eliminated, and the new Free Trade Agreement provided for the remaining exceptions to be eliminated and for the 1933 agreement as otherwise modified to continue in force.

Malaysia. A trade agreement with the former Federation of Malaya became effective in August, 1958. Under the agreement, Malaya undertook that Australian wheat and flour would be protected from dumped or subsidised competition and that any tariff preference it accorded would be extended also to Australia. Australia guaranteed free entry for natural rubber so long as the Papua-New Guinea crop was absorbed, and assured the Federation that natural rubber would not be at a disadvantage compared with synthetic rubber in respect of tariff or import licensing treatment. The agreement continues to apply to that part of Malaysia corresponding to the former Federation of Malaya.

Japan. The current trade agreement with Japan, which came into effect in August, 1963 and replaced the agreement which had operated since 1957, provides for the mutual accord of the full rights and privileges provided by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. In addition, Japan has undertaken not to accord less favourable import treatment (apart from tariff) for raw wool than for raw cotton, and to continue imports of Australian soft wheat at a stabilised level. Japan had also stated that it would endeavour to expand opportunities for the import of Australian sugar, canned and frozen meat, unwrought copper, zinc, leather, motor vehicles, butter, cheese, and certain other goods. During the negotiations conducted between 1964 and 1967 under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, Japan re-affirmed its intention not to impose duty on wool, and gave similar assurances in respect of hides and skins, coking coal, iron ore, and certain other ores and concentrates. Australia has

undertaken to consult Japan on temporary duty cases affecting Japanese products, and has stated that opportunity of fair and equal competition is accorded to Japanese products in regard to Commonwealth Government purchases overseas.

Indonesia. A trade agreement between Australia and Indonesia came into force in July, 1959. The agreement recorded the desirability of expanding trade between the two countries and established a framework for trade development. Special recognition was given to the importance of the flour trade from Australia.

Australia has also entered into bilateral trade agreements with a number of other countries, including Poland and Bulgaria (in 1966) and Hungary and Romania (in 1967), providing for the mutual accord of most-favoured-nation treatment.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which came into provisional operation in January, 1948, is a multilateral agreement designed to facilitate trading relations between the participating countries by the reduction of tariffs and other barriers to the free interchange of goods.

The essential features of the Agreement are the schedules of tariff concessions which participating countries have negotiated with each other, the application of most-favoured-nation treatment among the participants, the avoidance of trade discrimination, and a code of agreed commercial policy rules for fair international trading. Each participating country retains the right (a) to impose new duties for protective purposes, except in respect of commodities where rates of duty have been fixed under the Agreement; (b) to impose import restrictions to protect the balance of payments; and (c) to take emergency action where any industry is endangered by any negotiated tariff or preference reduction or by reason of any other obligation incurred under the Agreement.

Six major series of tariff negotiations have been conducted under the provisions of the Agreement. As a result of the negotiations, Australia has obtained tariff concessions on a number of the principal products of which she is an actual or potential exporter to the individual countries concerned. These concessions were the result both of direct negotiation by Australia and of negotiation by other countries; in the latter case, the benefits occurred through the operation under the Agreement of the most-favoured-nation principle. A sixth major series of tariff negotiations was conducted from May, 1964, to June, 1967. The results of these negotiations that are of particular importance to Australia are (a) reductions in margins of preference on certain goods traded between Australia and the United Kingdom and Canada, (b) assurances by Japan of continued favoured treatment for important Australian primary exports, and undertakings by Japan and European countries to improve access for certain foodstuffs, etc., and (c) agreement on the terms of an international grains arrangement to replace the International Wheat Agreement from 1st July, 1968.

Some of the provisions of the Agreement were revised in 1954 and 1955. The revised Agreement contains tighter provisions on non-tariff barriers to trade (e.g., import restrictions, subsidies, and governmental trading), and allows more freedom for countries to revise individual tariff items which had been bound against an increase in tariff negotiations under the Agreement.

Since February, 1965, a new Part of the Agreement has been applied, requiring "developed" member countries to accord high priority to the reduction of trade barriers on products (whatever their actual country of origin) of export interest to the "less-developed" countries. The Australian Government has obtained a waiver of provisions of the Agreement barring new preferences, and has provided in the customs tariff for selected goods actually imported from "less-developed" countries to receive preferential treatment.

The Agreement is at present being applied pursuant to a Protocol of Provisional Application. In January, 1968, there were 76 Contracting Parties to the Agreement, comprising most of the world's principal trading nations, and 12 other countries had some provisional association with the Agreement. The Contracting Parties periodically hold plenary sessions to deal with matters arising from the administration of the Agreement.

STATISTICS OF OVERSEA TRADE

The statistics of overseas trade, as shown in this chapter, have been compiled from copies of customs warrants (or entries) lodged by importers and exporters (or their agents) with the Department of Customs and Excise.

The overseas trade statistics for New South Wales relate to the imports into and exports from Australia passing through the customs at N.S.W. ports. The imports do not provide a record of the overseas goods used or consumed in New South Wales, as some of the goods pass subsequently to other Australian States and some goods imported through other States pass into New South Wales. The exports include products of other States shipped overseas from N.S.W. ports, but exclude products of New South Wales shipped overseas from ports in other States.

The values shown for goods *imported* from overseas are the values on which customs duty was payable, or would have been payable if the duty was charged *ad valorem*. In assessing goods for *ad valorem* duty, their value is taken to be the actual price paid by the Australian importer, plus any special deduction, or the current domestic value in the country of export, whichever is the higher, together with all charges for placing the goods free on board at the port of export. Import values are therefore shown on an f.o.b., port of shipment, basis and are expressed in Australian currency.

The values shown for goods *exported* are also on an f.o.b., port of shipment, basis, expressed in Australian currency. In general, they have been assessed as follows:—

- (a) Goods sold to overseas buyers before export—the f.o.b. equivalent of the price at which the goods were sold; for example, for wool, the actual price paid by the overseas buyer plus the cost of all services incurred by him in placing the wool on board ship.
- (b) Goods shipped on consignment—the Australian f.o.b. equivalent of the current price offering for similar goods in the principal markets of the country to which the goods were despatched for sale; for wool, the f.o.b. equivalent of the current price ruling in Australia normally provides a sufficient approximation of the f.o.b. equivalent of the price ultimately received.

Outside packages (containers, crates, etc.) are treated as a separate item in the classification of imports; for exports, however, the value recorded for each item includes the value of outside packages. The value of *Parts* of articles is included with the value of the complete units unless otherwise stated.

Stores (including bunker coal and oil) taken on board ships and aircraft departing from New South Wales for overseas countries are excluded from the figures of overseas exports. Details of ships' and aircraft stores exported in recent years are given on page 840.

The statistics of overseas trade include imports and exports on government account (which are treated as normal transactions) and those "passengers' personal effects" for which customs entries are required.

OVERSEA TRADE OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The following table shows the value of the overseas imports and exports of New South Wales during each of the last twelve years:—

Table 682. Oversea Trade* of N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Imports	Exports	Year ended 30th June	Imports	Exports
	\$A thousand f.o.b.			\$A thousand f.o.b.	
1956	673,952	451,300	1962	825,820	645,525
1957	628,766	584,865	1963	953,885	621,655
1958	705,305	461,064	1964	1,035,618	801,114
1959	705,424	442,744	1965	1,277,405	803,734
1960	829,292	562,329	1966	1,257,603	781,206
1961	958,968	564,840	1967	1,323,597	878,446

* Merchandise and non-merchandise trade.

The bulk of the overseas exports are products of the primary industries. The quantities of these products available for export vary greatly with seasonal conditions, and these variations, combined with wide fluctuations in the prices of the principal export commodities, render the total value of exports liable to sharp increase or decrease from year to year. Manufactured and semi-manufactured goods represent a small but growing proportion of the total exports.

The fluctuations in the value of overseas imports into New South Wales between 1955-56 and 1959-60 reflected the easing or intensification of import restrictions from time to time in accordance with movements in the level of Australia's international monetary reserves. With the removal of almost all remaining import restrictions in February, 1960, the value of imports into New South Wales rose sharply in 1959-60 and 1960-61. Economic measures, introduced by the Commonwealth Government in 1960 to dampen the level of internal demand, arrested the flow of overseas

imports towards the end of 1960-61 and contributed to their lower level in 1961-62. With internal activity recovering by 1962-63 and expanding in later years, the value of imports has risen rapidly since 1962-63.

In 1966-67, the value of exports from New South Wales represented 29 per cent. of the total exports from Australia, and imports into New South Wales represented 43 per cent. of the total. However, the imports into New South Wales include goods intended for use in other States, while the exports exclude products of New South Wales despatched abroad from ports in other States.

Oversea Trade by Ports

The next table, which gives particulars of the trade passing through the ports of New South Wales, shows that the great bulk of the overseas trade is handled at Sydney. In 1966-67, ports other than Sydney handled only 8 per cent. of the imports and 27 per cent. of the exports.

Table 683. Oversea Trade* of N.S.W., by Ports

Year ended 30th June	Sydney†	Botany Bay	Newcastle‡	Port Kembla	Other Ports	Total, N.S.W.
SA thousand f.o.b.						
IMPORTS						
1962	783,334	¶	22,358	20,128	...	825,820
1963	858,589	58,629	19,877	16,790	...	953,885
1964	939,462	55,509	21,299	19,348	...	1,035,618
1965	1,135,232	63,021	23,617	55,535	...	1,277,405
1966	1,149,730	54,360	24,189	29,324	...	1,257,603
1967	1,213,412§	48,261	32,736	29,188	¶	1,323,597
EXPORTS						
1962	491,497	¶	97,459	55,924	644	645,525
1963	492,146	2,953	91,724	34,401	431	621,655
1964	625,383	2,997	121,912	50,228	595	801,114
1965	622,791	3,140	131,869	45,285	649	803,734
1966	593,347	1,679	109,958	75,436	786	781,206
1967	637,803§	2,781	152,762	85,100	¶	878,446

* Merchandise and non-merchandise trade.

† Includes Sydney airport and, in 1961-62, Botany Bay.

‡ Includes Port Stephens.

¶ Included with Sydney.

§ Includes other minor ports.

Almost all cargoes handled at Botany Bay are petroleum products.

The main overseas exports from Newcastle are wool (\$33,467,000 in 1966-67); wheat and flour (\$34,052,000), iron and steel (\$26,777,000), and coal (\$23,087,000). The main imports are machines, machinery, and electrical appliances (\$17,979,000) and iron and steel (\$2,098,000).

At Port Kembla, the main exports are iron and steel (\$59,338,000 in 1966-67), copper and copper-base alloys (\$26,768,000), and coal (\$16,912,000). The main imports in 1966-67 were machines, machinery and electrical appliances (\$7,343,000), crude fertilizers (\$3,382,000), pulp and waste paper (\$2,434,000), and ferro alloys (\$2,237,000).

Timber shipments from Coff's Harbour, Eden, and Clarence River account for almost all the overseas exports from ports other than Sydney, Botany Bay, Newcastle, and Port Kembla.

DIRECTION OF OVERSEA TRADE

The direction of the overseas trade of New South Wales during the last eleven years is indicated in the following table:—

Table 684. Direction of Oversea Trade* of N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Country of Origin or Destination								
	France	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	Italy	Japan	New Zealand	United Kingdom	U.S.A.	Other Countries †	Total, All Countries
SA thousand f.o.b.									
IMPORTS									
1957	9,267	26,091	7,934	13,133	11,501	256,786	96,730	207,324	628,766
1958	8,876	33,261	9,459	23,810	11,767	286,648	109,492	221,993	705,305
1959	8,262	35,301	8,292	30,158	10,767	266,139	113,725	232,780	705,424
1960	8,942	43,329	11,960	41,895	14,601	281,452	165,423	261,690	829,292
1961	12,060	51,580	14,397	65,615	16,082	293,410	211,678	294,146	958,968
1962	10,403	47,279	13,164	49,090	12,663	243,176	184,454	265,591	825,820
1963	12,906	45,412	17,015	60,074	15,130	294,712	217,014	291,622	953,885
1964	14,653	48,898	19,723	71,175	18,266	285,666	260,488	316,749	1,035,618
1965	30,522	63,620	21,857	115,401	19,397	337,216	308,790	380,602	1,277,405
1966	32,093	69,068	23,072	115,217	20,250	329,649	320,946	347,308	1,257,603
1967	35,209	68,120	23,796	120,295	21,366	326,127	371,027	357,656	1,323,597
EXPORTS									
1957	63,098	29,253	36,395	104,224	40,778	96,389	25,766	188,962	584,865
1958	42,438	19,852	31,582	77,959	48,649	65,547	21,966	153,071	461,064
1959	28,893	14,504	21,227	71,012	43,754	83,296	32,022	148,036	442,744
1960	36,592	17,388	31,861	102,234	57,742	90,475	39,106	186,931	562,329
1961	34,022	12,657	41,738	107,901	64,309	69,706	30,795	203,712	564,840
1962	31,798	16,278	36,094	140,412	57,248	68,461	56,398	238,836	645,525
1963	30,032	17,832	31,162	109,183	64,176	67,742	57,214	244,314	621,655
1964	36,883	23,842	38,799	129,282	78,861	97,234	59,149	337,064	801,114
1965	30,026	20,521	27,311	131,404	86,296	94,557	56,465	357,154	803,734
1966	28,702	25,324	35,603	137,701	93,074	77,649	70,540	312,613	781,206
1967	22,330	15,414	38,592	149,620	98,767	64,235	74,395	415,093	878,446

* Merchandise and non-merchandise trade.

† Includes "country not stated" and goods exported "For Orders".

Trade with the United States of America has increased markedly since 1958-59, and in 1966-67 the U.S.A. replaced the United Kingdom as the principal country trading with New South Wales and the major source of imports into New South Wales. Japan is the principal country of destination for exports from New South Wales.

The next table shows the value of imports in the last three years from the principal countries of origin and of exports to the principal countries of destination:—

Table 685. Direction of Oversea Trade* of N.S.W.: Principal Countries

Country of Origin or Destination	Imports			Exports		
	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
SA thousand f.o.b.						
Africa—						
Ghana	1,383	1,749	2,240	296	89	173
South Africa, Republic of	6,725	7,694	8,119	4,247	3,349	10,876
Uganda	1,030	1,146	2,970	136	111	105
Other	7,188	4,778	6,225	9,733	5,393	5,934
America—						
Brazil	2,885	2,341	1,744	26	395	6,092
Canada	47,990	48,450	51,285	5,782	7,491	9,091
Mexico	1,690	1,580	981	4,382	2,954	2,929
U.S.A.	308,790	320,946	371,027	56,465	70,540	74,395
Other	4,547	3,341	1,996	5,608	7,411	8,633
Asia and Middle East—						
Brunei	5,670	7,001	7,253	38	80	119
Ceylon	5,702	5,927	5,599	6,625	5,017	5,984
China, Republic of (Formosa)	2,452	2,012	2,427	2,155	5,194	7,244
China (Mainland)	11,877	12,143	13,601	66,662	27,224	43,781
Hong Kong	11,311	11,621	15,558	30,874	37,743	39,302
India	14,693	13,267	13,475	9,785	4,052	8,295
Indonesia	47,759	40,880	34,908	4,045	2,691	4,129
Iran	6,064	4,419	1,887	8,890	1,018	745
Japan	115,401	115,217	120,295	131,404	137,701	149,620
Kuwait	4,833	4,860	6,026	579	425	2,456
Malaysia	25,341†	14,652†	13,524	24,096†	14,287†	20,656
Pakistan	3,573	3,495	3,920	3,071	2,197	24,202
Philippines	1,787	1,057	1,512	6,777	9,862	13,637
Saudi Arabia	14,182	15,294	14,959	652	374	397
Singapore	†	1,215†	1,983	†	8,946†	17,459
Thailand	627	658	895	3,649	4,586	8,447
Vietnam, Republic of	39	34	96	1,422	3,591	10,006
Other	3,440	5,090	5,816	14,302	8,709	15,777
Europe, Western—						
Austria	4,873	4,991	4,343	1,463	1,424	661
Belgium—Luxembourg	12,984	7,132	8,036	21,184	17,231	20,246
Finland	8,706	7,289	7,948	92	82	1,054
France	30,522	32,093	35,209	30,026	28,702	22,330
Germany, Federal Republic of	63,620	69,068	68,120	20,521	25,324	15,414
Italy	21,857	23,072	23,796	27,311	35,603	38,592
Netherlands	18,707	16,345	17,994	5,625	19,146	13,721
Norway	3,639	4,414	4,288	622	1,068	1,820
Spain	4,525	2,759	3,116	3,837	4,628	4,162
Sweden	23,898	19,762	20,074	591	1,179	1,049
Switzerland	20,768	22,600	20,663	1,723	2,740	1,655
United Kingdom	337,216	329,649	326,127	94,557	77,649	64,235
Other	5,425	5,413	6,211	10,592	6,755	8,016
Europe, Eastern (incl. U.S.S.R.)—						
Czechoslovakia	3,348	3,313	2,948	3,971	1,377	1,286
Germany, East	8,220	2,101	1,284	183	75	127
U.S.S.R.	1,241	672	843	17,106	7,505	3,522
Other	2,402	1,979	1,863	4,439	3,056	2,489
Oceania—						
Australia (Re-imports)	4,004	5,685	6,707	..	..	..
Fiji	3,792	3,906	4,264	15,971	12,757	11,631
New Caledonia	1,554	1,040	855	6,941	7,947	7,973
New Zealand	19,397	20,250	21,366	86,296	93,074	98,767
Papua—New Guinea	13,219	11,789	12,036	34,514	43,706	48,955
Solomon Islands	849	851	674	2,889	3,573	3,329
Other	3,167	2,876	4,576	9,406	12,652	14,243
For Orders‡, Not Stated	2,487	7,685	9,939	2,172	2,521	2,684
Total, All Countries	1,277,405	1,257,603	1,323,597	803,734	781,206	878,446

* Merchandise and non-merchandise trade.

† Singapore is included in Malaysia from 1st July, 1964 to 30th September, 1965.

‡ Exports are classified "For Orders" when the country of destination was not determined at the time of export.

The next table contains a classification of the overseas imports into New South Wales in 1966-67 from each of the principal countries of origin:—

Table 686. Oversea Imports into N.S.W.: Commodity Classification and Country of Origin, 1966-67

Commodity Classification	Canada	Germany, Federal Republic of	Indonesia	Japan	United King dom	U.S.A.	Total. All Coun- tries*
SA thousand f.o.b.							
Food and Live Animals ..	1,598	357	577	4,974	5,393	3,443	51,516
Beverages and Tobacco ..	143	73	5	7	6,495	8,745	20,327
Crude Materials, Inedible (excluding Fuels) ..	13,853	250	143	3,137	2,655	18,373	80,843
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants, and Related Materials—							
Petroleum and Petroleum							
Products ..	4	59	34,086	20	541	2,261	73,190
Other ..	...	53	...	...	1	27	107
Total ..	4	112	34,086	20	541	2,288	73,297
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats ..	48	168	31	1,431	637	1,999	9,064
Chemicals—							
Chemical Elements and							
Compounds ..	3,057	3,813	...	4,005	12,673	23,692	56,731
Other ..	3,046	10,139	5	3,662	30,389	26,135	87,573
Total ..	6,104	13,951	5	7,667	43,062	49,827	144,303
Manufactured Goods Classi- fied Mainly by							
Material—							
Paper, Paperboard, and							
Manufactures Thereof	8,474	901	...	2,618	5,067	7,555	43,245
Textile Yarn, Fabrics,							
Made-up Articles and							
Related Products ..	992	2,452	10	31,977	14,909	12,119	98,691
Iron and Steel ..	1,398	535	...	8,507	7,244	2,903	26,783
Other ..	4,307	6,305	1	11,694	27,309	17,279	91,564
Total ..	15,170	10,192	11	54,796	54,528	39,856	259,884
Machinery and Transport Equipment—							
Machinery, Other than							
Electrical ..	3,777	23,237	...	11,470	79,518	86,484	234,288
Electrical Machinery,							
Apparatus, and Appli-							
ances ..	2,989	4,768	...	7,731	34,289	27,456	94,791
Transport Equipment ..	4,560	4,521	...	10,898	46,399	63,206	138,218
Total ..	11,326	32,527	...	30,098	160,206	177,146	467,296
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles—							
Professional, Scientific, and							
Controlling Instruments,							
Photographic and Opti-							
cal Goods, Watches and							
Clocks ..	423	4,363	...	5,272	12,316	17,401	48,056
Other ..	1,235	4,015	1	10,563	22,448	21,871	82,467
Total ..	1,657	8,378	1	15,835	34,764	39,271	130,523
Other Merchandise Trade ..	1,173	1,339	38	2,080	15,208	21,670	59,056
Total Merchandise Trade ..	51,077	67,348	34,896	120,045	323,488	362,617	1,296,104
Non-merchandise Trade† ..	208	772	12	251	2,639	8,410	27,493
Total Merchandise and Non- merchandise trade ..	51,285	68,120	34,908	120,295	326,127	371,027	1,323,597

* Includes all other countries in addition to those shown.

† Includes gold bullion, goods imported with the intention that they be re-exported, goods re-imported, passengers' personal effects, etc.

Further particulars about the principal items of import and their source are given on page 836.

The next table shows a classification of the overseas exports of Australian produce from New South Wales in 1966-67 to each of the principal countries of destination:—

**Table 687. Oversea Exports of Australian Produce from N.S.W.:
Commodity Classification and Country of Destination, 1966-67**

Commodity Classification	Italy	Japan	New Zealand	Papua and New Guinea	United Kingdom	U.S.A.	Total All Countries*
\$A thousand f.o.b.							
Food and Live Animals—							
Meat and Meat Preparations .. ..	...	1,690	...	1,504	8,248	19,179	35,714
Cereal Grains and Cereal Preparations .. ..	...	15	5,100	4,607	3,391	3	118,651
Other	10	2,215	375	2,420	3,867	1,000	25,265
Total	10	3,919	5,475	8,531	15,505	20,183	179,630
Beverages and Tobacco ..	...	3	49	1,477	11	6	2,999
Crude Materials, Inedible (excluding Fuels)—							
Textile Fibres and Their Waste	27,998	78,018	877	19	20,390	10,318	216,856
Other	5,597	4,693	1,590	85	3,510	9,434	41,099
Total	33,595	82,712	2,467	104	23,900	19,752	257,955
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants, and Related Materials—							
Coal, Coke, and Briquettes .. ..	...	53,865	252	3	...	...	58,163
Other .. ..	...	253	1,927	532	2	2	7,298
Total .. ..	...	54,118	2,179	535	2	2	65,461
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats .. ..	...	21	65	145	220	48	1,572
Chemicals	71	122	10,849	2,135	2,225	1,410	26,080
Manufactured Goods Classified Chiefly by Material—							
Iron and Steel	696	719	32,367	2,421	5,949	7,588	93,324
Non-ferrous Metals	1,144	837	9,808	355	498	2,150	27,854
Other	119	4,949	8,650	6,168	3,176	2,504	40,296
Total	1,958	6,504	50,825	8,944	9,622	12,243	161,473
Machinery and Transport Equipment	257	416	13,388	5,349	1,927	1,944	45,109
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	85	480	4,001	1,898	4,062	2,668	21,791
Other Merchandise Trade ..	34	34	641	6,982	555	621	15,545
Total Merchandise Trade ..	36,012	148,329	89,941	36,099	58,030	58,877	777,616
Non-merchandise Trade† ..	138	143	2,485	6,934	1,547	1,728	46,885
Total Merchandise and Non-merchandise Trade ..	36,150	148,472	92,426	43,033	59,577	60,605	824,502

* Includes all other countries in addition to those shown. Total exports (of Australian produce) to China (Mainland) amounted to \$43,780,000, including wheat \$37,179,000.

† Includes gold bullion, military equipment and stores, exports by the Commonwealth Government for Australian Government projects, for Australian representatives, and for Australian Territories administration, passengers' personal effects, etc.

Further particulars about the principal items of export and their destination are given on page 839.

ITEMS OF IMPORT AND EXPORT

The leading groups of imports into New South Wales are electrical and other machinery and equipment, road motor vehicles, crude petroleum, chemicals, paper and paperboard, woven cotton fabrics, and aircraft. Since 1953-54, imports of crude petroleum, for local refining, have increased substantially, and there has been a compensating fall in the imports of petroleum spirit.

The following table shows the quantity (where available) and the value of the more important items imported into New South Wales in each of the last three years:—

Table 688. Principal Items Imported* into N.S.W.

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity			Value		
		1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
		Thousand			\$A thousand f.o.b.		
Fish and Fish Preparations ..	lb.	32,994	38,154	35,955	11,419	13,350	13,728
Vegetables .. .. .	...	...	...	...	3,281	4,249	3,298
Coffee	lb.	18,507	16,390	21,066	6,170	5,400	6,521
Tea	lb.	23,778	23,927	21,752	9,369	9,497	8,139
Alcoholic Beverages	Gal.	1,485	1,472	1,231	8,230	8,452	7,333
Tobacco, Unmanufactured ..	lb.	10,483	12,313	11,119	6,957	8,826	8,194
Cigarettes, Cigars, etc. ..	lb.	1,656	1,646	2,086	3,998	3,746	4,776
Oil-seeds, Oil Nuts and Kernels	Cental	816	1,145	734	5,738	8,263	4,062
Crude Rubber	lb.	†	53,163	57,090	†	11,210	11,258
Timber	Sup. ft.	187,728	174,008	181,660	19,403	17,643	17,815
Pulp and Waste Paper	Ton	77	83	83	10,777	9,591	9,086
Textile Fibres	lb.	66,792	49,005	48,914	14,794	10,492	8,030
Fertilizer, Crude	Ton	488	525	708	3,576	4,264	6,251
Petroleum Oils—							
Crude Petroleum	Gal.	1,512,324	1,382,830	1,450,545	74,430	66,945	64,312
Petroleum Spirit	Gal.	53,485	69,896	48,488	5,883	8,282	4,569
Other .. .. .	...	...	...	...	8,230	7,238	4,309
Total, Petroleum Oils .. ..	...	...	...	...	88,543	82,466	73,190
Fixed Vegetable Oils and Fats ..	...	...	...	...	†	6,963	7,222
Chemical Elements and Compounds .. .. .	...	...	...	...	†	49,506	56,731
Dyestuffs	lb.	2,021	2,027	2,472	3,390	3,603	4,414
Pharmaceutical Products .. ..	...	...	...	...	24,000	23,854	23,355
Essential Oils, etc. .. ..	...	...	...	...	†	3,248	3,593
Plastic Materials (incl. Regenerated Cellulose and Artificial Resins) .. .. .	...	...	...	...	24,692	25,956	25,664
Rubber Manufactures .. ..	...	...	...	...	†	11,549	12,269
Wood Manufactures (excl. Furniture) .. .. .	...	...	...	...	†	3,434	4,130
Paper and Paperboard .. ..	...	...	...	...	39,513	35,933	38,790
Textiles—							
Yarn and Thread	lb.	†	9,744	9,708	†	9,605	9,254
Woven Cotton Fabrics	Sq. yd.	†	147,655	155,131	†	34,913	36,127
Other Fabrics .. .. .	...	...	...	...	†	21,750	22,490
Tulle, Lace, and Other Small Wares .. .. .	...	...	...	...	†	5,453	4,972
Special Fabrics and Products ..	...	...	...	...	†	6,106	6,563
Made-up Articles .. .. .	...	...	...	...	†	8,313	9,548
Floor Coverings	Sq. yd.	†	4,395	5,277	†	7,695	9,738
Glass .. .. .	...	...	...	...	6,233	4,649	5,134
Glassware .. .. .	...	...	...	...	3,349	4,309	5,816
Crockery .. .. .	...	...	...	...	3,391	3,599	3,646
Iron and Steel—							
Ferro Alloys	Ton	19	19	17	4,311	4,813	4,395
Bars, Rods, etc.	Ton	111	47	11	12,919	7,105	3,354
Plates and Sheets	Ton	49	33	36	8,923	7,509	7,499
Tubes, Pipes, and Fittings ..	Ton	11	20	17	4,044	6,195	6,583
Other	Ton	68	18	16	7,821	4,659	4,553
Metal Manufactures—							
Hand Tools, etc. .. .. .	...	...	...	...	8,294	9,540	9,486
Cutlery .. .. .	...	...	...	...	3,249	3,610	3,480
Other .. .. .	...	...	...	...	†	5,145	5,796
Machinery, Other than Electrical—							
Power-generating .. .. .	...	...	...	...	†	35,650	42,894
Agricultural Machinery and Implements (incl. Parts) ..	...	...	...	...	†	18,194	18,113
Office .. .. .	...	...	...	...	†	61,057	39,869
Metal-working .. .. .	...	...	...	...	†	20,876	18,908
Textile and Leather .. ..	...	...	...	...	†	10,713	9,713
Other .. .. .	...	...	...	...	†	95,274	104,791

Table 688. Principal Items Imported* into N.S.W. (continued)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity			Value		
		1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
		Thousand			\$A thousand f.o.b.		
Electrical Machinery and Equipment—							
Power Machinery and Switchgear	20,198	29,981	31,371
Wires and Cables, Insulators, etc.	†	7,040	3,518
Telecommunication Apparatus	17,328	16,479	19,172
Household Appliances	†	5,048	4,955
Other	†	31,034	35,776
Transport Equipment—							
Road Motor Vehicles	†	87,673	73,713
Aircraft (incl. Parts)	40,111	31,296	58,671
Other	†	5,031	5,833
Clothing (incl. Headwear)	†	8,944	10,002
Scientific, Medical, and Optical Instruments	†	27,722	31,747
Photographic and Cinematographic Supplies	†	5,157	6,113
Cinematographic Film	Lin. ft.	47,303	46,037	50,609	4,015	3,954	4,379
Watches and Clocks (incl. Parts)	6,327	6,269	5,817
Musical Instruments, Recorders, and Reproducers	8,558	8,683	11,549
Printed Matter	17,355	21,749	24,524
Articles of Plastic, etc.	†	3,729	3,722
Toys and Sporting Goods	8,100	8,094	8,325

* From 1st July, 1965, items of overseas imports into Australia have been classified according to the new Australian Import Commodity Classification which is based on the revised United Nations Standard International Trade Classification. Where possible, figures for periods before July, 1965 have been adjusted to correspond to the new classification, but in many cases the figures are not strictly comparable.

† Not available.

For statistical purposes, exports are recorded in the month in which the entries are passed by the Department of Customs and Excise. Normally this is within a few days of shipment; but in the case of some major items, especially wool and wheat, export is sometimes considerably delayed. The exports as recorded for a particular year are therefore not necessarily related to production in that year.

Raw materials and foodstuffs form the great bulk of the overseas exports of Australian produce from New South Wales, wool being the most important export commodity. The quantities of wool, wheat, etc. available for export depend mainly on local seasonal conditions, and the prices of the principal export commodities are subject to wide fluctuation.

Wool had accounted for about 55 per cent. of the total value of exports from New South Wales during most of the 1950's but the proportion fell after 1957-58 and in 1966-67 was 25 per cent. Wheat and wheaten flour accounted for 12 per cent. of the total exports in 1966-67, compared with about 6 per cent. during most of the 1950's. Coal exports have expanded sharply in recent years, and in 1966-67 represented 6 per cent. of the total exports. Manufactures comprise a relatively small, though growing, proportion of the overseas exports from New South Wales; exports of iron and steel, in particular, have become important in recent years, and in 1966-67 accounted for 11 per cent. of total exports.

The next table shows the quantity and value of the more important items of Australian produce exported from New South Wales in each of the last three years.

Table 689. Principal Items of Australian Produce Exported* from N.S.W.

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity			Value		
		1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
		Thousand			SA thousand f.o.b.		
Live Animals .. .. .	...	...	...	...	1,079	1,504	1,681
Meat and Meat Preparations—							
Fresh, Chilled, or Frozen—							
Beef and Veal	lb.	133,758	104,652	76,677	38,292	34,231	26,681
Mutton and Lamb	lb.	31,497	24,532	15,674	6,338	5,910	3,930
Other	lb.	15,482	13,455	13,306	3,320	3,239	3,240
Other Meat and Meat Preparations .. .. .	...	...	...	...	2,503	1,757	1,855
Milk and Cream, Concentrated, etc.	lb.	13,042	10,079	24,743	2,486	2,137	4,396
Butter	lb.	3,929	4,125	7,004	1,676	1,704	2,841
Eggs and Egg Products .. .. .	...	...	...	...	3,548	3,171	2,405
Cereal Grains and Preparations—							
Wheat	Bush.	81,962	34,360	64,152	115,982	46,833	95,981
Flour, Wheat	Cental.	3,108	1,799	2,304	10,229	5,820	7,404
Total, Wheat and Flour (wheat equivalent)	Bush.	89,129	38,508	69,457	126,211	52,653	103,385
Rice	Ton	45	47	73	5,484	5,891	9,552
Fruit .. .. .	...	...	...	...	4,937	5,073	5,070
Animal Fodder .. .. .	...	...	...	...	2,306	2,209	2,201
Tobacco and Tobacco Manufactures	lb.	951	742	714	1,389	1,279	1,346
Hides and Skins—							
Cattle and Calf	lb.	29,190	24,484	20,825	4,272	5,293	4,580
Sheep and Lamb	No.	7,122	6,687	5,498	15,543	13,395	11,964
Other .. .. .	...	...	...	...	1,542	1,434	1,197
Timber, Rough, Shaped, or Simply Worked	Sup. ft.	8,600	17,224	9,909	1,110	3,473	1,380
Wool—							
Greasy	lb.	407,993	352,745	369,608	223,125	185,202	195,341
Scoured, Carbonized, and Slipe	lb.	22,604	19,980	16,160	14,657	12,724	10,409
Tops, Noils, etc., and Waste	lb.	7,948	10,368	10,510	6,781	8,172	9,956
Total, Wool (as in grease)	lb.	474,189	418,499	427,401	244,563	206,098	215,706
Titanium and Zirconium Concentrates	Ton	146	164	224	7,493	9,241	13,320
Coal, Black	Ton	4,863	6,005	7,100	40,456	48,616	56,985
Petroleum Products and Gases .. .. .	...	...	...	...	5,581	4,616	7,298
Chemicals—							
Pigments, Paints, and Varnishes .. ..	...	...	...	...	1,322	961	1,610
Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Products .. .. .	...	...	...	...	5,395	8,596	9,381
Plastic Materials .. .. .	...	...	...	...	2,079	2,387	2,592
Other .. .. .	...	...	...	...	9,955	11,346	12,496
Leather and Leather Manufactures .. ..	...	...	...	...	2,769	4,281	3,114
Opals .. .. .	...	...	...	...	4,599	5,453	8,397
Iron and Steel—							
Bars, Rods, Angles, etc.	Ton	64	105	197	6,874	10,938	17,868
Universals, Plates, Sheets	Ton	174	215	352	27,200	29,813	41,137
Tubes, Pipes, Fittings	Ton	43	49	51	6,642	7,303	7,594
Primary Forms	Ton	16	90	349	1,305	5,544	20,935
Other	Ton	35	49	58	3,298	4,343	5,789
Total, Iron and Steel	Ton	332	508	1,007	45,320	57,941	93,324
Copper and Copper-base Alloys	Ton	5	37	12	4,786	38,512	13,731
Lead and Lead-base Alloys	Ton	25	24	23	7,209	6,449	5,240
Machinery, other than Electrical—							
Power Generating .. .. .	...	...	...	...	1,680	1,254	2,278
Agricultural .. .. .	...	...	...	...	1,384	1,313	2,585
Roadworking and Mining .. .. .	...	...	...	...	3,972	1,942	3,495
Other .. .. .	...	...	...	...	13,071	12,437	10,037
Electrical Machinery—							
Telecommunications Apparatus .. .. .	...	...	...	...	2,287	3,094	1,930
Other .. .. .	...	...	...	...	10,901	10,068	11,367
Road Motor Vehicles .. .. .	...	...	...	...	7,158	7,443	9,597
Photographic and Cinematographic Supplies .. .. .	...	...	...	...	2,251	2,325	2,497
Printed Books, Pamphlets, Periodicals .. .. .	...	...	...	...	3,117	3,221	4,318
Bullion and Specie .. .. .	...	...	...	...	18,403	25,417	16,524

* From 1st July, 1966, items of overseas exports from Australia have been classified according to the new Australian Export Commodity Classification, which is based on the revised United Nations Standard International Trade Classification. Figures for periods before July, 1966, have been adjusted to correspond to the new classification, but in some cases the figures are not strictly comparable.

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, BY COUNTRIES

The following table shows the principal countries of origin of the principal overseas imports into New South Wales in each of the last four years.

Table 690. Oversea Imports into N.S.W.: Principal Items* and Countries of Origin

Country of Origin	Quantity				Value			
	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67

CRUDE PETROLEUM

	Thousand gallons				\$A thousand f.o.b.			
Brunei	103,504	181,941	123,481	130,491	6,201	10,614	7,001	7,253
Indonesia	758,360	782,156	777,737	764,986	38,635	39,024	38,091	33,887
Kuwait	114,262	113,782	117,891	151,127	4,763	4,699	4,860	6,026
Saudi Arabia	169,637	310,516	330,415	356,844	7,257	13,969	15,291	14,829
Other	155,060	123,929	33,307	47,098	7,111	6,125	1,703	2,318
Total	1,300,823	1,512,324	1,382,830	1,450,545	63,968	74,430	66,945	64,312

CHEMICAL ELEMENTS AND COMPOUNDS

					\$A thousand f.o.b.			
Canada	}	†	2,013	3,057
Germany, Federal Republic of			3,945	3,813
Japan			3,517	4,005
Netherlands			1,575	1,387
Switzerland			3,272	2,834
United Kingdom			10,732	12,673
U.S.A.	}	†	18,989	23,692
Other			5,464	5,270
Total	†	†	49,506	56,731

PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS

					\$A thousand f.o.b.			
Germany, Federal Republic of .. ..	...	...	...	...	2,593	3,083	5,007	3,077
Switzerland .. ..	...	...	...	...	3,976	6,306	5,663	4,955
United Kingdom .. ..	...	...	...	...	4,997	5,982	7,157	7,885
U.S.A. .. ..	...	...	...	...	2,938	2,945	4,369	5,089
Other .. ..	...	...	...	...	8,482	5,684	1,658	2,349
Total .. ..	...	...	...	...	22,986	24,000	23,854	23,355

PLASTIC MATERIALS

					\$A thousand f.o.b.			
Canada .. ..	...	...	...	...	1,563	1,488	1,600	1,718
Germany, Federal Republic of .. ..	...	...	...	...	3,809	3,710	3,997	3,488
Japan .. ..	...	...	...	...	2,497	3,660	3,173	2,875
Netherlands .. ..	...	...	...	...	183	284	715	918
United Kingdom .. ..	...	...	...	...	5,352	6,902	6,675	7,690
U.S.A. .. ..	...	...	...	...	5,192	6,940	8,634	7,705
Other .. ..	...	...	...	...	995	1,707	1,162	1,272
Total .. ..	...	...	...	...	19,591	24,692	25,956	25,664

* From 1st July, 1965, items of overseas imports into Australia have been classified according to the new Australian Import Commodity Classification, which is based on the revised United Nations Standard International Trade Classification. Where possible, figures for periods before July, 1965 have been adjusted to correspond to the new classification, but in many cases the figures are not strictly comparable.

† Not available.

Table 690. Oversea Imports into N.S.W.: Principal Items* and Countries of Origin (continued)

Country of Origin	Quantity				Value			
	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
PAPER AND PAPERBOARD								
					\$A thousand f.o.b.			
Canada .. ..	...	...	...	...	6,654	7,643	6,082	8,337
Finland .. ..	...	...	...	...	3,177	4,340	4,335	4,386
Japan .. ..	...	...	...	...	986	1,407	1,910	2,328
New Zealand .. ..	...	...	...	...	6,116	7,257	7,535	6,351
Sweden .. ..	...	...	...	...	4,397	4,324	3,746	3,878
United Kingdom .. ..	...	...	...	...	4,483	4,560	3,817	3,412
U.S.A. .. ..	...	...	...	...	4,262	5,826	5,100	5,955
Other.. ..	...	...	...	...	4,356	4,156	3,409	4,143
Total .. ..	...	...	...	...	34,431	39,513	35,933	38,790
WOVEN COTTON FABRICS								
	Thousand sq. yards				\$A thousand f.o.b.			
China (Mainland) ..	}	†	21,601	27,705	}	†	3,733	4,502
Czechoslovakia ..			6,015	5,161			1,173	1,018
Hong Kong			19,431	28,171			3,478	5,027
India			6,611	6,059			1,070	892
Japan			55,668	56,527			14,742	15,445
United Kingdom ..			11,789	7,759			2,850	2,310
U.S.A.			5,148	5,965			1,936	1,725
Other.. ..			21,393	17,784			5,929	5,208
Total	†	†	147,655	155,131	†	†	34,913	36,127
IRON AND STEEL								
	Tons				\$A thousand f.o.b.			
Belgium-Luxembourg	8,241	13,946	4,430	919	872	1,332	879	544
Canada	2,645	3,519	2,608	1,940	970	1,487	1,790	1,315
Japan	38,126	162,687	70,864	50,560	5,085	15,856	9,955	8,507
South Africa, Rep. of	14,581	9,025	6,105	8,781	1,905	1,353	964	1,484
Sweden	1,711	2,171	1,990	2,387	838	1,320	1,136	1,414
United Kingdom ..	27,656	39,645	34,880	19,084	6,969	8,556	8,190	7,244
U.S.A.	4,886	6,658	6,997	5,151	2,290	3,413	3,276	2,903
Other.. ..	12,456	20,204	9,582	8,564	2,704	4,700	4,091	2,972
Total	110,302	257,855	137,456	97,386	21,633	38,017	30,280	26,383
POWER-GENERATING MACHINERY								
					\$A thousand f.o.b.			
France .. ..	...	...	...	...	}	†	1,495	1,700
United Kingdom ..	...	...	...	...			17,871	23,592
U.S.A. .. ..	...	...	...	...			14,992	15,965
Other.. ..	...	...	...	...			1,292	1,637
Total .. ..	...	...	...	...	†	†	35,650	42,894
OFFICE MACHINERY								
					\$A thousand f.o.b.			
France .. ..	...	...	...	...	}	†	2,084	2,294
Germany, Federal Republic of	...	...	...	...			9,141	6,781
Italy .. ..	...	...	...	...			3,481	2,768
Japan .. ..	...	...	...	...			1,949	3,296
Sweden .. ..	...	...	...	...			2,728	1,589
United Kingdom ..	...	...	...	...			15,256	7,980
U.S.A. .. ..	...	...	...	...			22,073	12,767
Other.. ..	...	...	...	...			4,347	2,394
Total .. ..	...	...	...	...	†	†	61,057	39,869

* See * note, page 836.

† Not available.

Table 690. Oversea Imports into N.S.W.: Principal Items* and Countries of Origin (continued)

Country of Origin	Quantity				Value			
	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
POWER MACHINERY AND SWITCHGEAR (ELECTRICAL)								
					\$A thousand f.o.b.			
France	614	492	1,067	2,764
Germany, Federal
Republic of	684	1,032	2,075	1,664
Japan	240	1,293	2,302	1,368
Sweden	1,099	2,321	1,177	1,371
United Kingdom	9,195	10,128	14,707	14,532
U.S.A.	2,568	3,189	6,457	5,878
Other	2,006	1,742	2,195	3,793
Total	16,405	20,198	29,981	31,371
ROAD MOTOR VEHICLES								
					\$A thousand f.o.b.			
Canada	}	†	4,369	3,341
Germany, Federal			3,326	4,332
Republic of			2,193	1,791
Italy			8,408	10,743
Japan			52,880	41,193
United Kingdom	}	†	15,067	11,558
U.S.A.			1,432	755
Other
Total	†	†	87,673	73,713
AIRCRAFT (INCL. PARTS)								
					\$A thousand f.o.b.			
Canada	671	1,123	751	1,115
France	2,170	14,361	1,851	4,211
Netherlands	2	718	874	910
United Kingdom	2,060	1,763	3,505	3,733
U.S.A.	15,629	21,829	24,240	48,541
Other	340	317	75	162
Total	20,872	40,111	31,296	58,671
SCIENTIFIC, MEDICAL, AND OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS								
					\$A thousand f.o.b.			
Germany, Federal	}	†	3,267	3,040
Republic of			4,165	4,515
Japan			1,307	1,034
Switzerland			8,634	8,713
United Kingdom			7,389	10,663
U.S.A.	}	†	2,960	3,782
Other
Total	†	†	27,722	31,747
PRINTED MATTER								
					\$A thousand f.o.b.			
Japan	303	552	819	856
Switzerland	78	141	745	177
United Kingdom	8,047	8,447	8,742	9,416
U.S.A.	6,447	6,475	8,872	10,421
Other	1,890	1,740	2,571	3,654
Total	16,763	17,355	21,749	24,524

* See * note, page 836.

Not available.

The next table shows the principal countries of destination for the principal overseas exports from New South Wales in each of the last four years:—

Table 691. Oversea Exports of Australian Produce from N.S.W.: Principal Items* and Countries of Destination

Country of Destination	Quantity				Value			
	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67

BEEF AND VEAL, FRESH OR PRESERVED BY COLD PROCESS

	Thousand lb.				SA thousand f.o.b.			
Japan	3,851	4,331	3,404	3,170	701	893	838	894
United Kingdom	15,206	44,472	34,871	15,722	3,910	12,199	10,782	4,844
U.S.A.	82,723	63,102	54,397	50,736	24,271	18,807	18,397	18,182
Other	7,466	21,853	11,980	7,049	2,188	6,393	4,214	2,761
Total	109,246	133,758	104,652	76,677	31,070	38,292	34,231	26,681

WHEAT

	Thousand bushels				SA thousand f.o.b.			
Brazil .. .. .	...	...	...	3,818	...	...	...	5,699
Chile .. .. .	...	...	...	1,314	...	...	...	1,972
China (Mainland)	33,961	44,117	18,931	25,226	46,619	61,296	25,388	37,179
India	790	1,973	...	1,807	1,078	2,809	...	2,698
Netherlands .. .. .	...	...	...	3,174	...	...	...	5,099
New Zealand	5,386	5,370	2,602	3,124	7,963	7,908	3,604	4,727
Pakistan	769	...	336	11,028	1,082	...	463	15,297
Singapore	582	...	1,120†	1,845	891	...	1,547†	2,831
South Africa .. .. .	...	...	...	2,874	...	...	...	4,724
United Kingdom	6,784	8,863	3,204	1,785	9,298	12,511	4,429	2,698
U.S.S.R.	20,619	8,472	3,264	...	29,452	11,822	4,481	...
Other	9,290	13,167	4,903	8,157	14,116	19,636	6,921	13,057
Total	78,181	81,962	34,360	64,152	110,499	115,982	46,833	95,981

WOOL †

	Thousand lb.				SA thousand f.o.b.			
Belgium-Luxembourg	45,743	50,243	40,620	44,496	19,832	18,894	14,086	16,161
France	43,869	39,886	35,682	28,144	25,202	19,070	16,445	13,144
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	29,599	29,598	24,054	19,617	16,654	14,681	11,696	9,437
Hong Kong	10,153	6,823	7,563	9,715	5,112	3,286	3,159	4,146
Italy	54,833	41,039	54,090	58,128	31,088	19,860	25,879	27,718
Japan	138,478	139,750	139,199	141,658	87,236	79,128	74,527	77,902
Turkey	4,534	5,153	3,654	5,916	3,442	4,347	2,294	3,675
United Kingdom	81,866	62,618	38,183	41,764	47,614	31,491	18,759	20,335
U.S.A.	18,198	27,506	24,744	18,644	9,788	13,173	12,539	10,251
U.S.S.R.	10,670	8,000	4,818	5,603	8,256	5,238	3,000	3,530
Yugoslavia	6,552	3,507	2,461	5,219	5,266	2,856	1,607	3,473
Other	59,073	60,066	43,429	48,498	37,931	32,538	22,108	25,933
Total	503,570	474,189	418,499	427,401	297,422	244,563	206,098	215,706

SHEEP AND LAMB SKINS

	Thousand				SA thousand f.o.b.			
France	4,138	4,321	4,277	3,038	10,330	9,010	7,134	5,886
Italy	888	860	1,037	1,254	3,662	2,791	3,688	3,972
United Kingdom	526	674	242	430	1,097	1,125	414	676
Yugoslavia	451	305	361	237	1,955	1,053	1,157	718
Other	1,060	962	770	538	1,783	1,563	1,003	712
Total	7,063	7,122	6,687	5,498	18,827	15,543	13,395	11,964

COAL, BLACK

	Thousand tons				\$ thousand f.o.b.			
Japan	2,745	4,477	5,608	6,698	23,128	37,143	45,469	53,838
New Caledonia	131	186	233	218	1,004	1,624	1,939	1,740
Other	129	200	164	184	905	1,688	1,209	1,406
Total	3,005	4,863	6,005	7,100	25,037	40,456	48,616	56,985

Table 691. Oversea Exports of Australian Produce from N.S.W.: Principal Items* and Countries of Destination (continued)

Country of Destination	Quantity				Value			
	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
IRON AND STEEL								
	Tons				\$A thousand f.o.b.			
Canada	4,830	9,883	25,949	16,296	396	923	2,360	1,420
China, Republic of (Formosa) .. .	6,953	95	14,329	48,672	1,188	25	1,274	3,667
China (Mainland) .. .	11,415	1,762	5,565	38,039	1,723	246	957	4,110
Fiji	4,665	7,764	6,398	6,643	1,010	1,196	1,122	858
Hong Kong	13,925	8,366	25,311	46,439	1,289	755	1,741	2,929
Italy	17,238	620	16,707	26,413	1,716	74	1,073	2,083
Malaysia	4,378	9,312†	5,996‡	16,472	601	1,286‡	748‡	1,348
New Zealand	168,631	166,048	217,749	255,467	23,963	24,022	29,120	32,367
Papua—New Guinea .. .	7,796	10,739	13,646	15,451	1,317	1,841	2,533	2,421
Philippines	20,157	11,852	40,825	87,722	2,114	1,115	3,212	6,638
Singapore	1,482	†	6,086‡	24,595	174	†	789‡	2,105
United Kingdom .. .	81,359	15,266	28,891	92,861	6,663	1,331	1,862	5,981
U.S.A.	35,726	28,400	45,973	123,998	4,364	3,367	5,090	10,946
Other	78,969	61,971	54,319	208,135	7,152	9,138	6,059	16,452
Total	457,526	332,078	507,744	1,007,203	53,669	45,320	57,941	93,324
MACHINERY, OTHER THAN ELECTRICAL								
					\$A thousand f.o.b.			
Burma .. .. .	...	...	...	...	48	13	501	436
Christmas Island .. .	...	...	...	...	1	...	413	310
Fiji .. .. .	...	...	...	...	1,358	2,522	1,113	799
Malaysia .. .. .	...	...	...	...	901	1,949‡	1,571‡	1,604
New Zealand .. .. .	...	...	...	...	4,503	5,127	4,709	4,485
Papua—New Guinea .. .	...	...	...	...	1,087	1,576	1,867	1,976
Philippines .. .. .	...	...	...	...	822	1,283	574	614
Singapore .. .. .	...	...	...	...	413	†	242‡	856
South Africa, Rep. of .. .	...	...	...	...	637	792	490	888
Thailand .. .. .	...	...	...	...	686	577	523	954
United Kingdom .. .	...	...	...	...	627	1,062	972	1,128
U.S.A. .. .. .	...	...	...	...	138	589	1,067	1,157
Other .. .. .	...	...	...	...	3,637	4,617	2,904	3,189
Total .. .. .	...	...	...	...	14,860	20,107	16,945	18,395

* From 1st July, 1966, items of overseas exports from Australia have been classified according to the new Australian Export Commodity Classification, which is based on the revised United Nations Standard International Trade Classification. Figures for periods before July, 1966, have been adjusted to correspond to the new classification, but in some cases the figures are not strictly comparable.

† Greasy equivalent. Includes greasy, scoured, and carbonised wool and wool tops, noils, and waste.

‡ Singapore is included in Malaysia from 1st July, 1964 to 30th September, 1965.

SHIPS' AND AIRCRAFT STORES

Particulars of the stores taken on board ships and aircraft departing from New South Wales for overseas countries, which are excluded from the previous statistics of overseas exports, are shown in the following table:—

Table 692. Ships' and Aircraft Stores Exported Overseas from N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Fuel Oil	Foodstuffs		Alcoholic Beverages	Other Stores	Total
		Meats	Other*			
	\$A thousand f.o.b.					
1962	3,261	905	672	296	2,798	7,932
1963	3,349	1,006	585	334	2,361	7,635
1964	6,196	777	727	340	2,400	10,440
1965	6,189	855	742	418	2,774	10,978
1966	7,943	723	917	476	3,226	13,285
1967	5,449	1,019	1,117	518	3,517	11,619

* Includes tea and coffee.

EXPORT PRICES

Movements in the prices obtained for Australia's overseas exports are indicated by the export price index shown in the following table. This index is compiled as a weighted average of the relative price movements of 29 commodities, the weights being based on the exports (valued at 1959-60 prices) of the commodities in the five years 1956-57 to 1960-61; in these years, the selected commodities accounted for 83 per cent. of the total value of Australian exports.

Table 693. Export Price Index, Australia

Base of each Group Index: 1959-60 = 100

Year ended 30th June	Wool	Cereals	Meats†	Dairy Produce	Dried and Canned Fruits	Sugar	Hides and Tallow	Metals and Coal	All Groups‡
Percentage Weight*	50.73	12.54	9.92	6.49	2.54	3.99	1.26	10.54	100.00
1960	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1961	92	99	104	82	99	101	92	97	95
1962	97	106	100	81	95	91	84	91	96
1963	104	107	101	88	90	107	72	89	101
1964	120	107	105	93	98	175	73	101	114
1965	102	107	110	94	100	100¶	91	123	105
1966	107	107	120	86	102	84	107	122	107
1967	103	114	124	84	101	67	89	117	105

* Percentage contribution of each group to "All Groups" Index.

† For sales to United Kingdom, guaranteed minimum prices are used when operative.

‡ Includes Gold (percentage weight 1.99) in addition to groups shown.

¶ Revised.

In order to show approximate movements in export prices over a longer period, a comparable series of index numbers has been compiled by linking, at the year 1959-60, the "All Groups" index in the current and previous export price indexes. The table below shows this linked series and a long-term price index for wool, which is the most important single component in the movement of the "All Groups" index.

Table 694. Linked Export Price Indexes, Australia

Base of each Group Index: 1959-60 = 100

Year ended 30th June	Wool	All Groups	Year ended 30th June	Wool	All Groups	Year ended 30th June	Wool	All Groups
1939	19	22	1953	145	128	1957	136	117
1950	111	101	1954	145	125	1958	111	102
1951	235	173	1955	127	114	1959	85	90
1952	133	125	1956	109	105	1960	100	100

IMPORT PRICES

An indication of the movement in Australian import prices is given by the import price index numbers compiled by the Reserve Bank and shown in the next table. These index numbers relate to the price of goods leaving the country of origin in the year shown. The basis of the weighting system is the value of Australian imports in 1962-63.

Table 695. Australian Import Price Index

Base: 1962-63 = 100

Year ended 30th June	Food, Drink, and Tobacco	Basic Materials	Fuels and Lubricants	Textiles	Base Metals	Motor Vehicles	Machinery other than Electrical	Electrical Machinery and Equipment	All Groups*
1959	102	100	113	92	104	96	92	95	98
1960	97	107	108	95	105	97	94	98	99
1961	102	101	104	104	106	99	95	98	100
1962	102	99	101	101	104	100	98	100	100
1963	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1964	102	103	100	102	101	100	102	102	102
1965	100	106	99	105	110	101	105	101	103
1966	105	108	99	108	113	103	108	103	106
1967	104	104	94	102	113	106	112	106	106

* Includes "metal manufactures" and "miscellaneous manufactures" in addition to groups shown.

EXCISE TARIFF

Excise duties are levied by the Commonwealth Government on a number of commodities manufactured and consumed in Australia. The rates of duty on the principal commodities in 1967 and earlier years, and the gross amount of excise collected in New South Wales in respect of each of the commodities in 1966-67, are shown in the following table:—

Table 696. Excise Tariff: Rates of Duty and Duty Collected in N.S.W. on Principal Commodities

Commodity	Unit of Quantity	Rate of Excise Duty at 30th June					Quantity on which Excise was paid in N.S.W. in 1966-67	Gross Excise Duty Collected in N.S.W., 1966-67*
		1945	1964	1965	1966	1967		
Beer	Gallon	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.98	\$ 0.98	\$ 1.14	\$ 1.14	Thous. 113,237	\$ thous. 128,807
Spirits—								
Brandy	Proof gal.	5.35	4.90	4.90	8.00	8.00	351	2,804
Gin	"	5.65	8.20	8.20	11.30	11.30	118	1,335
Whisky	"	5.45	8.00	8.00	11.10	11.10	150	1,663
Rum	"	5.65	8.20	8.20	11.30	11.30	210	2,369
Tobacco†	lb.	1.09†	1.84	2.04	2.24	2.24	3,835	8,589
Cigarettes†	lb.	2.08†	3.18	3.71	4.20	4.20	17,865	75,040
Gasoline‡	Gallon	0.079	0.098	0.098	0.123	0.123	602,906	74,158||
Aviation Turbine Kerosene, etc.¶	"	...	0.054	0.054	0.079	0.079	36,080	2,850||
Automotive Diesel Fuel§	"	...	0.10	0.10	0.125	0.125	45,755	5,719

* See also Table 697.

† Rates on imported leaf. The rates in 1945 were as shown less 4½ per cent.

‡ Excludes aviation gasoline on which excise duty is levied at a lower rate under by-law.

¶ Duty first imposed in September, 1956.

§ Duty first imposed in September, 1957.

|| See note *, Table 697.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE REVENUE

Particulars of the customs and excise revenue collected in New South Wales in 1965-66 and 1966-67 are given in the next table. The collections include receipts on account of goods which were transferred for consumption in other Australian States, and exclude payments in respect of goods from other States consumed in New South Wales.

Table 697. Customs and Excise Duties Collected in N.S.W.

Customs Tariff Division and Excise Tariff Item	1965-66	1966-67
	\$ thousand	
CUSTOMS DUTIES		
I. Live animals and animal products	572	471
II. Vegetable products	1,262	1,215
III. Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes	1,336	1,724
IV. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, spirits, vinegar, tobacco:—		
(a) Spirits not falling within Tariff Item 22-08, liqueurs, and other spirituous beverages, Tariff Item 22-09	9,550	11,217
(b) Tobacco, cigarettes, cigars, etc.	12,064	12,955
(c) Remainder of Division	1,064	1,233
V. Mineral products*	4,399	1,521
VI. Products of chemical and allied industries	7,256	8,785
VII. Artificial resins, plastic materials, cellulose esters and ethers and articles, rubber, synthetic rubbers, factice and articles thereof	6,319	6,817
VIII. Hides, skins, leather and leather goods	1,062	1,315
IX. Wood, charcoal, cork, plaiting materials, basketware and wickerwork, etc.	3,254	3,565
X. Paper-making materials, paper, paperboard, etc.	3,712	4,214
XI. Textiles and textile articles	16,832	18,589
XII. Footwear, headgear, umbrellas, etc.	1,673	2,290
XIII. Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica and similar materials, ceramic products, glass, glassware	3,402	3,559
XIV. Pearls, precious and semi-precious stones, precious metals and articles, imitation jewellery, coin	659	674
XV. Base metals and articles	9,289	9,267
XVI. Machinery, mechanical appliances, electrical equipment, parts	24,958	24,351
XVII. Transport equipment	11,197	11,126
XVIII. Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, medical instruments and apparatus, clocks, watches, musical instruments, sound recorders and reproducers, television reproducers, parts	5,301	5,620
XIX. Arms and ammunition, parts	204	173
XX. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	4,182	4,103
XXI. Work of art, collectors' pieces, antiques	5	5
Miscellaneous	963	1,027
Other and undistributed customs revenue	1,411	1,513
Primage duty	2,885	3,056
Total Gross Customs and Primage Duty*	134,809	140,387
Less: Refunds and Drawbacks Paid	11,021	12,008
Credits to Commonwealth Government departments for duty paid	129	354
Total Net Customs and Primage Duties	123,659	128,024
EXCISE DUTIES		
Beer	121,614	128,807
Spirits, including liqueurs, etc.	9,531	10,311
Tobacco (manufactured)	9,022	8,589
Cigars and cigarettes	73,187	75,040
Gasoline*†	65,783	74,158
Aviation turbine kerosene, etc.*	2,254	2,850
Automotive diesel fuel	4,858	5,719
Other and undistributed excise revenue	2,289	3,718
Total Gross Excise Duties*	288,538	309,192
Less: Refunds and Drawbacks Paid	627	433
Credits to Commonwealth Government departments for duty paid	1,406	1,532
Total Net Excise Duties	286,506	307,227

* Includes duty on petroleum products purchased by Commonwealth Government departments.

† Excludes aviation gasoline on which excise duty is levied under by-law.

INTERSTATE AND COASTAL TRADE

INTERSTATE TRADE

The available statistics of trade between New South Wales and other Australian States are incomplete, and relate almost entirely to seaborne trade. (Table 703 includes the small proportion of that trade between New South Wales and Western Australia which is carried by rail.) A substantial amount of freight is carried by rail and road between New South Wales and the bordering States, and a small amount of interstate freight is carried by air, but no statistics of the traffic are available.

INTERSTATE TRADE BY SEA

Staple imports from other States include sugar, molasses, and bulk oil from Queensland, ironstone, dolomite, gypsum, salt, limestone, and limesand from South Australia, copper, zinc, aluminium, paper pulp, stationery, and newsprint, and potatoes and fruit from Tasmania, and gold bullion, petroleum and petroleum products, and iron ore from Western Australia. Exports from New South Wales to Tasmania and Western Australia include important quantities of foodstuffs, iron and steel, machinery and other metal manufactures, motor vehicles, textiles and apparel, and chemicals. Most of the interstate coal exports from New South Wales go to Victoria and South Australia.

The interstate shipping trade of New South Wales is virtually confined to the ports of Sydney, Botany Bay, Newcastle, and Port Kembla. The interstate cargoes discharged and loaded at these ports in 1938-39 and in recent years are summarised in the next table, the total interstate and overseas cargoes handled at the ports being given on page 857.

Table 698. Interstate Cargoes Discharged and Loaded at Principal Ports, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Sydney		Botany Bay	Newcastle	Port Kembla
	Tons Weight	Tons Measurement*	Tons Weight	Tons Weight†	Tons Weight
Thousand tons					
CARGOES DISCHARGED					
1939	514.8	654.6	...	1,744.6	928.4
1962	544.4	174.7	38.8	2,069.7	3,794.4
1963	641.2	181.6	4.4	1,958.6	4,032.6
1964	829.2	120.6	16.8	2,912.1	4,047.5
1965	1,029.8	227.7	75.0	2,790.1	4,142.0
1966	985.3	186.2	62.8	3,263.1	4,238.6
1967	1,065.0	121.9	89.3	3,171.9	4,552.1
CARGOES LOADED					
1939	212.4	658.0	...	2,255.6	269.3
1962	343.6	111.1	854.0	1,844.2	666.6
1963	238.4	108.7	907.1	1,767.5	737.6
1964	238.2	88.1	964.7	1,614.1	982.0
1965	402.3	104.2	1,044.1	1,693.4	907.2
1966	384.1	145.3	524.9	1,523.4	1,063.9
1967	356.4	188.2	235.0	1,404.6	1,065.6

* One ton measurement = 40 cubic feet.

† Includes a small number of tons measurement.

In recording cargoes, some commodities (e.g., coal, ores, wool, wheat, sugar, newsprint, and iron and steel) are assessed at their dead weight in tons, while others (e.g., butter, textiles and apparel, and many manufactured goods) are recorded in tons measurement, 40 cubic feet being taken as the equivalent of one ton.

The principal features of the interstate trade through the ports of New South Wales are illustrated in Tables 699 to 702. The figures given in these tables have been compiled by the N.S.W. Maritime Services Board on a basis which differs from that of Table 698.

Particulars of the principal interstate imports handled at the port of Sydney in recent years are given in the following table:—

Table 699. Principal Interstate Imports by Sea, Port of Sydney

Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.

Commodity	Unit of Quantity	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Fruit	40 cub. ft.	7,950	6,240	4,610	5,650	8,990
Molasses	Ton	56,800	48,340	100,420	92,150	63,150
Sugar	Ton	153,860	163,250	150,860	192,010	124,810
Iron (mainly Pig)	Ton	28,630	14,020	31,300	1,570	16,120
Aluminium	Ton	*	23,340	26,510	32,500	42,360
Copper	Ton	*	*	9,660	17,510	10,240
Zinc	Ton	*	*	14,170	10,680	15,570
Timber and Composition Boards	40 cub. ft.	17,420	18,160	18,600	14,680	17,100
Paper: Newsprint	Ton	43,510	53,260	59,050	49,480	58,420
Other	Ton	36,140	37,740	39,030	40,060	38,860
Wood Pulp	Ton	17,790	60,570	72,600	82,730	102,520
Soda Ash	40, cub. ft.	48,780	57,940	62,300	53,040	59,970
Salt	Ton	29,200	48,170	55,130	77,070	91,900
Motor Spirit and Kerosene	40 cub. ft.	345,610	421,160	341,280	302,080	266,380
Liquid Fuel and Crude Petroleum	40 cub. ft.	88,920	115,060	125,880	139,430	199,560
Gypsum	Ton	100,000	106,900	109,010	133,980	104,530

* Not available.

Interstate exports from the port of Sydney consist mainly of manufactured goods (dissected details of which are not available) and crude and refined petroleum oils. The exports in 1966-67 included 74,630 measurement tons of petroleum oils.

The next table shows the direction of the interstate trade handled at Sydney in the last two years:—

Table 700. Port of Sydney: Direction of Interstate Trade

Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.

State or Territory of Origin or Destination	1965-66				1966-67			
	Imports		Exports		Imports		Exports	
	Tons*	Pro-portion per cent.	Tons*	Pro-portion per cent.	Tons*	Pro-portion per cent.	Tons*	Pro-portion per cent.
Victoria	188,950	13.3	23,970	6.9	295,450	21.3	53,610	13.3
South Australia	331,710	23.4	800	0.2	355,820	25.6	760	0.2
Tasmania	300,220	21.2	173,530	49.8	360,370	25.9	225,500	55.8
Other	595,220	42.1	150,500	43.1	378,390	27.2	124,010	30.7
Total	1,416,100	100.0	348,800	100.0	1,390,030	100.0	403,880	100.0

* Tons weight and measurement combined—see text at head of page.

Interstate trade at Botany Bay is confined to crude and refined petroleum oils and bulk chemicals. In 1966-67, exports comprised 271,000 tons of petroleum oils and 27,000 tons of bulk chemicals.

The interstate shipping at Newcastle is concerned mainly with the coal and iron and steel industries located in the area. The major item of interstate imports handled is ironstone from South Australia and Western Australia, and the principal items of export are coal and iron and steel products.

Table 701. Principal Interstate Imports and Exports by Sea, Newcastle
Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.

Commodity	Unit of Quantity	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Imports—						
Dolomite	Ton	*	*	64,600	65,070	62,500
Ironstone	} Ton	1,680,020	2,647,120	2,414,850	2,999,390	2,351,300
Limestone						315,740
Limesand						83,890
Liquid Fuel and Diesel Fuel	40 cub. ft.	83,630	144,210	} 246,740	256,270	178,910
Motor Spirit and Kerosene	40 cub. ft.	67,510	104,490			57,890
Exports—						
Benzol Products	40 cub. ft.	10,210	14,740	10,570	14,170	10,790
Coal: Cargo	Ton	1,093,340	990,330	907,080	766,230	680,750
Bunker	Ton	84,360	100,690	42,900	62,560	11,840
Coke	Ton	192,920	41,820	135,030	158,820	150,690
Iron and Steel Products	Ton	433,500	522,820	620,250	598,730	547,900
Timber, Undressed	Sup. ft.	251,520	227,520	186,240	264,000	46,560

* Not available.

At Port Kembla, the interstate shipping is concerned mainly with the iron and steel industry located in the area. The principal interstate import is ironstone, and the principal exports are iron and steel products and coke.

Table 702. Principal Interstate Imports and Exports by Sea, Port Kembla
Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.

Commodity	Unit of Quantity	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Imports—						
Copper	Ton	34,700	38,760	42,420	57,220	37,080
Dolomite	Ton	169,110	171,450	144,150	115,620	143,030
Iron and Steel Products	Ton	*	*	*	94,600	175,940
Ironstone	} Ton	3,260,360	3,597,230	3,424,830	3,746,360	3,625,040
Limesand						99,140
Limestone .. .. .						...
Liquid Fuel and Diesel Fuel	40 cub. ft.	112,410	114,310	120,470	164,450	146,210
Motor Spirit and Kerosene	40 cub. ft.	51,530	53,380	70,780	86,050	48,840
Zinc	Ton	13,300	16,100	20,010	17,270	24,130
Exports—						
Benzol	40 cub. ft.	8,080	11,680	12,320	11,990	11,420
Coal (Cargo and Bunker)	Ton	4,000	9,390	10,420	16,830	10,260
Coke	Ton	96,780	228,510	98,800	246,210	490,530
Iron and Steel Products	Ton	742,850	768,120	877,620	751,810	574,340

* Not available.

TRADE OF N.S.W. WITH WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA

Detailed statistics of the interstate trade between New South Wales and other States are available only in respect of the trade with Western Australia and Tasmania.

Particulars of trade between New South Wales and Western Australia in the last two years are given in the next table. Imports from Western Australia are valued at the f.o.b. equivalent (f.o.r., in the case of the small proportion of goods received by rail), at the port of shipment, of the price at which the goods were sold. The exports are valued at "landed cost" (i.e. on a c.i.f. basis) at the port of entry.

Table 703. Value of Interstate Trade* between N.S.W. and Western Australia

Commodity Division	1965-66	1966-67
	\$ thousand	
IMPORTS FROM WESTERN AUSTRALIA		
Metalliferous Ores and Metal Scrap—		
Iron Ore and Concentrates	4,984	6,063
Other	2,079	2,216
<i>Total, Metalliferous Ores and Metal Scrap</i>	<i>7,063</i>	<i>8,279</i>
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	10,921	7,981
Iron and Steel	1,120	535
Machinery Other than Electrical—		
Agricultural	1,141	2,840
Other	1,267	1,229
<i>Total, Machinery Other than Electrical</i>	<i>2,408</i>	<i>4,069</i>
Gold Bullion, etc.	26,156	15,154
Other Commodity Divisions	6,393	10,152
Total Imports	54,061	46,170
EXPORTS TO WESTERN AUSTRALIA		
Cereal Grains and Preparations	1,586	2,229
Fruit and Vegetables	1,090	1,908
Coffee, Tea, Cocoa, Spices, and Manufactures	1,029	1,822
Tobacco and Tobacco Manufactures	2,595	3,477
Chemical Elements and Compounds	1,355	1,783
Dyeing, Tanning, and Colouring Materials	1,789	2,039
Medical and Pharmaceutical Products	6,676	8,127
Essential Oils and Perfume Materials; Toilet Polishing and		
Cleansing Preparations	5,865	7,398
Plastic Materials, Regenerated Cellulose, and Artificial Resins	1,591	1,963
Rubber Manufactures, n.e.i.	5,808	4,946
Paper, Paperboard, and Manufactures	3,348	3,386
Textile Yarn, Fabrics, Made-up Articles and Related Products	5,042	6,004
Iron and Steel—		
Ingots and Other Primary Forms	7,925	5,057
Bars, Rods, Angles, etc.	3,963	4,823
Universals, Plates, and Sheets	12,264	14,228
Other	7,776	10,763
<i>Total, Iron and Steel</i>	<i>31,928</i>	<i>34,871</i>
Non-ferrous Metals	6,094	6,789
Metal Manufactures, n.e.i.	10,287	9,928
Machinery, Other than Electrical—		
Power Generating	1,219	1,071
Agricultural (including Lawn Mowers)	1,571	2,576
Office Machinery	2,661	1,370
Earthmoving and Mining	1,878	2,326
Other	6,372	7,783
<i>Total, Machinery Other than Electrical</i>	<i>13,701</i>	<i>15,126</i>
Electrical Machinery and Equipment—		
Power Machinery and Switchgear	2,482	1,911
Telecommunications Apparatus	5,979	6,147
Household Appliances	5,710	6,819
Other	4,104	5,298
<i>Total, Electrical Machinery and Equipment</i>	<i>18,276</i>	<i>20,175</i>
Transport Equipment—		
Road Motor Vehicles	12,091	12,058
Other	1,459	3,676
<i>Total, Transport Equipment</i>	<i>13,550</i>	<i>15,734</i>
Clothing and Clothing Accessories, etc.	11,132	13,663
Other Commodity Divisions	24,622	33,765
Total Exports	167,363	195,133

* The statistics shown in this table have been classified according to a revised interstate trade classification based on the Australian Trade Commodity Classification.

The next table shows the principal items of the trade by sea between New South Wales and Tasmania. Imports and exports are both valued on an f.o.b. basis.

Table 704. Interstate Trade between N.S.W. and Tasmania

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity			Value (\$ thousand)		
		1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
IMPORTS FROM TASMANIA							
Foodstuffs and Beverages—							
Fish .. .. .	...	...	...	...	218	796	679
Potatoes	Ton	19,090	23,470	18,840	2,070	2,406	1,072
Fruit: Fresh	Thous. bush.	95	119	188	240	213	50
Preserved, etc.	Thous. lb.	6,236	7,568	9,952	678	1,046	1,317
Hops	Thous. lb.	1,115	1,608	1,110	764	1,094	825
Preserved Vegetables	Thous. lb.	†	†	14,742	†	†	3,363
Other .. .. .	...	...	...	...	13,295	13,555	6,710
<i>Total, Foodstuffs and Beverages</i>	...	...	...	...	17,265	19,110	14,466
Metals and Ores—							
Cadmium	Ton	64	53	47	340	221	191
Copper	Ton	14,740	13,920	14,320	9,541	10,725	11,433
Tin Ore	Ton	290	60	190	560	93	250
Zinc	Ton	35,410	30,930	41,110	8,857	9,284	11,785
Other* .. .. .	...	...	...	...	448	2,522	1,047
<i>Total, Metal and Ores*</i>	19,746	22,845	24,766
Metal Manufactures .. .. .	...	...	...	...	933	743	1,272
Timber, Undressed	Thous. sup. ft.	5,285	3,351	3,100	827	488	465
Other Items .. .. .	...	...	...	...	43,343	46,445	50,469
Total Imports .. .. .	...	...	...	...	82,114	89,631	91,318
EXPORTS TO TASMANIA							
Foodstuffs and Beverages—							
Confectionery	Thous. lb.	840	622	702	516	474	559
Fruit, Fresh	Thous. bush.	129	120	149	505	464	613
Sugar, Refined	Ton	14,540	16,870	20,000	2,584	2,984	3,545
Wheat	Ton	22,970	5,230	21,060	1,255	299	1,212
Alcoholic Beverages—							
Spirits	Gal.	45,830	27,080	36,450	511	293	390
Other .. .. .	...	...	...	...	73	42	72
Other .. .. .	...	...	...	...	2,362	1,892	2,338
<i>Total, Foodstuffs and Beverages</i>	...	...	...	...	7,806	6,449	8,730
Cigars and Cigarettes	Thous. lb.	369	334	272	1,906	1,830	1,551
Tobacco	Thous. lb.	105	57	37	546	315	206
Wool, Greasy	Thous. lb.	1,002	1,755	704	705	1,171	421
Coke	Ton	34,340	42,900	54,800	576	708	884
Petroleum Products .. .. .	...	...	...	...	9	1,513	1,459
Chemicals .. .. .	...	...	...	...	2,620	2,935	3,494
Iron and Steel—							
Bars, Rods, etc.	Ton	12,720	18,050	12,520	1,237	1,695	1,269
Plate and Sheet	Ton	22,110	22,310	22,010	3,379	3,153	2,671
Wire	Ton	7,830	6,710	6,980	918	858	1,264
Pipes and Tubes	Ton	5,420	6,930	8,480	861	1,200	1,418
Other	Ton	1,180	7,180	12,040	77	760	1,377
<i>Total, Iron and Steel</i>	Ton	49,260	61,180	62,030	6,472	7,666	7,998
Non-ferrous Metals .. .. .	...	...	...	...	564	669	604
Paper Products .. .. .	...	...	...	...	2,015	1,326	1,417
Tyres and Tubes .. .. .	...	...	...	...	981	1,006	704
Electrical Machinery and Appliances .. .. .	...	...	...	...	1,579	1,762	3,576
Machinery, other than Electrical .. .. .	...	...	...	...	2,530	1,946	3,832
Transport Equipment—							
Motor Cars	No.	868	775	1,133	1,396	1,577	1,996
Commercial Vehicles	No.		268	209		742	803
Other Items .. .. .	...	...	...	...	5,672	7,320	10,094
Total Exports .. .. .	...	...	...	...	35,377	38,935	47,769

* Excludes Aluminium, which is included in "Other Items".

† Not available. Value is included in "Other Items".

The exports shown above do not include large quantities of zinc concentrates mined at Broken Hill and shipped from South Australia to Risdon, Tasmania, for refining.

COASTAL TRADE OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The principal commodities shipped intrastate in New South Wales are coal, petroleum oils, and sugar. The following table gives a summary of the intrastate trade through the principal ports of New South Wales during the last six years.

Table 705. Intrastate Trade of Principal Ports, New South Wales

Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Sydney		Botany Bay		Newcastle		Port Kembla	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Thousand tons*								
1962	2,193.0	43.8	...	797.4	552.0	1,495.6	298.3	3.9
1963	2,062.3	14.5	...	1,135.7	468.6	1,469.3	347.9	3.2
1964	1,986.6	46.8	...	1,069.1	465.6	1,403.8	326.9	2.0
1965	2,046.1	44.8	...	1,233.2	492.1	1,146.4	422.4	0.9
1966	1,882.8	1.8	...	1,422.9	526.7	1,070.6	417.2	18.4
1967	1,993.1	9.5	3.1	1,579.0	580.3	1,074.2	519.0	5.7

* Tons weight and tons measurement combined.

Coal, imported from Newcastle and Catherine Hill Bay, is the principal intrastate commodity handled at the port of Sydney. In 1966-67, the imports into Sydney included 1,276,620 tons of cargo coal, 304,290 measurement tons of refined petroleum oils, 57,690 measurement tons of residual oils, etc., 121,570 tons of sugar, and 22,690 tons of molasses.

The principal intrastate export from Newcastle is coal (1,067,180 tons in 1966-67), and the principal import is bulk oil (579,640 measurement tons).

Intrastate trade at Botany Bay is virtually confined to the export of petroleum oils produced from a refinery at Kurnell.

SHIPPING

CONTROL OF SHIPPING

The Commonwealth Parliament is responsible, in terms of the Constitution Act, for legislation relating to trade and commerce with other countries and among the States, navigation and shipping, and such matters as lighthouses, lightships, beacons and buoys, and quarantine.

Navigation and shipping are regulated under the Commonwealth Navigation Act, 1912-1967, which is drafted on the lines of the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act and of the Navigation Act of New South Wales which preceded it, and embodies the rules of the International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea and the International Load Line Convention.

The pilotage service in New South Wales is administered under the State Navigation Act, the only relevant provision in the Commonwealth Act being a section which affirms the liability of the owner and master of a ship under pilotage.

The provisions of the Commonwealth Navigation Act apply to ships in Australian waters engaged in interstate or overseas trade. The High Court has decided that clauses relating to manning, accommodation, and licensing do not apply to vessels engaged in purely intrastate trade.

A ship other than an intrastate vessel may not engage in the coastal trade of Australia unless licensed to do so; and a ship in receipt of a foreign subsidy may not be licensed. During the time their ships are so engaged, licensees are obliged to pay to the seamen wages at the current rates ruling in Australia, and, in the case of foreign vessels, to comply with the same conditions as to manning and accommodation of the crew as are imposed on Australian-registered vessels. The Commonwealth Department of Shipping and Transport is empowered to grant permits, under certain conditions, to unlicensed ships to engage in the coastal trade, and to authorise unlicensed ships to carry out specified services without being deemed to engage in the coastal trade.

Matters relating to seaboard quarantine are administered by the Commonwealth, and the State Government aids in carrying out the law relating to animal and plant quarantine. Imported animals or plants may not be landed without a permit granted by a quarantine officer. The master, owner, and agent of a vessel ordered into quarantine are severally responsible for the expenses, but the Commonwealth Government may undertake to bear the cost in respect of vessels trading exclusively between Australasian ports. Quarantine expenses in the case of animals, plants, and goods are defrayed by the importer or owner.

Vessels arriving from oversea ports are examined by a quarantine officer at the first port of call in Australia. If the vessel is less than fourteen days from the last oversea port of call (certain South Pacific Island ports excepted), it is inspected again at the next Australian port of call. First ports of entry for quarantine purposes in New South Wales are Sydney, Newcastle, Port Kembla, Botany Bay, and Coff's Harbour.

The liability of shipowners, charterers, etc. in regard to the transportation of goods in intrastate and other seaborne trade is defined by State and Commonwealth Sea-Carriage Acts passed in 1921 and 1924 respectively.

Administrative control over the ports of New South Wales is vested in the Maritime Services Board of New South Wales, which is described on page 859. There are also Advisory Committees to advise the Board in respect of Newcastle and Port Kembla.

Australian Coastal Shipping Commission

The Australian Coastal Shipping Commission (which replaced the Australian Shipping Board) was established in 1956 to operate the merchant shipping service owned by the Commonwealth Government and trading (since 1957) under the name "The Australian National Line". The Commission is responsible to the Minister for Shipping and Transport, and is empowered to establish and operate both interstate and oversea shipping services for the carriage of passengers, freight, and mails.

At 30th June, 1967, the Commission owned 36 ships, which totalled 293,400 tons dead weight, and had four vessels on order, all from Australian shipyards.

An agreement in regard to Australian coastal shipping services was effected between the Commonwealth Government and the shipping and stevedoring companies in June, 1956. Under the agreement, the shipowners undertake to provide enough suitable ships, together with those of other companies and the Commission, to ensure efficient and economical coastal shipping services; the stevedoring companies undertake to carry out operations efficiently and economically, and to give equitable treatment to the Commission's vessels; and the Commonwealth undertakes that it will not operate merchant vessels in the coastal trade except through the agency of the Commission. The Commonwealth also undertakes not to engage in stevedoring or the booking or handling of cargo carried on its vessels, and guarantees that the tonnage of vessels operated by the Commission will not exceed a total of 325,000 tons gross.

Australian Shipbuilding Board

The Australian Shipbuilding Board was constituted on a permanent basis in 1948 under the Supply and Development Act. The Board, which is under the control of the Minister for Shipping and Transport, undertakes the design of merchant vessels, the calling of tenders and placement of

orders, supervision of construction, and acceptance of vessels after sea trials. It arranges contracts with Australian shipbuilding yards for the construction of merchant vessels, and with shipowners for their purchase at a price which provides for Commonwealth subsidy up to a maximum of one-third of the cost of construction. Vessels of 200 or more tons gross are eligible for the subsidy.

Control of the Stevedoring Industry

The Australian Stevedoring Industry Authority, which replaced the Stevedoring Industry Board, was established in 1956, in terms of the Stevedoring Industry Act, to regulate the performance of stevedoring operations in Australia. In the exercise of its powers, the Authority is required by the Act to minimise the extent to which it imposes limitations on employers' control of their labour and methods of working.

The Authority comprises a chairman, a member who has been associated with management in any industry, and a member who has been associated with trade union affairs. All three members are appointed by the Governor-General, and the Authority is responsible to the Minister for Labour and National Service.

In terms of the Act, the Authority is empowered to determine a quota (i.e., the number of workers needed) for each port, recruit workers to fill these quotas (from October, 1965), maintain registers of employers and waterside workers, allocate work, pay attendance money to registered workers offering for work but not engaged, pay amounts due in respect of annual leave, sick leave, public holidays, and long service leave, and regulate the conduct of waterside workers in employment bureaux and on wharves and ships. The Authority is also empowered to investigate means of increasing general efficiency in the industry, to investigate the cause of delays on the waterfront, to encourage safe working, to provide amenities for the workers, and to provide training in stevedoring operations.

In terms of the Stevedoring Industry (Temporary Provisions) Acts, 1967 and 1968, new arrangements have been introduced on a trial basis for a number of ports, including the ports of Sydney and Port Kembla in New South Wales. Under these arrangements, waterside workers are employed on weekly hire, and a holding company (under the control of the Association of Employers of Waterside Labour) has been set up at each port to employ waterside workers not engaged directly by stevedoring companies. The holding company is responsible for allocating labour to particular stevedoring jobs, and the regulation of the conduct of waterside workers on wharves and ships is a responsibility of the employing companies. The Stevedoring Industry Authority continues to exercise its powers over matters other than the allocation of labour or the regulation of the conduct of employees at these ports, and at New South Wales ports other than Sydney and Port Kembla the Authority exercises its full powers under the Stevedoring Industry Act.

At 30th June, 1967, the quota of waterside workers was 5,300 for the port of Sydney, 775 for Newcastle, and 700 for Port Kembla. The number of registered workers was 4,953 at Sydney, 803 at Newcastle, 739 at Port Kembla. Expenditure by the Authority during 1966-67 was \$11,424,855 including \$2,560,441 for attendance money, \$3,505,131 for annual leave, \$713,425 for sick pay, \$1,332,752 for public holiday pay, and \$912,432 for long service leave.

The settlement of industrial disputes and the determination of wages, hours, and other industrial matters in the stevedoring industry are the responsibility of the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

STATISTICS OF SHIPPING

The shipping statistics shown in Tables 706 to 712 and for the year 1966-67 in Tables 716 to 719 have been compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician, and relate to vessels engaged in the carriage of part or full cargoes for civil purposes. Naval vessels, vessels of less than 200 tons, and all pleasure craft are excluded from the scope of the statistics.

In statistics of "oversea" or "interstate" shipping, a vessel is counted as an entry once, and as a clearance once, for each voyage to and from New South Wales, being entered at the first port of call and cleared at the port from which it finally departs. In statistics of "intrastate" shipping, a vessel is counted once for every occasion on which it enters or clears a port in New South Wales.

Shipping classified as "oversea direct" relates to vessels whose first port of call (for entrances) or last port of call (for clearances) in Australia was in New South Wales. Shipping classified as "interstate and oversea via States" relates to vessels whose last previous port of call (entrances) or next port of call (clearances) was a port in another Australian State. Shipping classified as "intrastate" includes both movements of vessels engaged exclusively on intrastate voyages and any intrastate component of voyages originating or terminating overseas or interstate.

The shipping statistics shown for 1965-66 and earlier years in Tables 716 to 719 have been compiled by the Maritime Services Board. All trading vessels (including vessels of less than 200 tons) are included within the scope of these statistics, but naval vessels and pleasure craft are excluded.

The gross tonnage of a vessel, as used in the statistics in this Chapter, measures the internal cubic capacity expressed as tons, with 100 cubic ft. equalling one ton. The net tonnage is the gross tonnage less spaces (e.g. engines and crews' quarters) which cannot be used for the carriage of cargo or passengers.

DIRECTION AND NATIONALITY OF SHIPPING

The following table shows details of overseas and interstate shipping entered and cleared at New South Wales ports during the last eleven years.

Table 706. Oversea and Interstate Shipping Entered and Cleared, New South Wales

Year ended 30th June	Oversea Direct		Interstate and Oversea via States		Total, Oversea and Interstate	
	Vessels	Thousand net tons	Vessels	Thousand net tons	Vessels	Thousand net tons
ENTERED						
1957	786	3,284	2,256	7,739	3,042	11,023
1958	863	3,860	2,450	8,171	3,313	12,031
1959	878	3,995	2,534	8,540	3,412	12,535
1960	1,031	4,641	2,648	9,184	3,679	13,825
1961	1,160	5,643	2,662	9,791	3,822	15,434
1962	1,257	6,470	2,712	10,160	3,969	16,631
1963	1,098	6,219	2,671	10,183	3,769	16,402
1964	1,182	6,918	2,841	11,030	4,023	17,948
1965	1,317	7,690	3,023	11,851	4,340	19,541
1966	1,168	7,495	2,838	12,204	4,006	19,699
1967	1,241	9,000	2,577	11,724	3,818	20,724
CLEARED						
1957	710	3,004	2,338	7,965	3,048	10,969
1958	759	3,457	2,524	8,451	3,283	11,908
1959	782	3,652	2,622	8,848	3,404	12,500
1960	939	4,288	2,687	9,313	3,626	13,601
1961	963	4,856	2,869	10,548	3,832	15,405
1962	1,067	5,881	2,838	10,467	3,905	16,348
1963	942	5,841	2,814	10,352	3,756	16,193
1964	1,002	6,311	3,005	11,545	4,007	17,856
1965	1,159	7,270	3,144	12,126	4,303	19,395
1966	1,067	7,336	2,987	12,522	4,054	19,859
1967	1,076	8,391	2,771	12,390	3,847	20,781

Particulars relating to the country of registration of all shipping entering New South Wales ports (including entrances at each port of call in respect of intrastate movements) during 1966-67 are shown in the following table:—

Table 707. Country of Registration of Shipping Entered at N.S.W. Ports, 1966-67

Country of Registration	Sydney	Botany Bay	Newcastle	Port Kembla	Other Ports	All Ports	
	Net tonnage (thous. tons)					Vessels (no.)	Net Tonnage (thous. tons).
Australia	2,903.3	921.3	2,817.9	2,385.7	367.2	3,945	9,395.3
Denmark	179.4	13.7	12.0	10.1	...	36	215.2
France	188.0	0.5	50.7	...	...	69	239.3
Germany, Fed. Rep. of ..	362.3	...	111.7	12.2	...	120	486.2
Greece	442.1	253.6	244.8	116.8	...	126	1,057.4
Hong Kong	198.9	...	75.6	63.3	...	79	337.8
India	40.3	...	60.3	...	...	16	100.7
Italy	644.2	...	38.7	...	...	64	682.9
Japan	1,246.3	72.6	348.8	622.8	1.7	365	2,292.2
Liberia	775.2	570.2	410.3	161.9	...	176	1,917.5
Netherlands	606.8	132.5	135.9	89.9	...	204	965.1
New Caledonia	56.9	...	22.3	27.5	...	46	106.7
New Zealand	270.3	...	139.2	118.5	5.9	271	533.8
Norway	849.4	337.8	581.2	387.3	...	320	2,155.7
Panama	125.5	27.9	184.3	51.6	1.9	55	391.2
Sweden	586.8	52.2	127.5	92.2	...	200	858.7
United Kingdom	4,176.8	275.2	622.7	963.3	...	980	6,038.0
United States of America ..	344.1	...	98.7	14.8	...	85	457.6
Other Countries	245.5	1.5	158.4	72.2	...	129	477.6
Total, All Countries ..	14,242.2	2,659.0	6,241.0	5,190.1	376.7	7,286	28,709.1

Of the shipping entered at Sydney during 1966-67, Australian tonnage (engaged very largely in intrastate and interstate trading) accounted for 20.4 per cent. and United Kingdom tonnage (chiefly engaged in overseas and interstate trading) for 29.3 per cent.; corresponding proportions were 34.6 per cent. and 10.4 per cent. for Botany Bay, 45.2 per cent. and 10.0 per cent. for Newcastle, and 46.0 per cent. and 18.7 per cent. for Port Kembla, respectively. Ships registered in countries other than Australia or the United Kingdom are engaged chiefly in overseas trading.

OVERSEA AND INTERSTATE CARGOES

The following table shows the overseas and interstate cargoes discharged and loaded at New South Wales ports during the last ten years. In recording cargoes, some commodities (e.g., coal, ores, wool, wheat, sugar, newsprint, and iron and steel) are assessed at their dead weight in tons, while others (e.g., butter, textiles and apparel, and many manufactured goods) are recorded in tons measurement, 40 cubic feet of space occupied being taken as the equivalent of one ton.

Table 708. Oversea and Interstate Cargoes Discharged and Loaded, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Cargoes Discharged					Cargoes Loaded				
	Oversea		Interstate		Total of Fore-going	Oversea		Interstate		Total of Fore-going
	Tons Weight	Tons Measurement *	Tons Weight	Tons Measurement *		Tons Weight	Tons Measurement *	Tons Weight	Tons Measurement *	
	Thousand tons									
	1958	4,564	1,251	5,483	268	11,566	1,806	380	3,887	255	6,328
1959	5,054	1,069	5,242	236	11,601	1,939	354	4,003	217	6,513
1960	5,624	1,315	5,409	188	12,536	3,198	405	4,162	191	7,956
1961	6,259	1,334	6,180	198	13,971	4,473	386	4,219	137	9,215
1962	6,315	1,164	6,448	177	14,104	6,025	407	3,708	112	10,252
1963	6,539	1,358	6,660	182	14,739	4,981	423	3,652	109	9,165
1964	6,975	1,600	7,832	121	16,527	6,744	513	3,799	89	11,144
1965	7,980	1,897	8,061	228	18,166	8,344	667	4,047	104	13,162
1966	7,885	1,614	8,573	186	18,257	8,359	635	3,498	145	12,637
1967	7,970	1,737	8,905	122	18,733	10,912	582	3,061	189	14,744

* One ton measurement = 40 cubic feet.

A classification of oversea cargoes according to the country of registration of the vessels which carried them is given in the next table for the last three years:—

Table 709. Oversea Cargoes, N.S.W.: Country of Registration of Vessel

Country of Registration of Vessel	1964-65		1965-66		1966-67	
	Discharged	Loaded	Discharged	Loaded	Discharged	Loaded
	Thousand tons*					
Australia	84.5	107.1	91.0	169.7	146.3	302.9
Denmark	365.3	65.9	105.3	79.6	183.0	29.1
France	143.8	77.0	132.3	72.2	44.7	86.9
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	267.8	116.3	154.8	261.7	171.2	158.5
Greece	309.6	1,009.6	499.5	509.3	783.9	873.1
Hong Kong	370.9	183.4	284.0	124.8	97.1	176.3
Italy	122.5	24.1	94.9	25.3	34.6	98.5
Japan	720.5	1,285.0	569.1	2,167.9	543.2	2,675.4
Liberia	1,294.2	1,093.0	1,211.0	1,242.7	1,922.0	1,515.2
Netherlands	511.8	398.4	621.3	274.2	639.4	348.0
New Caledonia	59.3	82.5	39.9	94.6	127.4	140.1
New Zealand	123.2	446.5	141.5	427.8	130.9	480.2
Norway	2,331.1	1,609.1	2,288.8	1,525.0	1,931.8	1,719.5
Panama	44.0	250.7	50.5	200.3	72.4	577.8
Sweden	623.6	331.2	478.6	179.8	508.6	303.3
United Kingdom	2,303.6	1,488.1	2,609.9	1,377.8	2,167.9	1,439.5
United States of America	90.8	46.3	74.0	55.3	86.7	67.9
Other Countries	110.6	396.8	51.9	205.7	115.8	501.9
Total Oversea Cargoes	9,877.1	9,011.1	9,498.2	8,993.7	9,706.7	11,494.2

* Cargo recorded by measurement is converted to tons weight on the basis of 40 cubic feet = 1 ton.

Cargoes at Principal Ports

The oversea and interstate trade of New South Wales is virtually confined to four ports—Sydney, Botany Bay, Newcastle, and Port Kembla. The following table shows the cargoes discharged and loaded at each of these ports in the last six years.

The greater part of the oversea trade is handled in the port of Sydney. Petroleum products are virtually the only cargoes handled at the port of Botany Bay (which accounts for most of the oversea and interstate trade in these products), and the shipping concerned with coal and iron and steel industries is conducted for the most part at Newcastle and Port Kembla. The cargoes handled at the latter ports are mainly dead weight cargoes, but a large proportion of the cargoes discharged and loaded at Sydney is recorded in tons measurement. Because of this difference in the nature of the products handled, the data in the following table show fluctuations in the annual trade of the individual ports rather than a comparison of the trade of one port with that of another.

Table 710. Oversea and Interstate Cargoes Discharged and Loaded at Principal N.S.W. Ports

Year ended 30th June	Cargoes Discharged				Cargoes Loaded			
	Oversea		Interstate		Oversea		Interstate	
	Tons Weight	Tons Measure- ment*	Tons Weight	Tons Measure- ment*	Tons Weight	Tons Measurement*	Tons Weight	Tons Measurement*
	Thousand tons							
SYDNEY								
1962	1,932.6	1,163.3	544.4	174.7	2,443.2	403.1	343.6	111.1
1963	1,872.6	1,357.9	641.2	181.6	2,523.4	418.1	238.4	108.7
1964	1,800.7	1,575.0	829.2	120.6	3,545.4	493.1	238.2	88.1
1965	2,056.6	1,897.0	1,029.8	227.7	3,866.1	655.8	402.3	104.2
1966	2,520.2	1,613.7	985.3	186.2	3,208.8	626.7	384.1	145.3
1967	2,530.5	1,726.2	1,065.0	121.9	4,037.2	576.0	356.4	188.2
BOTANY BAY								
1962	3,560.4	...	38.8	...	62.3	...	854.0	...
1963	3,940.6	...	4.4	...	93.1	...	907.1	...
1964	4,126.8	...	16.8	...	93.4	...	964.7	...
1965	4,496.2	...	75.0	...	66.9	...	1,044.1	...
1966	4,057.9	...	62.8	...	45.0	...	524.9	...
1967	4,043.3	...	89.3	...	88.1	...	235.0	...
NEWCASTLE								
1962	372.0	0.5	2,067.9	1.9	2,258.7	...	1,843.3	0.9
1963	311.5	†	1,958.3	0.2	1,318.1	...	1,767.5	...
1964	512.5	24.7	2,912.1	...	1,583.9	13.3	1,614.1	0.6
1965	734.7	0.1	2,790.1	...	2,732.0	...	1,693.4	...
1966	647.7	...	3,263.1	...	3,052.8	...	1,523.4	...
1967	730.2	10.3	3,171.9	...	4,285.3	0.1	1,403.6	1.0
PORT KEMBLA								
1962	440.0	...	3,794.4	...	1,232.7	...	666.6	...
1963	410.3	...	4,032.6	...	1,038.1	...	737.6	...
1964	535.2	...	4,047.5	...	1,511.7	...	982.0	...
1965	682.1	...	4,142.0	...	1,668.1	...	907.2	...
1966	658.7	...	4,238.6	...	2,037.8	...	1,063.9	...
1967	666.0	...	4,552.1	...	2,482.4	4.0	1,065.6	...

* One ton measurement = 40 cubic feet; see text above Table.

† Less than 50 tons.

The following table shows overseas cargoes discharged and loaded at New South Wales ports, classified by major trading area of port of loading or discharge and by type of shipping service:—

Table 711. Oversea Cargoes Discharged and Loaded, N.S.W.: Major Trade Areas by Type of Shipping Service, 1966-67

Trade Area of Port of Loading or Discharge	Liners		Tramps, Bulkships, and Tankers		Total, All Vessels	
	Tons Weight	Tons Measurement*	Tons Weight	Tons Measurement*	Tons Weight	Tons Measurement*
	Thousand tons					
CARGOES DISCHARGED AT N.S.W. PORTS						
Africa	57.2	20.0	†	...	57.2	20.0
Asia	158.9	457.7	5,885.0	36.1	6,043.9	493.9
Europe	277.8	589.9	21.1	37.6	298.9	627.6
North America (incl. Hawaii) ..	138.1	267.9	548.1	218.6	686.2	486.5
Papua-New Guinea, New Zealand, and Pacific Islands ..	165.7	105.8	542.8	1.7	708.5	107.5
Indian Ocean Islands and Antarctic Area .. .. .	...	...	173.7	0.1	173.7	0.1
South America	0.6	1.3	1.1	...	1.6	1.3
Total	798.1	1,442.7	7,171.8	294.0	7,969.9	1,736.7
CARGOES LOADED AT N.S.W. PORTS						
Africa	27.4	9.3	96.8	...	124.2	9.3
Asia	427.2	122.1	8,308.2	58.3	8,735.4	180.4
Europe	258.2	61.1	391.3	0.8	649.5	61.8
North America (incl. Hawaii) ..	123.5	21.5	216.4	0.7	339.9	22.3
Papua-New Guinea, New Zealand, and Pacific Islands ..	525.1	300.8	357.3	4.6	882.4	305.5
Indian Ocean Islands and Antarctic Area .. .. .	...	...	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.8
South America	9.4	1.2	170.6	0.4	180.0	1.6
Total	1,370.8	516.1	9,541.7	65.6	10,912.5	581.7

* One ton measurement equals 40 cubic feet.

↑ Less than 50 tons.

The following table shows details of overseas cargoes discharged and loaded at New South Wales ports, classified by country or geographic trade area of port of loading or discharge:—

Table 712. Oversea Cargoes, Discharged and Loaded, N.S.W.: Country or Geographic Trade Area of Port of Loading or Discharge, 1966-67

Country or Geographic Trade Area of Port of Loading or Discharge	Dis- charged at N.S.W. Ports	Loaded at N.S.W. Ports	Country or Geographic Trade Area of Port of Loading or Discharge	Dis- charged at N.S.W. Ports	Loaded at N.S.W. Ports
	Thousand tons*			Thousand tons*	
Africa	77.2	133.6	Nauru	305.7	4.7
Asia: Western Area	45.3	28.7	Netherlands	80.2	165.1
Persian Gulf .. .. .	..	..	New Caledonia	196.5	290.4
Southern Areas	2,149.3	599.8	New Zealand	160.9	539.8
South-Eastern .. .. .	..	..	Papua and New Guinea ..	55.9	181.4
Eastern Areas	4,343.2	8,274.7	United Kingdom	500.4	260.9
Total, Asia	6,537.8	8,903.3	United States of America ..	793.3	295.1
Canada	342.8	50.3	Other Countries	454.0	488.8
Fiji	70.0	65.1			
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	79.5	30.1			
Italy	52.5	85.6			
			Total, All Countries	9,706.7	11,494.2

* Tons weight and tons measurement combined.

HARBOURS AND ANCHORAGES

The principal ports of New South Wales are Sydney, Botany Bay, Newcastle, and Port Kembla. The shipping trade of other ports is relatively small.

Maritime Services Board

The Maritime Services Board is responsible for the general management and control of all navigable waters and harbours within New South Wales, for the pilotage service and other matters of a navigational character within the State, for the control and administration of wharves and other port facilities in all ports, and for the provision and maintenance of wharfage, channels, and other port facilities at the ports of Sydney and (since May, 1961) Newcastle and Botany Bay. The provision and maintenance of wharves and other port facilities in other ports of the State are the responsibility of the Department of Public Works. The Board is a corporate body of seven commissioners, all of whom are appointed by the Governor and four of whom are part-time members representing shipping and other maritime interests. Advisory committees assist the Board in respect of Newcastle and Port Kembla.

Details of the revenue collections by the Maritime Services Board in each of the last six years are given in the following table:—

Table 713. Maritime Services Board: Revenue Collections

Particulars	Year ended 30th June					
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	\$ thousand					
Harbour Services*—						
Tonnage Rates and Berthing						
Charges	1,399	1,581	1,755	1,858	1,832	1,895
Wharfage Rates	9,308	9,693	10,838	11,594	10,711	11,501
Rents (Wharves, etc.)	875	954	987	945	1,044	979
Other Services, Fees, etc.	1,711	1,483	1,946	2,620	2,936	3,303
Total	13,293	13,712	15,526	17,017	16,523	17,678
Harbour and Tonnage Rates (other ports†)	1,790	1,835	2,191	2,294	2,293	2,730
Navigation Services—						
Pilotage	911	997	1,135	1,177	1,091	1,151
Harbour and Light Rates	456	509	574	654	623	708
Other Services, Fees, etc.	804	804	1,126	1,389	1,726	1,998
Total Revenue Collections	17,254	17,858	20,552	22,531	22,256	24,266

* Refers to business undertaking activities of the Board at the ports of Sydney, Newcastle, and Botany Bay.

† Ports other than Sydney, Newcastle, and Botany Bay.

The "Harbour Services" shown in the above table refer to the business undertaking activities of the Maritime Services Board at the ports of Sydney, Newcastle, and Botany Bay. The tonnage and wharfage rates, rents, and other fees, etc. collected by the Board at these ports are paid into a special fund, from which the Board meets the cost of operating and maintaining port facilities, provides for the renewal and replacement of wharves and other port facilities, and meets charges on the capital debt of the ports. All other revenue collections by the Board are paid into the Consolidated

Revenue Fund, from which are met the cost of pilotage and other navigation services at all ports and the cost of providing and maintaining port facilities at ports other than Sydney, Newcastle, and Botany Bay. The revenue and expenditure of the Board's Harbour Services are summarised for the last six years in the next table:—

Table 714. Harbour Services*: Revenue and Expenditure

Year ended 30th June	Revenue	Expenditure from Revenue					Surplus
		Working Expenses†	Provision for Renewal of Assets and Debt Redemption		Interest and Exchange on Interest	Total Expenditure from Revenue	
			Provision for Renewals	Sinking Fund Contributions			
	\$ thousand						
1962	13,293	7,561	2,750	575	2,343	13,228	65
1963	13,712	7,592	3,090	575	2,342	13,599	113
1964	15,526	8,203	4,778	495	1,954	15,431	95
1965	17,017	9,153	5,080	541	2,170	16,945	72
1966	16,523	9,584	3,060	780	3,004	16,428	95
1967	17,678	9,538	3,975	876	3,199	17,589	89

* Refers to business undertaking activities of the Maritime Services Board at the ports of Sydney, Newcastle, and Botany Bay.

† Includes loan management expenses.

Sydney Harbour

Sydney Harbour (Port Jackson) has a safe entrance and affords effective protection to shipping under all weather conditions. The total area of the harbour is 13,600 acres or about 21 square miles, of which approximately half has a depth of 30 feet or more at low water. The maximum depth in any part is 155 feet at low water, and the mean range of tides is about 3 feet 6 inches. The foreshores, which have been somewhat reduced in length by reclamations, are irregular, extend over 152 miles, and afford facilities for extensive wharfage.

The principal wharves are situated in close proximity to the business centre of the city, about 4 or 5 miles from the Heads. Details of the number and length of the berths are shown in the next table:—

Table 715. Port of Sydney: Berths at 30th June, 1967

Class of Berth	Number	Length
Effective Commercial Cargo Berths	89	Feet 43,650
Cross Berths and Connecting Lengths .. ..	...	2,920
Harbourcraft	9	1,920
Dolphin Berths	5	3,350
Other Berths—Oil, Private, etc.	42	10,880
Tie-up Berths and Berths out of Commission	11	4,680
Naval Berths	18	7,490
Total .. .. .	...	74,890

Special facilities for the storage and handling of staple products such as wool, etc. are provided on the waterside, and bunkering facilities for coal and oil are available at foreshore installations. Bunkering is also effected by oil lighters. The bulk wheat terminal at Glebe Island has a storage capacity of 7,500,000 bushels (about 200,000 tons), and there is extensive shed accommodation and conveyor equipment for handling bagged wheat. At Balmain, a coal loader with a capacity of 1,000 tons per hour has been installed, and three 20-ton cranes are used for handling steel and bulk cargoes such as gypsum, salt, and sulphur. No. 1 Berth, Walsh Bay, has two 3-ton transporter cranes; Nos. 12/14 Berths, Pyrmont, have two 3-ton cranes; and many of the wharf sheds are fitted with travelling bridge cranes. Heavy lifts can be handled by the floating crane "Titan", which has a capacity of 150 tons, or by the 250-ton crane at the fitting-out wharf adjoining the Captain Cook Graving Dock.

The next table shows the number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared the port of Sydney during the last five years:—

Table 716. Port of Sydney: Shipping Entered and Cleared

Year ended 30th June	Entrances		Clearances	
	Vessels (number)	Net tonnage (thous. tons)	Vessels (number)	Net tonnage (thous. tons)
1963*	3,869	12,148	†	†
1964*	3,867	12,782	†	†
1965*	4,024	13,930	†	†
1966*	3,879	14,007	†	†
1967: Oversea Direct	803	4,778	615	4,031
Interstate and Oversea via States	1,523	6,707	1,736	7,601
Intrastate	1,466	2,757	1,408	2,515
Total	3,792	14,242	3,759	14,147

* Figures for entrances compiled for 1965-66 and earlier years by the Maritime Services Board. For differences in coverage between these figures and the figures shown for 1966-67, see text on page 853.

† Not available.

Botany Bay

Botany Bay, a large inlet almost entirely enclosed by land, is situated about 10 miles to the south of Sydney Harbour. The entrance to the Bay carries a depth of 50 feet at mean low water, and the channel has a depth of 38 feet.

Petroleum products and bulk chemicals are the only cargoes at present handled at the port. A jetty with accommodation for two tankers has been built on the southern side of the Bay to serve the large refineries at Kurnell and Matraville, and four sets of moorings (three on the northern side) have been laid with submarine pipelines for the discharge of oil to refinery and storage terminals. Most of the bulk oil trade of the metropolis of Sydney is now handled at Botany Bay.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared Botany Bay during the last five years:—

Table 717. Port of Botany Bay: Shipping Entered and Cleared

Year ended 30th June	Entrances		Clearances	
	Vessels (number)	Net tonnage (thous. tons)	Vessels (number)	Net tonnage (thous. tons)
1963*	273	2,535	†	†
1964*	303	2,837	†	†
1965*	333	2,960	†	†
1966*	278	2,670	†	†
1967: Oversea Direct	94	1,603	96	1,637
Interstate and Oversea via States	37	163	42	183
Intrastate	129	893	121	832
Total	260	2,659	259	2,652

* See note *, Table 716.

† Not available.

Newcastle Harbour

Newcastle Harbour (Port Hunter) lies in the course of the Hunter River about 100 miles north of Sydney. The area used by shipping is about 570 acres, excluding the entrance to the harbour and the inner basin, which together cover an area of 162 acres. The harbour is sufficiently landlocked to render it safe for vessels in all kinds of weather, and breakwaters have been erected to improve the entrance and to prevent the ingress of sand from the ocean beaches. The width at the entrance is 1,200 feet; the entrance channel, with a depth of 36 feet at low water, is 500 feet wide.

The shipping at Newcastle is concerned primarily with the coal, iron and steel, and other heavy industries located in the district. Facilities are available for the shipment of wool, wheat, and frozen meat, and there is a special wharf for timber. A terminal elevator for the export of bulk wheat has been erected, and 535 feet of wharfage has been provided for wheat-loading purposes.

At 30th June, 1967, commercial wharfage accommodation was about 19,000 feet, including about 6,000 feet of general cargo berths, 4,600 feet for coal-loading operations and 3,200 feet of privately-owned wharfage. Several dolphin berths are available for tie-up purposes.

The Maritime Services Board is assisted in the administration of Newcastle Harbour by an advisory committee consisting of eight members appointed by the Governor. The chairman of the committee is nominated by the Board and the other members are representative of interests concerned with activities in the port.

The number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared the port of Newcastle during the last five years are shown in the next table:—

Table 718. Port of Newcastle: Shipping Entered and Cleared

Year ended 30th June	Entrances		Clearances	
	Vessels (number)	Net tonnage (thous. tons)	Vessels (number)	Net tonnage (thous. tons)
1963*	1,902	4,811	†	†
1964*	1,914	5,133	†	†
1965*	1,899	5,584	†	†
1966*	1,818	5,845	†	†
1967: Oversea Direct	225	1,678	230	1,589
Interstate and Oversea via States	507	2,114	542	2,153
Intrastate	1,078	2,449	1,033	2,462
Total	1,810	6,241	1,805	6,204

* See note *, Table 716.

† Not available.

Port Kembla

Port Kembla, which is situated about fifty miles south of Sydney, is an artificial harbour protected by breakwaters. The outer harbour has an entrance width of 1,200 feet and covers an area of 340 acres; an inner basin, which was opened in 1960 and is being extended, is entered through a channel with a width of 400 feet leading from the outer harbour. Depths range from 50 feet at mean low water at the main entrance, and from 14 to 42 feet at the berths. The length of commercial wharfage is approximately 8,000 feet, of which 1,200 feet are privately-owned. Large ocean-going vessels can be accommodated, but there are no transit sheds on the wharves.

Port Kembla is the port of the southern coalfields and for the industrial area in and about Wollongong. From the port, large quantities of coal, coke, iron and steel, and lead and zinc concentrates are shipped, and iron ore, pig iron, etc., and phosphatic rock usually predominate in the tonnages discharged.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared Port Kembla during the last five years:—

Table 719. Port Kembla: Shipping Entered and Cleared

Year ended 30th June	Entrances		Clearances	
	Vessels (number)	Net tonnage (thous. tons)	Vessels (number)	Net tonnage (thous. tons)
1963*	1,131	3,872	†	†
1964*	1,155	4,171	†	†
1965*	1,153	4,392	†	†
1966*	1,065	4,623	†	†
1967: Oversea Direct	118	940	128	1,125
Interstate and Oversea via States	502	2,712	445	2,429
Intrastate	366	1,539	415	1,653
Total	986	5,190	988	5,206

* See note *, Table 716.

† No available.

RATES OF FREIGHT

Freight charges represent an important factor in the cost of marketing New South Wales products in oversea countries. Generally the rates charged by British lines of steamships are determined by organisations of shipowners.

The following table, supplied by the Oversea Shipping Representatives' Association, shows the rates for the carriage of various commodities by sea from New South Wales to the United Kingdom and Europe in 1939 and later years:—

Table 720. Rates of Freight, N.S.W. to United Kingdom and Europe

At 30th June	Australian Currency						
	Wool, Greasy	Calf Hides	Mutton, Frozen	Butter	Wheat	Flour, Wheaten	Lead
	cents per lb.			\$ per 56 lb.	\$ per ton weight		
1939	0.98	0.52	0.92	0.48	3.92	4.24	3.45
1957	3.54	1.60	3.20	1.28*	15.68	17.57	19.20
1958	3.54	1.60	3.20	1.28*	9.10	10.98	14.12
1959	3.54	1.60	3.27	1.28*	13.00	13.18	14.56
1960	3.54	1.60	3.27	1.28*	10.67	12.55	13.99
1961	3.73	1.80	3.50	1.38*	10.35	12.23	14.31
1962	3.73	1.80	3.50	1.38*	10.35	12.23	13.99
1963	3.91	1.89	3.68	1.44	10.98	13.49	13.99
1964	3.91	1.90	3.68	1.41	15.06	18.51	14.12
1965	3.91	1.90	3.68	1.41	16.63	20.08	14.31
1966	4.17	2.02	3.91	1.54	16.94	21.96	15.31
1967	4.33	2.10	4.29	1.68	16.93	22.82	15.30

* United Kingdom only.

Particulars of interstate and Pacific Islands shipping freight rates per ton of general cargo are given in the next table:—

Table 721. Interstate and Islands Shipping Freight Rates for General Cargo
Rates per ton, Australian Currency

From Sydney to—	At 30th June							
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Brisbane	16.10	16.10	16.10	16.10	15.50	16.00	15.20	15.20
Melbourne	15.50	15.50	15.70	15.70	15.70	16.20	16.20	16.20
Adelaide	18.00	18.00	18.20	18.20	*	*	*	*
Fremantle	23.50	23.50	24.30	24.30	25.00	26.20	26.20	32.90†
Hobart	14.70	14.70	14.70	14.70	14.70	16.00	16.00	16.35
Launceston	14.70	14.70	14.70	14.70	14.70	16.00	16.00	18.35
Norfolk Island ..	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00
Auckland, N.Z. ..	20.55	20.55	20.55	21.17	21.17	22.11	22.11	23.68
Port Moresby, Papua	23.00	24.50	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
Rabaul, New Guinea	24.00	25.50	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00

* General cargo service to Adelaide was discontinued in June, 1964.

† Rates include port charges at each terminal port.

PORT CHARGES

The port charges payable in respect of shipping and ships' cargoes in New South Wales are imposed by the Commonwealth Government in terms of the Lighthouses Act and the Commonwealth Navigation Act, and by the State Government under the Navigation Act of New South Wales, the

Harbour and Tonnage Rates Act, and the Sydney Harbour Trust Act. In the following brief description, the charges shown were current in July, 1967.

Particulars of the port charges collected in recent years by the Maritime Services Board, which administers the State enactments, are given in Table 713.

Charges levied on Ships

The principal charges imposed under Commonwealth legislation are light dues and fees for the survey and inspection of ships and their equipment.

The Commonwealth light dues must be paid in respect of ships entering a port in Australia. The basic rate is 15c per ton (net) for a period of three months.

Under the Commonwealth Navigation Act, sea-going vessels trading with overseas countries or between Australian States must be surveyed as to seaworthiness, etc., at least once in every twelve months. The fees for a twelve-months' certificate in respect of steamers, motor ships, and sailing ships with auxiliary engines, range from \$20 where the gross registered tonnage does not exceed 100 tons to \$64 if the gross tonnage is between 2,100 and 2,400 tons, and increase, for each additional 300 tons, by \$6 for passenger ships and by \$4 for cargo ships. The survey fees for dry docking certificates range from \$16 to \$40, these fees being halved if the ship holds a valid certificate of survey. The fee for survey of a radio installation is \$16, and fees for the adjustment of a ship's compass range from \$12 to \$36. Special charges are made for the inspection of ships for the carriage of certain cargoes (e.g., grain and coal).

During 1966-67, light dues collected in Australia by the Commonwealth Government amounted to \$3,033,514, and receipts under the Navigation Act to \$103,274.

Certificates of survey in respect of ships trading exclusively within the limits of the State of New South Wales are issued by the Maritime Services Board. These certify as to the vessel's seaworthiness and suitability for the particular service for which it is designed. The fees payable for surveys in respect of a twelve months' certificate range from \$4 to \$16 where the tonnage does not exceed 600 tons, with \$4 for each additional 300 tons up to a maximum of \$40. Motor boats of under 15 tons (gross) and used for business purposes are also subject to survey, the fees ranging from \$1 to \$4, according to the length of the vessel.

Pilotage rates are charged by the Maritime Services Board in respect of ships entering or clearing a port in the State where there is a pilotage establishment. Vessels engaged in the whaling trade and vessels in the charge of a master possessing a pilotage certificate (see page 871) are exempt unless a pilot is actually employed. The rate is $2\frac{3}{10}$ c per ton (gross) on arrival and on departure; the maximum charge is \$221, and the minimum is \$11 at Sydney, Newcastle, and Port Kembla, and \$5.50 at other ports. The rate of $1\frac{3}{20}$ c per ton is charged on ships in ballast or resorting to port for docking, repairs, stress of weather, etc., or for pleasure.

The harbour and light rate imposed by the State Government is payable half-yearly at the rate of $5\frac{1}{2}$ c per ton (gross).

The rate for harbour removal varies from \$15.50 to \$60 according to the size of the vessel.

Tonnage rates are payable in respect of vessels of 240 tons or more while berthed at most wharves, the charge being $\frac{4}{10}$ c per ton (gross) for each period of six hours or part thereof. Vessels under 240 tons are

liable for berthing charges at rates which range from 50c to \$2 per day. Where wharves are leased to shipping companies in the port of Sydney, charges comprise a rental for the premises and tonnage rates on all vessels berthed.

An annual licence fee of \$20 is charged for moorings owned and used by shipping companies in Sydney Harbour; and from \$1 to \$10 for those used in connection with docking premises or for small vessels. Mooring buoys owned by the Maritime Services Board are available at a charge of \$10 for the first twenty-four hours and \$2.50 for each subsequent period of six hours or part thereof.

Tugs, ferry boats, floating plant, houseboats, and launches used for commercial purposes in Sydney Harbour must obtain a licence, for which the charge is \$2 per annum. For water boats supplying water to shipping in Sydney Harbour, the annual licence fee is \$10; for lighters, 10c per ton; and for watermen, 50c. In other ports, the annual licence fees for ballast lighters is \$2 and for watermen \$1. The charge for water supplied to a vessel by the Maritime Services Board at unleased wharves in Sydney Harbour is 46c per 1,000 gallons if the water is taken through hoses supplied by the Board, and 41c in other cases.

Harbour and Wharfage Rates

In addition to the foregoing charges levied on vessels and payable by their owners, harbour or wharfage rates payable by the owners of the goods are imposed on the cargoes landed or shipped in the ports. Goods transhipped are subject to transshipment rates, and not to inward or outward wharfage or harbour rates. Passengers' luggage is exempt.

The inward rate per ton, assessed by weight or by measurement (40 cubic feet) at the option of the Board, is \$1.10 for oversea goods and 88c for interstate and intrastate goods, and the general outward rate is 44c for oversea goods and 36c for other goods. Special outward rates are imposed on certain commodities (e.g., 30c per ton for wheat and flour exported oversea, and 22c per bale for wool). Transshipment rates are generally 13c per ton.

Storage Charges

In order to avoid congestion on the wharves, storage and shed charges, payable by the owner of the goods, are imposed on goods placed on a wharf and not removed within a specified period.

Goods arriving at Sydney or Newcastle and left on a wharf for longer than three working days after final discharge of the vessel are charged at the general rate of 35c per ton per working day. Goods left on an unleased wharf for more than two days after having been received for shipment are charged at the general rate of 2c per ton per working day.

At New South Wales ports other than Sydney or Newcastle, storage charges also accrue on goods left for longer than three working days after the completion of the vessel's discharge, and on goods left for more than two days after having been received for shipment. The rates range from 2c per ton per working day for the first week to 5c per ton for the fourth and subsequent weeks.

Other rates are charged for the use of areas specially provided for storage purposes.

RIVER TRAFFIC

New South Wales has few inland waterways, and although there is some river traffic, its extent is only partly recorded. The coastal rivers, especially in the northern districts, are navigable for some distance by sea-going vessels, and trade is carried further inland by means of small steamers and launches.

The use of the inland rivers for navigation depends mainly on seasonal conditions. Traffic on the Darling is intermittent. At certain times, in seasons when the rainfall is sufficient to maintain a fair volume of water, barges carry wool and other products considerable distances.

Under an agreement between the Governments of the Commonwealth, New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, a comprehensive scheme of control works in the Murray River system was designed to provide for navigation by vessels drawing 5 feet of water, except in unusual drought. The scheme is administered by the River Murray Commission, which represents the various governments concerned.

During the year ended 30th June, 1967, 537 vessels (carrying 26,275 passengers) passed through Lock No. 11 at Mildura.

HARBOUR AND RIVER FERRY SERVICES

Ferry services are operated in the ports of Sydney and Newcastle, on the Hawkesbury River, and on various other waterways of New South Wales. These ferries are certified as to seaworthiness and licensed by the Maritime Services Board. They are distinct from those which are maintained by the central Government or by municipalities or shires for the transport of traffic across rivers where bridges have not been erected.

Particulars of the passenger ferry services operated in the ports of Sydney and Newcastle during the last eleven years are given in the following table:—

Table 722. Passenger Ferry Services, Sydney and Newcastle

Year ended 30th June	Vessels in Use	Passenger Accommo- dation	Passenger Journeys*	Gross Revenue from Passenger Traffic†	Persons Injured in Accidents	
					Passengers	Other Persons
		Persons	Thousand	\$ thous.		
1957	40	22,950	16,812	1,750	8	40
1958	39	22,179	16,372	1,692	5	34
1959	37	19,300	15,906	1,600	17	6
1960	37	19,191	15,365	1,672	10	10
1961	40	19,211	15,093	1,744	13	18
1962	39	17,641	14,452	1,660	14	8
1963	38	17,653	14,456	1,672	10	14
1964	38	17,463	14,777	1,762	23	55
1965	40	17,506	15,062	1,911	10	29
1966	39	17,407	14,992	1,962	18	20
1967	41	17,724	14,923	2,283	18	15

* Includes only passengers on regular services and regular cruises.

† Includes revenue from regular services, cruises, charters, picnics, etc.

Sydney Harbour Transport Board

The Sydney Harbour Transport Board was established in 1951 to operate certain Sydney Harbour ferry services. The Board comprises the Commissioner for Government Transport (chairman), the President of the Maritime Services Board, and the Under Secretary of the Treasury. It has arranged for the ferry services to be managed on its behalf by Sydney Harbour Ferries Pty. Ltd.

SHIPPING REGISTERS

Shipping in New South Wales is registered in accordance with the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, of the Imperial Parliament, under sections which apply to the United Kingdom and to all British dominions. The Act prescribes that all British vessels must be registered, except those under 15 tons burden employed in navigation on the coast or rivers of the port of the British possession in which the owners reside. Ships which are subject to registration but have not been registered are not entitled to recognition as British ships and are not normally granted a customs clearance. Although the registration of vessels under 15 tons is not compulsory, many small vessels are registered at the request of the owners, as registration facilitates the transaction of business for the purpose of sale or mortgage. The flag for merchant ships registered in Australia is the Red Ensign usually flown by British merchant vessels, defaced with a white seven-pointed star (indicating the six federated States of Australia and the territories of the Commonwealth) and the five smaller white stars representing the Southern Cross.

In New South Wales, shipping registers are kept at the ports of Sydney, Newcastle, and Port Kembla. Particulars of the shipping on these registers in the last four years are given in the following table:—

Table 723. Shipping on Register, Sydney and Newcastle*

Tonnage Class (Net Tons)	Number of Vessels				Net Tonnage			
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1964	1965	1966	1967
Under 50	438	485	522	559	6,477	7,023	7,574	8,315
50 and under 500	49	50	47	52	7,571	7,957	7,296	7,664
500 and under 1,000	11	11	11	12	7,812	7,812	8,140	8,769
1,000 and under 2,000	11	10	8	6	15,307	17,470	11,352	8,980
2,000 and over	5	9	11	12	16,847	52,980	58,545	68,524
Total, All Vessels	514	565	599	641	54,014	93,242	92,907	102,252

* In these years, no vessels were on the register of shipping at Port Kembla.

Vessels on the registers at 30th June, 1967, comprised 45 steam ships (aggregating 38,327 net tons), 545 motor ships (aggregating 57,806 net tons), and 51 sailing ships (aggregating 6,119 net tons). The aggregate crew for all vessels on the registers was 2,841.

During 1966-67, 39 vessels with an aggregate 8,845 net tons were sold.

CERTIFICATES OF SEAWORTHINESS

Certificates of survey, certifying as to seaworthiness, etc., are issued by the Maritime Services Board in respect of ships trading exclusively within the limits of New South Wales, and by the Commonwealth Marine Branch in respect of other vessels. The following table shows particulars of the certificates issued by both authorities in the last three years:—

Table 724. Vessels for which Certificates of Seaworthiness were issued in N.S.W.

Type of Vessel	1964-65			1965-66			1966-67		
	No.	Gross Tonnage	Passenger Capacity	No.	Gross Tonnage	Passenger Capacity	No.	Gross Tonnage	Passenger Capacity
Sea-Going Vessels,									
Sydney—									
Cargo*	578	614,217	24	626	578,445	28	735	479,207	23
Passenger† ..	5	32,499	652	2	18,434	458	2	18,434	458
Total	583	646,716	676	628	596,879	486	737	497,641	481
Harbour and River Vessels—									
Sydney	59	7,253	19,692	59	7,020	20,594	63	7,093	21,208
Other Ports ..	39	2,894	3,128	41	3,289	2,727	48	3,022	3,332
Total†	98	10,147	22,820	100	10,309	23,321	111	10,115	24,540
Motor Boats‡ ..	2,453	...	12,359	2,736	...	12,793	2,803	...	13,108

* Includes trawlers.

† Some harbour vessels are also licensed to undertake cruises outside harbours. At 30th June, 1967, there were 43 of these vessels, with a gross tonnage of 2,130 tons and a passenger capacity of 1,697.

‡ Excludes boats used for private purposes only.

Certificates issued by the Commonwealth Marine Branch in 1966-67 included 85 for cargo vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 470,000, and 2 for passenger vessels with an aggregate gross tonnage of 18,400 and a passenger capacity of 458.

SHIPBUILDING AND REPAIRING

Facilities for building, fitting, and repairing ships have been provided by governmental and private enterprise at Sydney and Newcastle and at certain other ports in New South Wales.

In Sydney Harbour, there are a number of patent slips and three large graving docks. The Captain Cook Graving Dock (the largest of the three) is capable of accommodating all but the very largest tankers. Two graving docks, the Fitzroy and the Sutherland, situated on Cockatoo Island, are leased by the Commonwealth Government to a private company for a term of 21 years.

At Newcastle, a floating dock is attached to the State Government Dock-yard at Dyke End. There are two slips for government-owned vessels and two slips are privately-owned.

Privately-owned patent slips are available at some minor ports to meet the needs of vessels engaged in the coastal trade.

N.S.W. Government Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertaking

The New South Wales Government Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertaking was established in 1942 to carry out marine and general engineering, including the building and repair of ships, on behalf of the State and Commonwealth Governments and private shipowners. The State Government Dockyard at Newcastle, which is managed by the Undertaking, was established in 1913. The revenue and expenditure of the Undertaking in the last six years are summarised in the following table:—

Table 725. N.S.W. Government Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertaking: Revenue and Expenditure

Year ended 31st March	Revenue	Expenditure				Surplus
		Working Expenses	Interest and Exchange on Interest	Depreciation*	Total	
	\$ thousand					
1962	7,814	6,840	153	187	7,180	634
1963	8,463	7,464	162	204	7,830	633
1964	8,365	7,387	188	231	7,806	559
1965	8,846	8,054	205	258	8,517	329
1966	8,920	8,068	262	201	8,531	389
1967	11,365	10,786	263	222	11,271	95

* Includes provision for repayment of capital.

EMPLOYMENT OF SEAMEN

Matters relating to the employment of seamen in ships trading with overseas countries or between Australian States are subject to control by the Commonwealth Government in terms of the Commonwealth Navigation Act. Provision is made for the regulation of the methods of engagement and discharge, the form of agreement, rating, the ship's complement, discipline, hygiene, and accommodation.

In New South Wales, the principal mercantile marine offices where such matters are administered are situated in Sydney, Newcastle, and Port Kembla. The next table shows the number of transactions at the offices in 1938-39 and the last six years:—

Table 726. Transactions at Mercantile Marine Offices, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Engagements Registered			Discharges Registered			Licences to Ship		
	Sydney	New- castle	Port Kembla	Sydney	New- castle	Port Kembla	Sydney	New- castle	Port Kembla
1939	20,856	3,723	285	21,231	3,699	280	450	66	*
1962	7,964	4,872	3,244	8,383	4,943	3,282	268	106	*
1963	7,314	3,895	3,457	7,498	3,849	3,442	256	107	*
1964	7,792	4,605	4,000	8,078	4,597	3,941	232	129	*
1965	8,356	4,901	3,790	8,881	4,759	3,769	219	120	118
1966	8,602	5,439	4,480	8,711	5,201	4,448	228	94	99
1967	8,054	4,581	4,437	8,273	4,692	4,402	206	112	125

* Not available.

The rates of wages for crews which work on vessels engaged in the interstate and coastal trade of Australia have been fixed by awards and agreements under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

Compensation to Seamen

Under the Commonwealth Seamen's Compensation Act, compensation to seamen is provided for injuries sustained and disease contracted in the course of their employment. The Act applies to seamen employed on ships registered in Australia, to those on ships not registered in Australia but employed under articles of agreement entered into in Australia, and to seamen engaged in Australia and employed on ships on a delivery voyage to or from Australia.

Seamen employed on New South Wales ships (i.e. ships registered in New South Wales, or owned or chartered by the Government or by a person or body corporate whose place of business is in the State) may claim compensation under the Workers' Compensation Act of New South Wales, if they agree not to proceed under the Commonwealth law, provided such ships are engaged solely in the intrastate trade of New South Wales.

SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA

The navigation laws contain stringent provisions designed to prevent unseaworthy ships from proceeding to sea, and to ensure that all vessels are manned by competent crews, that life-saving appliances are carried, and that special arrangements are made to safeguard dangerous cargoes. Regulations have been framed for the prevention of collisions, and there are rules regarding the lights and signals to be used.

There are approximately 20 lighthouses (controlled by the Commonwealth) along the 600 miles of coastline. In addition, the Maritime Services Board provides lighted beacons, leading lights, and other guides in the principal ports.

Pilotage is a State service under the provisions of the Navigation Act of New South Wales. A pilot must be engaged for every vessel entering or leaving a port of New South Wales at which there is a pilotage establishment, unless the master holds a certificate of exemption. Such certificates may be granted to British subjects only, for use in respect of British ships registered in Australia or New Zealand and employed in trade between ports in Australasia and the South Sea Islands or engaged in whaling.

Wrecks and shipping casualties which occur to British merchant shipping on or near the coast of New South Wales are investigated by Courts of Marine Inquiry.

RAILWAYS

The total length of railways open for traffic in New South Wales at 30th June, 1967, was 6,348 miles, and comprised 6,055 miles owned by the New South Wales Government, a line 2 miles from Liverpool to Holdsworthy and one of 4 miles from St. Mary's to Ropes Creek, both owned by the Commonwealth Government, 203 miles of border railways in the Riverina district, connecting with Victorian railways and owned by the Victorian Government, and 84 miles of private railways available for general traffic.

STATE RAILWAYS

Administrative authority for the control of the New South Wales Government railways system is vested in a Commissioner for Railways, who is appointed for seven years and is subject to the direction of the Minister for Transport.

The receipts from the railway services are paid into the Government Railways Fund, and expenditure from the Fund for operation of the services is subject to Parliamentary appropriation. Loan funds for construction, improvements, etc. are provided by Parliament from the General Loan Account of the State.

The statistics of State railways shown in this chapter refer to the lines vested in the N.S.W. Commissioner for Railways.

Particulars regarding the finances of the railways in relation to the finances of the State are published in the chapter "Public Finance".

LENGTH AND CAPITAL COST OF STATE RAILWAYS

The first railway line, 14 miles in length, was opened for traffic between Sydney and Parramatta on 26th September, 1855. The subsequent growth of the State railway system is illustrated by the following table:—

Table 727. State Railways: Lines Open and Capital Cost

Period*	Lines Opened for Traffic during Period	Lines Open for Traffic at end of Period	Net Capital Expenditure at end of Period†	Period*	Lines Opened for Traffic during Period	Lines Open for Traffic at end of Period	Net Capital Expenditure at end of Period†
	Miles	Miles	\$ thous.		Miles	Miles	\$ thous.
1855-1864	143	143	5,264				
1865-1874	260	403	13,689	1958	...	6,103	541,825
1875-1884	1,215	1,618	40,160	1959	...	6,103	561,861
1885-1894	883	2,501	71,711	1960	5	6,108	581,255
1895-1904	780	3,281	84,577	1961	(—) 46	6,062	596,399
1905-1914	686	3,967	122,530	1962	1	6,063	614,687
1915-1924	1,556	5,523	186,710	1963	(—) 8	6,055	629,101
1925-1934	641	6,164	281,867	1964	...	6,055	638,948
1935-1944	(—) 36	6,128	304,289	1965	...	6,055	651,156
1945-1954	(—) 27	6,101	447,603	1966	...	6,055	671,014
1955-1964	(—) 46	6,055	638,948	1967	...	6,055	689,656

* Calendar years to end of 1887, later years ended 30th June.

† Comprises expenditure on construction, rolling stock, and other equipment.

The route mileage declined slightly after 1935. Since then, rail transport facilities have been extended by the laying of additional tracks on existing routes and by electrification and other improvements to provide speedier transport.

The next table shows the electrified route mileage and particulars of single and multiple track mileage in 1939 and later years:—

Table 728. State Railways: Route and Track Mileage

At 30th June	Route Mileage			Track Mileage				
	Electri- fied	Other	Total	Single Track	2-line Track	3 or more line Track	Sidings, Cross- overs	Total
	Miles							
1939	97	6,017	6,114	5,445	1,234	224	1,264	8,167
1945	111	6,017	6,128	5,426	1,300	217	1,420	8,363
1950	111	6,002	6,113	5,400	1,312	236	1,442	8,390
1955	117	5,985	6,102	5,355	1,378	248	1,479	8,460
1960	233	5,875	6,108	5,360	1,376	257	1,512	8,505
1965	234	5,821	6,055	5,307	1,376	258	1,566	8,507
1966	234	5,821	6,055	5,307	1,376	258	1,564	8,505
1967	234	5,821	6,055	5,307	1,376	258	1,568	8,509*

* Includes 707 miles of electrified track.

Electric Railways

The city electric railway forms a two-track loop railway around the city, running for the most part underground, along the eastern side of the city to Circular Quay and returning along the western side to the Central Station. The eastern section of the city railway was completed as far as St. James Station, about a mile from Central Station, in 1926, and the western section was opened for traffic between Central and Wynyard Stations—approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles—in 1932. Suburban services along the main western, southern and northern lines were connected with the North Sydney line by the opening of the Sydney Harbour Bridge in 1932. The connecting link between St. James and Wynyard, including a station at Circular Quay, was completed and opened for traffic in 1956.

The suburban railways are for the most part operated by electricity. Lines are electrified as far as Cowan on the northern line, Penrith on the western line, Campbelltown on the southern line, and Cronulla and the Royal National Park on the Illawarra line.

The construction of a new double-track electric railway (with thirteen stations), running mainly underground, from Chalmers Street (at Central Station) to Kingsford via Martin place, Bondi Junction, and Randwick, was authorised by the City and Suburban Electric Railways (Amendment) Act, 1967. The railway will be operated independently of the existing suburban network, but will be connected with it for the servicing of rolling stock by a single-track line from Chalmers Street to Erskineville. The track mileage (including the connecting link to Erskineville) will be about 19 miles, and the estimated cost of construction and rolling stock is \$78,900,000; expenditure to 30th June, 1968, amounted to \$3,016,000. The project is scheduled for completion in 1977.

In 1949, the Government approved of a plan for the electrification of country lines between Sydney and Lithgow, Newcastle, Port Kembla, and Goulburn. Work on the western line (to Lithgow) was completed in 1957, and to Gosford on the northern line in 1960.

Capital Cost of State Railways

Net capital expenditure on State railways to 30th June, 1967, amounted to \$689,656,000 and comprised construction of lines open for traffic (including land, buildings, and signalling and electrical equipment), \$340,684,000; lines under construction, \$1,204,000; rolling stock, \$269,989,000; workshops, \$13,082,000; plant and machinery, \$29,641,000; electrical transmission lines and sub-stations, \$17,691,000; and other items, \$17,366,000. The average net capital expenditure per route mile open for traffic at 30th June, 1967 (excluding the Wynyard to Waverton line) was \$113,946.

OPERATIONS OF STATE RAILWAYS

Particulars of the traffic carried and of the railway finances in 1938-39 and the last eleven years are summarised in the following table. The total revenues shown include contributions by the State Government towards (a) losses on development country lines, (b) the cost of railway employees' superannuation, (c) losses due to competition from road transport services, and (in 1966-67) (d) the cost of deferring an increase in wheat freight rates. The expenditures shown in the table include charges in respect of interest, sinking fund, etc., on the loan indebtedness of the railways.

Table 729. State Railways: Summary of Traffic and Finances

Year ended 30th June	Traffic		Total Revenue	Total Expenditure from Revenue	Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)
	Passenger Journeys	Goods Carried (excluding Livestock)			
	Thousands	Thousand tons	\$ thousand	\$ thousand	\$ thousand
1939	186,720	14,679	39,893	42,236	(—) 2,343
1957	263,136	18,142	160,977	172,566	(—) 11,589
1958	258,651	17,802	152,465	168,836	(—) 16,370
1959	254,055	18,973	155,462	168,360	(—) 12,899
1960	254,590	21,496	170,725	178,942	(—) 8,216
1961	253,533	23,570	183,102	183,472	(—) 370
1962	252,719*	23,604	180,302	185,067	(—) 4,765
1963	257,756	23,174	185,683	185,626	(+) 57
1964	263,796	25,325	205,687	205,260	(+) 427
1965	261,681	27,434	216,458	216,282	(+) 176
1966	257,568	26,729	198,536	210,787	(—) 12,251
1967	255,284	29,115	217,635	217,444	(+) 191

* Figures for 1961-62 and earlier years are not strictly comparable with those from 1962-63. If assessed on the new basis, the number of passenger journeys in 1961-62 would have been 257,176,000.

Since the war, the railway services have been affected seriously by the growth of motor vehicle ownership and competition from road and air transport services. Passenger journeys rose gradually to a new peak of 281 million in 1954-55, but had declined to 255 million by 1966-67. Goods traffic has increased steadily in recent years, reflecting abundant wheat harvests (except in the drought year 1965-66) and a marked increase in the quantity of coal carried. Although fares and freight rates were raised on several occasions between 1946-47 and 1961-62, the revenue gains were usually insufficient to meet increasing wage costs and other charges, and substantial deficiencies were incurred in most of these years. Small surpluses were recorded in four of the last five years, reflecting the rise in the volume of goods traffic and the higher level of freight charges introduced in November, 1962, and October, 1966—but there was a further substantial deficit in 1965-66, when the quantity of wheat carried was 44 per cent. less than in the previous year.

Railway finances bear part of the cost of concessions made for the direct benefit of primary and secondary industries. These include rebates from ordinary charges for the transport of livestock and fodder, and concessions in respect of the carriage of raw materials and the products of certain manufacturing industries which are assisted for national reasons. In 1966-67, the value of concessions borne by the railways in the carriage of livestock and goods amounted to \$1,590,000 (including \$770,000 for the carriage of wheat and flour and \$707,000 for the carriage of coal), while further concessions amounting to \$8,574,000 (including \$5,178,000 for the carriage of wheat) were borne by State revenues.

The following comparison for the last five years shows that the carriage of goods and livestock is the major source of railway earnings. It contributed 70 per cent. of the total earnings in 1966-67, compared with 25 per cent. from coaching, which largely comprises passenger traffic.

Table 730. State Railways: Revenue

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	\$ thousand				
Earnings—					
Coaching	47,585	48,385	48,615	48,093	52,004
Goods	118,604	134,913	145,516	129,529	143,847
Livestock	6,090	6,414	6,294	4,946	3,141
Refreshment Rooms	5,099	6,259	6,459	6,671	7,958
Rents	1,704	1,818	2,055	2,115	2,277
Other	1,400	1,299	1,519	1,481	1,608
Total Earnings	180,483	199,087	210,458	192,836	210,835
Government Contribution towards—					
Losses on Developmental Lines* ..	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600
Superannuation*	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600
Losses due to Competition from Road Transport Services†	2,000	3,400	2,800	2,500	2,500
Cost of Deferring Increase in Wheat Freight Rates* .. .. .	...	...	...	...	1,100
Total Revenue	185,683	205,687	216,458	198,536	217,635

* Contribution from Consolidated Revenue Fund.

† Contribution from State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund—see page 911.

Although total railway revenue (including Government contributions) exceeds working expenses, the excess during the last five years has been insufficient, or barely sufficient, to cover interest and other charges.

Table 731. State Railways: Expenditure from Revenue

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	\$ thousand				
Working Expenses	154,637	162,172	172,719	173,260	177,261
Provisions for Renewal of Assets and Debt Redemption—					
Provision for Renewals	4,112	8,052	10,380	6,630	8,045
Sinking Fund Contribution*	4,659	4,908	5,164	5,531	5,828
Interest and Exchange on Interest†	22,218	22,829	23,716	25,166	26,311
Other Expenditure .. .. .	...	7,300	4,303	200	...
Total Expenditure from Revenue	185,626	205,260	216,282	210,787	217,444

* Includes repayment of special Commonwealth advances (\$96,000 in 1966-67).

† Includes interest on special Commonwealth advances (\$220,000 in 1966-67).

Particulars of the gross ton-mileage performed by the State railways are given in the next table. With the progressive replacement of steam locomotives over the last ten years, the ton-mileage performed by steam locomotives has declined steadily and the mileage by diesel-electric and electric locomotives has increased rapidly. In 1966-67, diesel-electric and electric locomotives accounted for 68 per cent. of the gross ton-mileage, steam locomotives for 11 per cent., and electric trains for 17 per cent.

Table 732. State Railways: Gross Ton-mileage*

Year ended 30th June	Passenger Traffic				Goods Traffic			
	Electric Train	Steam Locomotive	Diesel-electric Locomotive	Other	Diesel-electric Locomotive	Steam Locomotive	Electric Locomotive	Total†
Million gross ton-miles* Run								
1958	2,648	1,809	932		1,547	5,467	455	12,912
1959	2,581	1,419	1,269		2,478	4,800	535	13,140
1960	2,757	1,244	1,339		3,277	4,888	681	14,246
1961	2,864	1,100	1,508		4,129	4,663	851	15,165
1962	3,118	920	1,528		5,039	3,576	901	15,152
1963	3,080	794	1,722		5,703	3,151	881	15,394
1964	2,887	746	1,970		6,902	3,008	1,018	16,588
1965	2,892	510	2,229		7,784	3,066	1,070	17,613
1966	2,898	403	1,665	616	7,766	2,193	882	16,496
1967	2,898	287	1,757	634	8,758	1,564	934	16,940

* Trailing gross ton-miles (i.e., excluding weight of engine and tender).

† Includes Departmental Running (108 million gross ton-miles in 1966-67).

The next table shows the number of truckloads of the main types of goods carried in each of the last six years:—

Table 733. State Railways: Truckloads Classified by Goods Carried

Particulars	Number of Truckloads					
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Goods—						
Intrastate—						
Coal	366,457	311,597	309,724	356,250	392,363	412,651
Coke	6,753	4,802	9,061	7,339	7,506	7,720
Ores and Concentrates	94,164	83,097	93,390	107,485	101,033	106,425
Wheat	113,361	120,030	149,769	163,277	80,669	136,073
Flour	17,466	15,976	21,666	19,824	15,885	17,586
Wool	37,772	37,920	39,119	39,913	32,257	34,641
Timber	28,938	31,177	36,005	37,185	31,931	30,034
Steel	102,669	124,938	147,608	153,858	144,806	155,710
Perishables	105,132	103,997	104,705	104,592	93,735	91,264
Fodder	15,854	13,975	16,203	28,024	21,422	12,018
Metal, Sand, Gravel	25,503	19,325	22,055	23,415	27,347	31,036
Cement	48,990	51,141	56,573	55,548	56,772	54,746
Other Goods	385,246	386,275	416,518	426,007	416,352	414,359
Interstate	67,912	92,320	88,209	102,317	111,528	108,675
Total, Goods	1,416,217	1,396,570	1,510,605	1,625,034	1,533,606	1,612,958
Livestock	108,098	97,709	104,215	101,425	75,846	51,091

In order to meet competition from road hauliers, the railways have introduced new "bulk loading" arrangements and are using faster electric and diesel-electric locomotives on freight services.

Particulars of the coal, oil, and electricity used by the State railways during the last six years are shown in the following table:—

Table 734. State Railways: Coal, Oil, and Electricity Used

Year ended 30th June	Coal			Oil				Electricity
	Loco- motive Fuel	Other Purposes	Total Used	Diesel Oil for Loco- motives and Rail Cars	Fuel Oil for Loco- motives with Oil Furnaces	Lubri- cation	Other Purposes *	
	Thousand tons			\$ thousand					Million kWh.
1962	798	16	814	2,775	475	492	265	398
1963	705	15	720	2,719	292	442	309	391
1964	671	16	687	3,011	229	417	341	417
1965	636	13	649	3,426	168	428	310	420
1966	473	12	485	3,202	65	398	315	413
1967	357	13	369	2,666	21	457	312	417

* Includes oil for furnaces in workshops.

The next table shows the number employed in the State railways, and the salaries and wages paid to them. The figures exclude the persons employed on the construction of new lines.

Table 735. State Railways: Employees and Salaries and Wages

Year ended 30th June	Employees (Annual average)	Salaries and Wages Paid	Year ended 30th June	Employees (Annual average)	Salaries and Wages Paid	Year ended 30th June	Employees (Annual average)	Salaries and Wages Paid
		\$ thous.			\$ thous.			\$ thous.
1939	41,474	22,200	1960	50,336	109,332	1964	47,862	120,081
1957	54,808	108,844	1961	49,252	114,830	1965	46,638	125,017
1958	52,870	104,342	1962	50,074	117,459	1966	46,156	125,783
1959	51,892	104,192	1963	48,654	113,666	1967	45,489	132,595

Accidents which occur in the working of the State railways, or on railway premises, to persons other than railway employees are all recorded for statistical purposes, however slight the injuries may be. The accidents which occur to railway employees are recorded only if they cause the employee to be absent from his ordinary work for any period following the day on which the accident occurred.

Particulars of accidents and compensation paid in recent years are shown in the following table. The compensation paid, which excludes payments to employees, is mainly in respect of goods and luggage stolen in transit.

Table 736. State Railways: Accident Casualties and Competition Paid

Year ended 30th June	Persons Killed			Persons Injured			Compensation Paid		
	Em- ployees	Others	Total	Em- ployees	Others*	Total	Persons†	Goods‡	Total
							\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1962	15	44	59	7,378	737	8,115	114.1	215.2	329.2
1963	27	49	76	6,671	1,087	7,758	100.1	221.2	321.3
1964	19	29	48	7,111	789	7,900	113.5	256.5	370.0
1965	11	53	64	6,780	743	7,523	132.6	317.4	450.0
1966	19	51	70	6,298	473	6,771	115.4	358.0	473.3
1967	13	85	98	5,909	617	6,526	135.6	397.0	532.7

* Persons taken ill on trains are included in 1964-65 and earlier years, but excluded from 1965-66.

† Excludes compensation paid to employees.

‡ Compensation is mainly for goods stolen in transit.

STATE RAILWAYS: ROLLING STOCK

Particulars of the rolling stock of the State railways in recent years are shown in the next table:—

Table 737. State Railways: Rolling Stock

Classification	At 30th June					
	1965		1966		1967	
	No.	Capacity	No.	Capacity	No.	Capacity
Locomotives—		Tractive Power thous. lb.		Tractive Power thous. lb.		Tractive Power thous. lb.
Steam	534	16,668	431	13,565	331	10,601
Diesel-electric: Mainliners	142	6,503	159	7,336	180	8,368
Branchliners	97	3,251	108	3,614	127	4,241
Diesel Shunters	20	338	21	363	24	403
Diesel Power Vans	4	40	4	56	4	56
Electric	41	1,989	41	1,989	41	2,048
Coaching Stock—		Pass-engers		Pass-engers		Pass-engers
Hauled by Loco*—						
Passenger Cars	1,000	49,573	975	48,239	973	47,390
Sleeping Cars	122	2,583	118	2,509	101	1,984
Special Cars	47	104	47	104	48	104
Brake Vans	186	...	186	...	187	...
Other	46	...	43	...	58	...
Multiple Units—						
Power Cars—						
Rail Motor	58	2,683	60	2,767	62	2,873
Diesel	22	846	22	846	22	846
Suburban Electric	559	38,738	557	38,594	556	38,500
Inter-urban Electric	40	2,080	40	2,080	40	2,080
Trailer Cars—						
Rail Motor	36	1,804	38	1,916	40	2,015
Diesel	16	713	16	713	16	713
Suburban Electric†	555	43,047	543	45,263	541	45,183
Inter-urban Electric	40	2,560	40	2,560	40	2,560
Parcel Vans	22	...	21	...	21	...
Goods Stock—		Tons		Tons		Tons
Open Waggon	11,554	220,418	11,545	224,317	11,556	227,569
Flat Waggon	506	18,322	512	18,688	550	20,669
Bolster Waggon	241	9,881	239	9,799	238	9,758
Livestock Waggon	1,498	12,766	1,448	12,566	1,388	12,206
Wheat Waggon	1,025	32,040	1,076	34,896	1,131	38,424
Coal Waggon	2,697	70,912	2,654	70,562	2,660	74,016
Louwer Vans	1,487	46,467	1,458	45,997	1,437	45,681
Refrigerator Vans	336	9,648	335	9,648	332	9,618
Brake Vans	743	...	788	...	830	...
Other	946	24,017	961	24,886	956	25,983
Service Stock	2,219	...	2,307	...	2,298	...

* Includes interstate coaching stock (41 in 1967) owned jointly by New South Wales and Victoria.

† Includes double-deck trailer cars (63 at June, 1965, 107 at June, 1966, and 120 at June, 1967), each with a seating capacity of 132 passengers.

STATE RAILWAYS: FARES AND FREIGHT RATES

The density of passenger traffic is greatest in the suburban areas, which, for railway purposes, comprise the areas within 34 miles of Sydney (Central Station) or Newcastle.

Railway fares have been increased on several occasions since 1950, as illustrated by the following table:—

Table 738. State Railways: Passenger Fares for Single Tickets

Class of Ticket and Distance	Month of Change							
	1950, November	1951, November	1955, September	1956, July	1960, March	1962, November	1966, October	1968, October*
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
DISTANCE WHOLLY WITHIN SUBURBAN AREAS								
5 miles	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.15	0.17
10 miles	0.12	0.12	0.14	0.19	0.21	0.22	0.25	0.28
20 miles	0.22	0.24	0.28	0.37	0.38	0.40	0.45	0.50
34 miles	0.35	0.38	0.42	0.58	0.59	0.62	0.68	0.74
DISTANCE NOT WHOLLY WITHIN SUBURBAN AREAS								
First Class—								
50 miles	0.88	0.95	1.08	1.48	1.58	1.63	1.75	1.87
100 miles	2.06	2.25	2.54	3.19	3.29	3.38	3.58	3.77
200 miles	4.30	4.70	5.29	6.47	6.67	6.81	7.11	7.41
300 miles	6.35	6.98	7.87	9.40	9.60	9.75	10.05	10.35
Second Class—								
50 miles	0.62	0.68	0.78	1.02	1.12	1.16	1.24	1.32
100 miles	1.43	1.58	1.78	2.20	2.30	2.36	2.49	2.62
200 miles	2.95	3.25	3.68	4.42	4.62	4.71	4.91	5.11
300 miles	4.38	4.80	5.40	6.42	6.62	6.72	6.92	7.12

* Current in December, 1968.

An ordinary return ticket for travel wholly within the suburban areas is double the cost of a single ticket. For journeys beyond the suburban areas, tickets are based on the single fare plus one-half (one-third before July, 1956).

Periodical tickets, permitting unlimited travel between the stations shown on the tickets, are available for periods of a week, a month, a quarter, a half-year, and a year. Weekly periodical tickets are available only for travel within the suburban areas and in parts of the Wollongong and Blue Mountains districts, but the other periodical tickets are available for travel in all areas of the State. Since October, 1968, the cost of weekly periodical tickets has ranged from \$1.60 for 5 miles and \$2.15 for 10 miles to \$3.21 for 35 to 40 miles; the cost of monthly periodical

tickets has ranged from \$11.06 first class and \$6.80 second class for 5 miles, to \$53.00 first class and \$36.60 second class for 300 miles. Concessions are made to students and children under 15 years of age.

Special excursion, "shoppers", and "family" tickets are issued at reduced prices for travel in the suburban areas.

Freight rates for merchandise and livestock are fixed so that, in general, the lowest scale of freight is charged on commodities which have a low value or which are used to assist production. The charge per ton mile decreases as the distance hauled increases. The highest class freight includes expensive, bulky, or fragile articles (such as boots, drapery, drugs, groceries, furniture, liquors, glassware, cutlery, ironmongery, confectionery, and carpets); the lowest class applies to manures. In recent years, special bulk-loading rates have been introduced for many places in the State.

The trend in the rates for various classes of freight carried for 100 miles and 500 miles is shown below:—

Table 739. State Railways: Freight Charges

Month of Change	Ordinary Goods		Agricultural Produce (per ton)	Butter (per ton)	Frozen Beef and Mutton (per ton)	Wool (per ton)	Livestock (per four-wheeled truck)
	Highest Class Freight (per ton)	Lowest Class Freight (per ton)					
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
100 MILES							
1944: January	8.43	0.59	1.20	2.71	2.08	3.75	12.08
1947: August	9.70	0.82	1.68	3.12	2.92	5.25	16.91
1950: October	12.12	1.12	2.36	3.89	3.72	7.35	23.70
1951: October	15.20	2.20	6.30	4.86	5.60	12.60	31.60
1952: November	15.20	2.20	4.60	4.86	5.60	12.60	31.60
1955: August	15.20	2.80	4.60	4.90	5.60	12.60	31.60
1956: July	15.20	3.10	4.60	5.42	6.20	12.60	34.80
1960: March	15.20	3.30	4.90	5.78	6.60	12.60	34.80
1962: November	15.70	3.80	5.40	6.28	7.10	12.60	36.80
1966: October *	16.30	4.40	6.00	6.74	7.70	13.16	39.20
500 MILES							
1944: January	21.72	1.08	1.99	6.27	4.83	9.85	32.97
1947: August	24.98	1.52	2.79	7.21	6.77	13.79	46.15
1950: October	31.23	2.05	3.91	9.01	8.62	19.25	64.70
1951: October	39.00	4.10	10.40	11.25	12.90	33.60	86.30
1952: November	39.00	4.10	10.40	11.25	12.90	32.90	86.30
1955: August	39.00	5.10	10.40	11.28	12.90	32.90	86.30
1956: July	39.00	5.60	10.40	12.42	14.20	32.90	94.90
1960: March	39.00	5.95	11.05	13.17	15.05	32.90	94.90
1962: November	39.50	6.45	11.55	13.67	15.55	28.00	96.90
1966: October *	40.10	7.05	12.15	14.13	16.15	28.56	99.30

* Current in December, 1968.

VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The Victorian Government has acquired railway interests in the Riverina district of New South Wales, by the purchase from a private company of a line between Deniliquin and Moama, and through an agreement with the New South Wales Government for the construction and maintenance of five border railways. The agreement provides for railways of 5 ft. 3 in. gauge, but the works within New South Wales are constructed suitably for conversion to the standard gauge of 4 ft. 8½ in.

Two of the lines authorised under the agreement are open for traffic and the length of these, together with the Deniliquin-Moama line, is 203 miles. The lines connect with the Victorian railways, and are operated by the Victorian Railway Commissioners.

Particulars of the capital cost and the operations of the three lines open for traffic are given in the following table. The number of train miles run in 1966-67 was 108,173, and there were 86 employees in February, 1967.

**Table 740. Victorian Government Railways in New South Wales:
Capital Cost and Operations**

Year ended 28th February	Capital Cost at end of Year	Revenue	Expenditure			Passengers Carried	Goods Carried
			Working Expenses*	Interest	Total		
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.		Tons
1962	2,947.6	325.5	498.9	107.9	606.7	7,441	148,633
1963	2,916.4	326.0	538.5	110.4	648.9	7,480	160,092
1964	2,947.1	350.0	576.0	112.8	688.7	6,678	170,639
1965	3,133.2	370.6	662.7	133.7	796.4	5,784	180,451
1966	3,227.5	387.7	691.9	127.4	819.3	5,025	188,076
1967	3,133.1	450.2	622.8	116.8	739.6	4,869	237,416

* Includes current depreciation.

PRIVATE RAILWAY LINES

The established policy in New South Wales has been to keep the railways under State control, and with the exception of short lines connecting coal and other mines with the main railways, there are only 84 miles of private lines open for general traffic.

The Silverton Tramway operates a line, which was opened in 1888, between Broken Hill and Cockburn on the South Australian border, a distance of 36 miles; it mainly carries lead and zinc ores from Broken Hill on their way to Port Pirie in South Australia, and mining equipment and supplies to Broken Hill. This line is to be replaced by a government-owned standard gauge railway which will be opened for traffic early in 1970.

A short line, privately-owned but operated by the Department of Railways, connects the Warwick Farm Racecourse with the Government railway at Liverpool. The Seaham Coal Company's line connects the West Wallsend and Seaham Collieries with Cockle Creek. The South Maitland system serves the mining districts of East Greta and Cessnock, and another line runs between the collieries in Hexham and Minmi. The New Redhead line connects Belmont and Adamstown. Particulars of these railways were published in the 1939-40 issue of the Year Book.

RAILWAY GAUGES OF AUSTRALIA

Particulars of the gauges of the Government-owned railways in each State as at 30th June, 1967 are shown below. The figures relate to lines open for traffic, classified according to the States in which they are located. Particulars of private lines are not available.

Table 741. Government Railway Lines and Gauges in Australia, 30th June, 1967

State	Route Miles of each Gauge Open for Traffic					Total Route Miles Open
	2 ft.	2 ft. 6 in.	3 ft. 6 in.	4 ft. 8½ in.	5 ft. 3 in.	
New South Wales .. ..	...	...	...	6,061	203*	6,264
Victoria .. ..	...	9	...	202†	3,816	4,027
Queensland	30	...	5,631	69‡	...	5,730
South Australia .. ..	...	...	1,257	871	1,651	3,779
Western Australia .. ..	...	...	3,502	767	...	4,269
Tasmania .. ..	...	...	500	...	...	500
Northern Territory .. ..	...	...	490	...	...	490
Australian Capital Territory ..	...	...	...	5	...	5
Total, Australia	30	9	11,380	7,975	5,670	25,064

* Victorian Border Railways.

† Victorian section of Sydney-Melbourne standard gauge line.

‡ Queensland section of Sydney-Brisbane standard gauge line.

Lines owned by the Commonwealth Government in 1967 totalled 2,254 miles, and included 918 miles of 3 ft. 6 in. gauge (428 miles in South Australia and 490 miles in the Northern Territory) and 1,336 miles of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge (871 miles in South Australia, 454 miles in Western Australia, 5 miles in the Australian Capital Territory, and 6 miles in New South Wales). The 5 miles in the Australian Capital Territory (linking Canberra and Queanbeyan) and the 6 miles in New South Wales are operated by the New South Wales railways.

The distances by rail between Sydney and the other capital cities are as follows—Canberra, 203 miles; Brisbane *via* North Coast line, 613 miles; Brisbane *via* Wallangarra, 715 miles; Melbourne, 596 miles; Adelaide *via* Melbourne, 1,079 miles; and Perth *via* Melbourne, 2,701 miles.

STANDARDISATION OF AUSTRALIAN RAILWAY GAUGES

A brief account of proposals for the conversion of Australian railways to a standard gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches, and of a proposed agreement between the Commonwealth Government and the State Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, is given on page 169 of the 51st edition of the Year Book. The agreement was ratified by the Commonwealth, Victorian, and South Australian Governments, but the failure of New South Wales to ratify rendered the original agreement ineffective.

In 1956, a Commonwealth parliamentary committee, formed to investigate whether a scheme confined to the main trunk routes would be desirable, recommended that standard gauge (4 ft. 8½ in.) lines be constructed from Albury to Melbourne, from Broken Hill to Adelaide *via* Port Pirie, and from Kalgoorlie to Fremantle *via* Perth.

Agreement was reached between the Commonwealth, New South Wales, and Victorian Governments in 1957 on the construction of a standard gauge line (parallel to the existing 5 ft. 3 in. line) between Albury and Melbourne. Under the agreement, the Commonwealth was to meet 70 per cent. and each State 15 per cent. of the cost of the project, with the States' portion being advanced initially by the Commonwealth and being repaid (with interest) over 50 years. The new line, completed at a cost of \$31,946,000, was opened for freight traffic in January, 1962, and for passenger traffic in April, 1962.

The standard gauge line from Kalgoorlie to Perth, constructed under agreements between the Commonwealth and Western Australian governments, was linked with the Trans-Australian Railway (standard gauge from Kalgoorlie to Port Pirie) in August, 1968; the line was opened for traffic in November, 1968.

The construction of the standard gauge line between Port Pirie and Cockburn (on the New South Wales-South Australia border) was completed in January, 1969, but will not be opened for traffic until the Cockburn to Broken Hill line has been completed.

The final stage in the standardisation of railway gauge between Sydney and Perth is the construction of a new line, replacing the existing Silverton Tramway, from Broken Hill to Cockburn. The new line will be opened for traffic early in 1970.

OMNIBUSES AND TRAMWAYS

In New South Wales, the State Government operates omnibus services in the metropolitan and Newcastle districts. Private omnibus services are operated in the metropolitan, Newcastle, and other districts, subject to regulation (see page 898) by the Commissioner for Motor Transport.

STATE OMNIBUSES AND TRAMWAYS

The State omnibus services are administered by the Department of Government Transport. At 30th June, 1967, the route length of the services (excluding duplications) was 472 miles in the metropolitan district and 132 miles in Newcastle.

Tramway services which had been operated by the State Government in the metropolitan district have been converted progressively to omnibus operation. The route length of the metropolitan tramways was reduced from 134 miles in 1949 to 64 miles in June, 1960, and in February, 1961, all trams were withdrawn from service. A metropolitan trolleybus service, which was operated over 6 route miles, was converted to omnibus operation in August, 1959. State tramway services which in earlier years operated outside the metropolitan district were terminated at Maitland and Broken Hill in 1927 and at Newcastle in 1950.

FINANCES

With the progressive conversion of tramway services to omnibus operation completed in February, 1961, the indebtedness of the State omnibuses and tramways was reduced in 1960-61 by the remission of the capital indebtedness (\$2,554,000) of the tramway services and the waiving of outstanding capital charges (\$4,455,000) in respect of these services. At 30th June, 1967, the capital indebtedness of the State omnibus services amounted to \$31,618,000 (\$28,862,000 for metropolitan and \$2,757,000 for the Newcastle services).

The capital cost of fixed assets of the omnibus services amounted to \$32,289,000 at 30th June, 1967. After deducting provision for depreciation, the fixed assets appeared in the balance sheet at \$12,818,000.

Revenues of the State omnibuses and tramways, as shown in the following table, include an annual contribution of \$350,000 from Consolidated Revenue Fund towards the cost of employees' superannuation. The total State Government assistance to the omnibuses and tramways (including debt charges met by Consolidated Revenue Fund and amounts credited to other accounts of the undertaking) is shown in Table 743 on page 886.

The State omnibus and tramway services have operated at a loss since 1944-45, although during the war period and for some years previously, they returned surpluses after paying working expenses and providing for depreciation and capital charges. Fares were increased on several occasions between 1948 and 1951, as shown on page 887, but the gains to revenue, partly offset by diminishing passenger traffic, failed to keep pace with rapidly increasing wage and other costs. A marked improvement in 1956-57 resulted from substantial fare increases in July, 1956; revenue rose by 28 per cent. and was sufficient to pay working expenses for the

first time since 1948-49. With the continued decline in passenger traffic, revenue fell steadily after 1956-57. Revenue increased in 1965-66 and 1966-67, as a result of fare increases in January and in October, 1966—but as in previous years, revenue was insufficient to meet working expenses.

Table 742. State Omnibuses and Tramways*: Revenue and Expenditure

Year ended 30th June	Revenue	Expenditure from Revenue					Deficit
		Working Expenses	Provision for—		Interest and Exchange on Interest	Total Expenditure from Revenue	
			Depreciation	Debt Redemption			
\$ thousand							
METROPOLITAN SERVICES							
1958	24,981	25,393	1,088	167	1,190	27,838	2,857
1959	23,978	24,863	1,194	185	1,335	27,577	3,599
1960	23,430	24,975	1,287	191	1,234	27,687	4,257
1961	23,045	25,431	1,379	211	1,422	28,444	5,399
1962	22,788	25,033	1,373	130	1,332	27,869	5,080
1963	22,588	24,113	1,251	139	1,361	26,863	4,274
1964	22,684	24,059	1,149	145	1,339	26,693	4,009
1965	22,606	24,323	1,113	154	1,360	26,950	4,344
1966	23,040	25,336	1,021	163	1,398	27,918	4,878
1967	24,669	26,805	915	174	1,435	29,328	4,659
NEWCASTLE SERVICES							
1958	3,011	2,731	198	17	103	3,048	37
1959	2,893	2,730	189	17	100	3,036	143
1960	2,841	2,836	196	18	108	3,158	317
1961	2,676	2,813	198	19	119	3,150	474
1962	2,647	2,828	192	22	133	3,175	528
1963	2,531	2,722	176	22	130	3,050	519
1964	2,477	2,688	158	23	134	3,003	526
1965	2,493	2,784	143	25	135	3,087	594
1966	2,441	2,893	134	26	135	3,188	747
1967	2,540	3,079	128	27	140	3,375	835
ALL SERVICES							
1958	27,991	28,124	1,285	184	1,292	30,886	2,894
1959	26,871	27,593	1,384	201	1,435	30,613	3,742
1960	26,271	27,811	1,482	209	1,342	30,845	4,574
1961	25,721	28,244	1,577	231	1,541	31,594	5,873
1962	25,435	27,861	1,565	152	1,466	31,043	5,608
1963	25,120	26,834	1,427	161	1,491	29,913	4,793
1964	25,161	26,748	1,307	169	1,472	29,696	4,535
1965	25,099	27,107	1,256	179	1,495	30,037	4,938
1966	25,480	28,229	1,155	189	1,533	31,106	5,625
1967	27,209	29,884	1,043	201	1,575	32,703	5,494

* The progressive conversion of tramway services to omnibus operation was completed in February, 1961.

Charges in respect of the capital indebtedness of the omnibuses and tramways (met in the first instance from the Consolidated Revenue Fund) are fully reflected in the expenditures shown above. When, by reason of unprofitable working, the undertaking is unable to recoup these charges, the amount unrecovered remains as a payment from the Consolidated

Revenue Fund. At 30th June, 1967, the total amount unrecouped in respect of the omnibus services was \$17,466,000 (\$15,876,000 for metropolitan and \$1,590,000 for Newcastle services). Particulars of unrecouped debt charges, and of other State assistance to the undertaking are shown for each of the last ten years in the next table:—

Table 743. State Omnibuses and Tramways*: Government Assistance

Year ended 30th June	Contributions to Revenue†	Grant towards—		Unrecouped Debt Charges‡	Total Government Assistance
		Accumulated Losses‡	Tram Track Removal‡		
	\$ thousand				
1958	353	900	480	1,380	3,113
1959	352	100	20	1,546	2,018
1960	352	1,000	587	1,580	3,520
1961	353	2,200	700	1,804	5,057¶
1962	352	2,000	700	1,621	4,673
1963	352	1,400	334	1,656	3,742
1964	352	1,500	...	1,649	3,501
1965	352	2,410	...	1,682	4,444
1966	352	2,800	...	1,737	4,889
1967	352	2,400	...	1,792	4,544

* The progressive conversion of tramway services to omnibus operation was completed in February, 1961.

† Comprises contributions from (a) Consolidated Revenue Fund towards superannuation (\$350,000 in each year) and (b) State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund for losses due to competition from private road transport services.

‡ Paid by Consolidated Revenue Fund.

¶ Excludes remissions of capital indebtedness and outstanding capital charges of tramway services—see page 884.

TRAFFIC

Particulars of the passenger traffic and the omnibus mileage performed in the metropolitan and Newcastle districts in the last eleven years are given in the next table:—

Table 744. State Omnibuses and Tramways*: Traffic

Year ended 30th June	Passengers					Omnibus Mileage		
	Metropolitan			Newcastle	Total, Omnibuses and Tramways	Metro-politan	Newcastle	Total
	Omnibuses	Tramways	Total	Omnibuses				
	Thousands					Thousand miles		
1957	148,364	144,718	293,082	31,211	324,293	26,873	5,995	32,868
1958	164,355	116,016	280,371	29,716	310,087	29,398	5,736	35,134
1959	194,888	69,320	264,208	28,649	292,857	34,051	5,738	39,789
1960	210,091	45,173	255,264	27,845	283,109	35,342†	5,663	41,005
1961	237,965	11,051	249,016	26,222	275,238	38,313†	5,427	43,740
1962	244,281	...	244,281	25,920	270,201	39,567	5,426	44,993
1963	240,971	...	240,971	24,598	265,569	38,680	5,354	44,034
1964	238,368	...	238,368	23,840	262,208	39,167	5,231	44,398
1965	237,598	...	237,598	24,011	261,609	39,546	5,238	44,784
1966	232,141	...	232,141	23,070	255,211	39,425	5,334	44,759
1967	223,855	...	223,855	22,654	246,509	39,871	5,436	45,307

* The progressive conversion of tramway services to omnibus operation was completed in February, 1961.

† Tramway mileage 507,000 in 1959-60 and 1,300,000 in 1960-61.

A major factor in the persistent and heavy decline in passenger traffic in the post-war period has been the rapid growth of private motor vehicle ownership. Although there has been substantial growth of population, industry, and commerce, this has been relatively greater in the outer suburban areas, which are mainly served by the railways, than in the city and inner suburbs served mainly by buses and trams. In the metropolitan services, passenger journeys declined by an annual average of 4.8 per cent. in the five years ended 1951-52, 2.2 per cent. in the four years ended 1955-56, 17.6 per cent. in 1956-57 (following a substantial increase in fares at the beginning of the year), 3.3 per cent. in the six years ended 1962-63, and 1.8 per cent. in the four years ended 1966-67. In the Newcastle services, the average annual decline in passenger journeys was 1.1 per cent. in the nine years ended 1955-56, 21.5 per cent. in 1956-57, 3.9 per cent. in the six years ended 1962-63, and 2.0 per cent. in the last four years.

FARES

Omnibus routes have been divided into sections of an average length of one mile ($1\frac{1}{2}$ miles before November, 1951). The average length of a tramway section was approximately 2 miles in the metropolitan district and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in Newcastle before November, 1951, and one mile from then until tramway services ceased.

Omnibus and tramway fares have been increased on several occasions since 1948, as shown in the next table:—

Table 745. State Omnibuses and Tramways: Scale of Fares

Number of Sections	Month of Change								
	November, 1948*		October, 1950*		Nov., 1951*†	July, 1956‡	Jan., 1966¶	Oct., 1966	Nov., 1968
	4.30 a.m. to 8 p.m. Mon. to Fri.	All Other Times	4.30 a.m. to 8 p.m. Mon. to Fri.	All Other Times					
	Cents								
One	2.5	3.3	3.3	4.2	3.3	5.0	5.0	5.0	7.0
Two	4.2	5.0	5.0	5.8	5.0	7.5	10.0	10.0	12.0
Three	5.0	5.8	6.7	7.5	6.7	10.0	10.0	15.0	17.0
Four	5.8	6.7	7.5	8.3	7.5	12.5	15.0	15.0	20.0
Five	6.7	7.5	8.3	9.2	8.3	12.5	15.0	15.0	20.0
Six	8.3	9.2	10.0	10.8	9.2	15.0	15.0	20.0	25.0
Seven	9.2	10.0	10.8	11.7	10.0	15.0	15.0	20.0	25.0
Eight	10.0	10.8	12.5	13.3	10.8	17.5	20.0	20.0	25.0
Nine	10.8	11.7	13.3	14.2	11.7	17.5	20.0	20.0	25.0
Ten	12.5	13.3	15.0	15.8	12.5	20.0	20.0	25.0	30.0

* Maximum fare of 10c. for trams.

† Sections reduced to uniform lengths of 1 mile.

‡ Maximum fare of 17.5c. for trams.

¶ Fares not convertible to an exact decimal currency equivalent were increased by 2.5c.

From November, 1951, to January, 1966, the fare for a journey extending over and beyond the Sydney Harbour Bridge was 0.8c higher than for an equal number of sections on other routes.

The fare for journeys commenced and completed within the inner city areas (as defined) of Sydney and Newcastle is 7c.

For pensioners, children under 15 years of age, and children under 19 years still attending school, the ordinary fares are (from November, 1968)

5c for one or two sections, 7c for from three to five sections, 10c for from six to nine sections, and 15c for ten sections. Return tickets for journeys of one or two sections are available to pensioners for 5c. Travel to and from school by omnibus is free for school pupils under the age of 21 years where the journey to the nearest appropriate school exceeds 2 miles; where the journey is 2 miles or less the fare is 5c (or alternatively term tickets may be purchased for \$2.50). Other concessions are available to students.

ROLLING STOCK, EMPLOYMENT, AND ACCIDENTS

Particulars of the rolling stock of the State omnibus undertaking are given below:—

Table 746. State Omnibuses: Rolling Stock

Particulars	At 30th June						
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Single-deck—							
Forward-engined	172	172	162	162	162	172	172
Underfloor-engined	738	738	738	738	740	740	742
Double-deck	883	845	845	844	844	844	845

The number of persons employed by the Department of Government Transport was 7,507 at 30th June, 1967; the salaries and wages paid during 1966-67 amounted to \$23,757,000. The number employed has declined from 14,031 at the end of 1951-52, when salaries and wages amounted to \$20,320,000.

Accidents which occur in the working of the omnibuses to persons other than employees are all recorded for statistical purposes, however slight the injuries may be. Particulars of these accidents and compensation paid in respect of the casualties in recent years are given in the next table.

Table 747. State Omnibuses: Accident Casualties*

Year ended 30th June	Passengers		Other Persons		Total Persons		Compensation Paid
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	
1962	3	1,594	2	89	5	1,683	\$ thous. 377
1963	2	1,435	9	89	11	1,524	167
1964	...	1,368	7	91	7	1,459	244
1965	...	1,266	5	100	5	1,366	169
1966	...	1,164	1	87	1	1,251	179
1967	1	1,025	8	100	9	1,125	175

Excludes employees.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

LENGTH OF ROADS

The total length of the roads in the State was estimated at 131,330 miles in 1966. The nature of the roads and their distribution in areas of the State are shown in the following table:—

Table 748. Length of Roads in New South Wales, 30th June, 1966

Nature of Road, Street, or Lane	Sydney Statistical Division*		Rest of N.S.W.			Total, N.S.W.
	Municipalities	Shires	Municipalities	Shires	Unincorporated	
	Miles					
Cement Concrete	274	29	43	57	...	403
Bituminous Concrete	398	174	309	70	...	951
Bitumen	4,220	1,054	3,311	18,451	232	27,267
Gravel or Stone	563	258	1,403	42,443	...	44,668
Formed Only	282	301	354	24,844	1,165	26,947
Cleared Only	58	147	536	6,691	155	7,586
Natural Surface	241	200	885	21,698	484	23,508
Total	6,037	2,163	6,843	114,253	2,036	131,330

* This area differs from the Sydney Statistical Division, as defined for general statistical purposes (see page 56), in that it excludes the whole of the City of Blue Mountains.

The density of roads and streets varies considerably in different parts of the State, being much greater in the metropolis and larger towns than in the shires, which consist mostly of agricultural and pastoral lands. There has been little road development in the Western Division of the State, as this vast area of about 125,560 square miles is devoted almost exclusively to sheep-raising on large holdings. In the unincorporated portion of the Western Division (comprising 36,962 square miles), there were only 2,036 miles of roads at 30th June, 1966.

MAIN ROADS ADMINISTRATION

The present system of main roads administration was inaugurated in 1925, and is regulated by the Main Roads Act, 1924, as amended. It is conducted through the Department of Main Roads, which is under the control of a Commissioner who is responsible to the Minister for Highways.

The activities of the Main Roads Department embrace works on main, secondary, developmental, and tourist roads throughout the State, all roads in the unincorporated portion of the Western Division, and other works which are national in character (principally bridges and vehicular ferries) and are constructed and maintained from government funds.

Public roads (except those in Commonwealth territory and in the unincorporated area of the Western Division) may be proclaimed as main roads on the recommendation of the Commissioner. Main roads are classified as—State Highways, which form the principal avenues of road communication throughout the State and connect with similar avenues in other States; Trunk Roads, which, with the State highways, form the framework of a general system of inter-communication throughout the State; Ordinary Main

Roads, which connect towns and important centres of population with the State highways or trunk roads and with each other. The Main Roads Department provides financial assistance to municipal and shire councils for the construction and maintenance of proclaimed main roads, and itself undertakes such work where considered necessary.

Roads within the County of Cumberland which carry a substantial amount of through traffic, and thereby relieve neighbouring main roads, may be declared by the Commissioner to be Secondary Roads.

Any road or work may be proclaimed as a Developmental Road or a Developmental Work if it serves to develop a district, and the whole or part of the cost of its construction is met from the Developmental Roads Fund. The maintenance of these roads and works, after construction, is the responsibility of the local council.

A road which assists to make an area accessible to tourists may be proclaimed, on the recommendation of the Commissioner, as a Tourist Road. The Main Roads Department provides financial assistance to local councils (in general, up to half the cost) for the construction and maintenance of proclaimed tourist roads, and itself undertakes such work in special cases.

Since December, 1965, any work which facilitates the movement of motor traffic between Sydney and Newcastle may be proclaimed, on the recommendation of the Commissioner, as a Toll Work. The construction and maintenance of toll works may be undertaken by the Main Roads Department or by local councils (with financial assistance from the Department). The cost of construction and maintenance may be recovered by the imposition of tolls on the vehicles using the works (see page 891). The first proclaimed toll work, which was opened for traffic in 1965, comprises the first stage (5.8 miles from the Hawkesbury River at Peat's Bridge to Mount White) of the proposed Sydney to Newcastle Expressway. The extension of this toll work to Calga (3.4 miles) was completed in 1966; a second toll work (5.3 miles), south from the Hawkesbury River to near Berowra, was opened for traffic in December, 1968.

The following table shows the mileages of classified roads in New South Wales in 1967:—

Table 749. Length of Classified Roads in N.S.W., 30th June, 1967

Class of Road	County of Cumberland*	Balance of Eastern and Central Divisions	Western Division†	Total, N.S.W.
Main Roads—				
State Highways	195	5,046	1,307	6,548
Trunk Roads .. .. .	...	2,933	1,299	4,232
Ordinary Main Roads	668	8,896	2,064	11,629
Total, Main Roads	864	16,875	4,670	22,409
Secondary Roads	157	...	...	157
Tourist Roads	51	145	...	196
Developmental Roads	14	2,385	337	2,735
Total, Classified Roads	1,085	19,406	5,007	25,498

* As defined in the Main Roads Act, 1924, as amended.

† Includes the mileages of those roads in the unincorporated area of the Western Division which have been classified as main roads for administrative purposes.

Main Roads Finances

The income of the Main Roads Department is derived chiefly from the proceeds of taxes on motor vehicles, charges on heavy commercial goods vehicles under the Road Maintenance (Contribution) Act, Commonwealth Aid Roads grants, contributions by local government authorities, contributions by governmental authorities for specific works, tolls imposed on vehicles using toll works, and grants by the State Government. The Government also makes advances to the Department. The Commissioner for Main Roads may, with the approval of the Governor, raise loans to finance the construction of specific works or to renew these loans, and must contribute (at an approved rate) to reserves established for repayment of the loans.

In terms of the Main Roads Act, the transactions of the Department are conducted through three separate funds—the County of Cumberland Main Roads Fund, for main, secondary, and tourist roads and toll works in the County of Cumberland (which is deemed, for the purposes of the Act, to include the City of Blue Mountains and small sections of other councils' areas on the boundary of the County); the Country Main Roads Fund, for main and tourist roads and toll works outside the County of Cumberland; and the Development Roads Fund.

The proceeds of the motor vehicle tax (except for a small proportion paid into the Public Vehicles Fund—see page 910), and of the charges under the Road Maintenance (Contribution) Act, are distributed between the County of Cumberland and Country Main Roads Funds on the basis of 20 per cent. to the Cumberland Fund and 80 per cent. to the Country Fund. The Commonwealth Aid Roads grants (other than those allocated for developmental roads) are distributed between the two Main Roads Funds in virtually the same proportion.

Local government authorities are required to contribute towards the cost of work on main, secondary, and tourist roads. Within the County of Cumberland, the authorities contribute to the County of Cumberland Main Roads Fund at a uniform rate on the unimproved capital value of rateable property, the maximum contribution being limited (since 1963) to a proportion of the authority's total rate income. The rate on property has been $\frac{5}{24}$ c in the \$ ($\frac{5}{48}$ c on land used principally for primary production) since 1955; the limiting proportion of rate income is determined annually within the range 10 to 15 per cent., and has been 12 per cent. since 1963. The rate payable in respect of rateable lands in the inner area of the City of Sydney (which were exempt from the contribution from 1938 to 1963) was fixed at $\frac{5}{48}$ c in the \$ in 1964 and 1965, and $\frac{5}{24}$ c from 1966. Outside the County of Cumberland, a council's share of the cost of work on main roads is usually in the form of a proportionate addition to grants from the Country Main Roads Fund for individual works.

Tolls are charged for vehicles using proclaimed toll works. The rates of toll charged for the use of the Hawkesbury River to Calga toll work are 10c for motor cycles and scooters, 20c for cars, station waggons, and utilities, 40c for cars with trailers and vehicles under two tons, 60c for vehicles from two to four tons, and \$1 for vehicles over four tons tare weight. The corresponding rates of toll charged for the use of the Berowra to Hawkesbury River toll work are 10c, 20c, 30c, 40c, and 60c.

The full cost of approved works on main roads, half the cost on secondary roads, and a proportion (in general, up to half) of the cost on tourist roads in the County of Cumberland are met from the County of Cumberland Main Roads Fund.

The proportion of the cost of works on country main roads borne by the Department of Main Roads varies with the class of roads. In general, the Department bears the whole cost of works on State highways, three-quarters of the cost on trunk roads, and two-thirds of the cost of ordinary main roads, and meets the whole cost of bridges over 20 feet span on trunk roads and three-fourths of the cost of bridges on ordinary main roads. The Department usually bears up to half the cost of works on country tourist roads.

The income of the Developmental Roads Fund is derived from the Commonwealth Aid Roads grants for roads (other than main roads) in rural areas.

The accounts of the Main Roads Department, on a "revenue and expenditure" basis, are summarised for the last six years in the following table:—

Table 750. Main Roads Funds*: Revenue and Expenditure

Particulars	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	\$ thousand					
REVENUE†						
Vehicle Taxes and Registration and Licence Fees	25,366	30,327	38,682	41,059	42,471	42,897
Commonwealth Aid Road Grants ..	17,873	19,080	20,617	22,934	24,648	26,313
State Government Grants	1,346	302	150	70	35	63
Government Contributions for Specific Works	537	515	373	97	377	893
Local Authorities' Contributions ..	4,539	4,735	5,763	5,858	6,575	7,850
Sydney-Newcastle Expressway Toll ..	...	...	...	...	356	706
Other	322	277	343	531	539	564
Total Revenue†	49,983	55,234	65,929	70,549	75,001	79,285
EXPENDITURE‡						
Roads and Bridges—						
Construction	37,874	38,000	48,199	56,153	61,715	62,590
Maintenance	12,686	12,661	16,209	16,514	15,812	17,677
Administration	2,257	2,632	2,820	3,425	3,757	4,296
Interest, Exchange, and Flotation Expenses	505	566	986	1,237	1,609	1,855
Other	1,064	1,242	1,376	1,125	1,466	1,753
Total Expenditure‡	54,387	55,100	69,589	78,454	84,360	88,172

* All funds combined.

† Excludes—

(a) advances by the State Government (\$1,270,000, \$1,780,000, \$3,020,000, \$4,000,000, \$4,000,000 and \$4,800,000, respectively, in the years covered by the table);

(b) loans raised by the Commissioner for Main Roads including those credited to Sydney Harbour Bridge Account (\$1,000,000 in 1963-64, \$4,000,000 in 1964-65, \$3,925,000 in 1965-66, and \$4,000,000 in 1966-67); and

(c) transfers from Sydney Harbour Bridge accounts (\$3,644,000, \$4,162,000, \$3,078,000, \$1,860,000, \$1,830,000, and \$1,443,000, respectively, in the years covered by the table).

‡ Excludes—

(a) provision for debt redemption (\$106,000, \$234,000, \$244,000, \$1,230,000, \$641,000, and \$546,000, respectively, in the years covered by the table);

(b) the purchase of assets which are subject to depreciation charges (the charges being included in expenditure on "roads and bridges" or "administration"). (The purchase of assets which are not subject to depreciation charges is included in "other" expenditure.)

The next table shows the main items of revenue and expenditure for each of the Roads Funds during the last six years:—

Table 751. Main Roads Funds: Principal Items of Revenue and Expenditure for each Roads Fund

Year ended 30th June	Revenue					Expenditure		
	Motor Taxes, Fees, etc.	Commonwealth Aid Roads Grants	Government Contributions for Specific Works	Local Authorities' Contributions	Sydney—Newcastle Expressway Toll	Roads and Bridges		Administration
						Construction	Maintenance	
\$ thousand								

COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND MAIN ROADS FUND

1962	5,073	3,396	262	4,424	...	15,717	2,349	654
1963	5,881	3,578	26	4,695	...	15,741	2,080	878
1964	7,286	4,001	82	5,734	...	16,651	2,889	710
1965	7,789	4,542	18	5,775	...	19,634	2,898	1,145
1966	8,183	5,026	200	6,501	...	20,425	2,929	773
1967	8,512	5,108	620	7,729	...	22,488	3,349	1,167

COUNTRY MAIN ROADS FUND

1962	20,293	13,561	273	115	...	20,994	10,337	1,603
1963	24,446	14,098	483	40	...	20,797	10,581	1,753
1964	31,396	15,217	291	30	...	30,135	13,319	2,110
1965	33,269	17,122	79	83	...	35,244	13,615	2,280
1966	34,288	18,226	176	74	356	39,909	12,884	2,984
1967	34,385	19,388	273	121	706	38,299	14,328	3,129

DEVELOPMENTAL ROADS FUND

1962	...	916	3	...	...	1,163	...	...
1963	...	1,403	6	...	...	1,462	...	...
1964	...	1,399	...	...	...	1,414	...	...
1965	...	1,271	...	...	...	1,275	...	...
1966	...	1,395	...	...	...	1,381	...	...
1967	...	1,817	...	...	...	1,803	...	...

COMMONWEALTH GRANTS FOR ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

Since 1923-24, the Commonwealth Government has made annual grants to assist the States in the construction and maintenance of roads. At first, the grants were limited to fixed annual amounts and were subject to matching contributions by the States. From 1931-32 to 1958-59, the amount of the annual grants was explicitly related to the proceeds of customs and

excise duties on petrol (excluding aviation fuel), without matching State contributions. From 1926-27 to 1958-59, the total annual grant was distributed among the States broadly on the basis of population and area. Details of the grants made before 1959-60 are given in earlier editions of the Year Book.

A new scheme of Commonwealth assistance for roads was established by the Commonwealth Aid Roads Act, 1959, and operated in respect of the five years 1959-60 to 1963-64. Under this Act, basic grants amounting to \$440,000,000 (\$80,000,000 in 1959-60, rising by \$4,000,000 annually to \$96,000,000 in 1963-64) were made to the States, and conditional grants up to a limit of \$60,000,000 (\$4,000,000 in 1959-60, rising by \$4,000,000 annually to \$20,000,000 in 1963-64) were payable on the basis of \$1 for each \$1 by which the expenditure on roads from the States' own resources exceeded similar expenditure in 1958-59. Five per cent. of the aggregate basic and conditional grants for each year was payable to Tasmania, and the balance of the grants was allocated among the other States on the basis of one-third in proportion to area, one-third in proportion to population, and one-third in proportion to the number of motor vehicles on the register. The amounts distributed to the States were to be spent on the construction and maintenance of roads and the purchase of road-making plant, on grants to local councils for such purposes, or on road research, but a proportion (not exceeding the amount ascertained by dividing \$2,000,000 among the States in the same proportions as the aggregate) could be spent on other works connected with transport by road or water; at least 40 per cent. of each State's allocation was to be spent, either directly or by way of assistance to local councils, on roads (other than highways, main roads, and trunk roads) in rural areas.

The Commonwealth Aid Roads Act, 1964, provided for a similar scheme of Commonwealth assistance for roads to operate in respect of the five years 1964-65 to 1968-69. Under this Act, basic grants amounting to \$660,000,000 (\$124,000,000 in 1964-65, rising by \$4,000,000 annually to \$140,000,000 in 1968-69) are to be made to the States, and conditional grants up to a limit of \$90,000,000 (\$6,000,000 in 1964-65, rising by \$6,000,000 annually to \$30,000,000 in 1968-69) are payable on the basis of \$1 for each \$1 by which expenditure on roads from the States' own resources exceeds certain base amounts. The base amounts of expenditure are the amounts it was necessary for the States to allocate to roads in 1963-64 in order to qualify under the 1959 Act for the maximum conditional grants payable in 1963-64. Five per cent. of the aggregate basic and conditional grants in each of the five years is payable to Tasmania, and the balance of the grants is to be allocated among the other States on the basis of one-third in proportion to area, one-third in proportion to population, and one-third in proportion to the number of motor vehicles on the register. The amounts distributed to the States are to be spent on the construction and maintenance of roads and the purchase of road-making plant, on grants to local councils for such purposes, or on road research, but a proportion (not exceeding the amount ascertained by dividing \$2,000,000 among the States in the same proportions as the aggregate) may be spent on other works connected with transport by road or water; at least 40 per cent. of each State's allocation is to be spent, either directly or by way of assistance to local councils, on roads (other than highways, main roads, and trunk roads) in rural areas.

Particulars of the grants made by the Commonwealth during the last six years to assist the States in the construction and maintenance of roads are given in the following table:—

Table 752. Commonwealth Grants* to States for Roads

Year ended 30th June	New South Wales	Victoria	Queens- land	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total Grants
\$ thousand							
1962	27,622	20,159	18,187	11,505	17,527	5,000	100,000
1963	29,880	21,754	19,591	12,400	18,975	5,400	108,000
1964	32,443	22,824	21,069	13,337	20,526	5,800	116,000
1965	36,346	25,576	23,669	14,903	23,007	6,500	130,000
1966	39,191	27,508	25,538	16,024	24,739	7,000	140,000
1967	41,744	29,443	27,415	17,222	26,676	7,500	150,000

* Actual payments during year.

The next table shows the manner in which the grants to New South Wales during the last six years were distributed:—

Table 753. Distribution of Commonwealth Grants to N.S.W. for Roads

Year ended 30th June	Main Roads Department	Public Works Department	Motor Transport Department	Forestry Commission	Other State Authorities	Total Grant
\$ thousand						
1962	17,873	9,528	218	...	3	27,622
1963	19,080	10,379	218	200	3	29,880
1964	20,617	11,402	218	200	6	32,443
1965	22,934	12,835	253	300	23	36,346
1966	24,648	14,009	263	250	22	39,191
1967	26,313	14,761	274	275	122*	41,744

* Includes \$100,000 received by Maritime Services Board.

Since June, 1931, the Commonwealth grants received by the Department of Main Roads for the construction and maintenance of roads (other than developmental roads) have been apportioned between the County of Cumberland and Country Main Roads Funds in virtually the same ratio as the receipts from State motor taxation.

BRIDGES AND FERRIES

Municipal and shire councils are empowered to control road bridges which are not under the control of the Main Roads Department.

Where local conditions and limited traffic have not favoured the erection of a bridge, a punt or ferry has been installed. The principal ferries are operated free of charge to the public, but the State Government makes a small annual grant to compensate local councils for revenue lost by the abolition of tolls in 1908.

Sydney Harbour Bridge

The Sydney Harbour Bridge, which spans the harbour between Dawes Point on the southern and Milson's Point on the northern side, is one of the largest arch bridges in the world. Its total length, with railway and roadway approaches, is 2½ miles; further details of the Bridge dimensions are given in earlier issues of the Year Book. The railway across the Bridge connects the City Railway at Wynyard Station and the northern suburban line at Waverton Station. The Bridge, which was opened for traffic on 19th March, 1932, is administered by the Department of Main Roads.

Tolls are charged for vehicular traffic crossing the Bridge. The rates of toll are 2c for bicycles, motor scooters, solo motor cycles, etc., 5c for motor cycles with side-cars, 10c for motor cars and lorries, vans, etc. under two tons, and 20c for lorries, etc. over two tons. The current system of single-coin tolls, with no additional charge for passengers, was introduced in April, 1960 to accelerate traffic flows.

The Government railway and omnibus authorities pay prescribed amounts in respect of paying passengers carried across the Bridge.

Road tolls and contributions for railway and omnibus passengers are paid into the Bridge Account. The revenue and expenditure of the Account in the last six years are shown below:—

Table 754. Sydney Harbour Bridge Account: Revenue and Expenditure

Particulars	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	\$ thousand					
Revenue—						
Road Tolls	3,150	3,384	3,607	3,796	3,859	3,878
Railway Passengers ..	287	279	282	282	281	280
Omnibus Passengers ..	32	31	31	30	29	29
Other	81	172	95	59	132	108
Total Revenue ..	3,549	3,865	4,014	4,167	4,301	4,295
Expenditure—						
Loan Charges—						
Interest, Exchange ..	782	789	795	801	895	1,079
Sinking Fund	268	281	293	308	379	475
Other*	72	65	60	53	47	47
Maintenance and						
Lighting	576	557	637	567	568	584
Collection of Road						
Tolls	359	378	409	410	425	543
Roadways, Toll Gates,						
etc.	46	5	7	15	69	...
Traffic Facilities ..	81	61	60	70	78	117
Other	34	37	31	39	42	47
Total Expenditure ..	2,217	2,171	2,292	2,263	2,504	2,892
Surplus	1,332	1,694	1,722	1,904	1,797	1,403

* Loan flotation and management expenses.

Since 1957-58, current surpluses in the Bridge Account and funds held in the Bridge Reserve Account have been used to meet part of the cost of various road works (including associated land resumptions) leading to the Bridge, as well as the cost of works on the Bridge and its approaches. In the ten years from 1957-58 to 1966-67, the Bridge funds provided \$2,267,000 to meet the cost of converting tram tracks to roadways and of constructing approaches, etc. associated with the Circular Quay overhead roadway, \$4,359,000 towards the cost of extending the Cahill Expressway, and \$14,181,000 towards the cost of the Warringah Expressway approach (\$9,167,000 for resumptions and \$5,014,000 for construction). In 1960-61, the capital debt of the Bridge was increased to \$4,418,000, as a result of transfers, from the Department of Railways and Public Works, of the cost of constructing the Quay overhead roadway and of part of the cost of constructing the Cahill Expressway and associated works. The capital debt was further increased by the provision of loan funds for the construction of the Warringah Expressway approach (\$300,000 in 1963-64 from the General Loan Account and \$5,720,000 in the period 1964-65 to 1966-67 from loans raised by the Commissioner for Main Roads). The capital expenditure charged to Bridge Accounts in respect of the construction of the Bridge and the various works leading to the Bridge amounted to

\$50,004,000 to 30th June, 1967, compared with \$19,156,000 to 30th June, 1957. Of the expenditure to 30th June, 1967, \$3,331,000 was met from a special levy imposed by adjacent local government authorities, \$20,410,000 was met from current surpluses in the Bridge Account and funds held in the Bridge Reserve Account, \$20,522,000 was provided from State loan funds, \$21,000 was provided from other State funds, and \$5,720,000 was provided from loans raised by the Commissioner for Main Roads. After deducting sinking fund contributions (\$4,836,000), the capital indebtedness at 30th June, 1967, was \$21,212,000.

Traffic over the Sydney Harbour Bridge during 1966-67 was estimated to include 39,582,000 road vehicle crossings (including 601,000 crossings by omnibuses), 25,246,000 rail passengers, and 13,339,000 omnibus passengers.

EXPENDITURE ON ROADS, BRIDGES, ETC.

Moneys expended on roads in New South Wales are disbursed for the most part by the Department of Main Roads and municipal and shire councils, but some road works have been constructed by other governmental departments and bodies.

It is difficult to determine the aggregate annual expenditure on roads and bridges, or that of each authority, without duplication or omission. This is so because various authorities frequently undertake road works in association with or as agent for others, and expend moneys provided as grants or loans by other authorities. Furthermore, expenditure on road works has not been distinguished clearly in some cases when these works were subsidiary to the designated purpose for which funds were voted and expended.

The particulars given in the following table are therefore to be regarded as approximate, especially the amounts classified as "Other" expenditure by the State Government. The figures include expenditure (from revenue and loans) on construction, maintenance, and direct administration, but not debt charges (interest or repayment) on loans. Where the State Government or Departments have paid for works constructed by councils, the expenditure is classified under the heading "State Government"; the expenditure classified as "Local Government" represents the approximate expenditure from revenue and loans raised by the councils.

Table 755. Total Expenditure on Roads, Streets, and Bridges in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	State Government*		Local Government (Municipalities and Shires)†	Total
	Main Roads Department	Other		
	\$ thousand			
1957	26,978	12,290	34,976	74,244
1958	29,148	13,628	36,518	79,294
1959	30,578	13,028	39,102	82,708
1960	37,300	14,036	42,696	94,032
1961	44,816	16,900	48,054	109,770
1962	46,810	17,476	52,505	116,791
1963	48,032	17,802	58,706	124,540
1964	61,164	20,088	60,759	142,011
1965	70,194	19,135	66,492	155,822
1966	74,709	23,250	66,550†	164,509†
1967	76,650	26,968	†	†

* Includes Commonwealth funds disbursed through State agencies.

† Calendar year ended six months earlier.

‡ Preliminary.

† Not yet available.

MOTOR TRANSPORT AND ROAD TRAFFIC

Special laws govern the use of motor and other road vehicles. They have been framed with a view to minimising the risk of accident and facilitating the flow of traffic, to promote economy in the organisation of State-owned and commercial transport services, and to procure funds for administration and for the construction and repair of roads.

The police assist in the enforcement of traffic laws, and have authority to take action against dangerous and disorderly traffic, to serve notice of traffic offences, to regulate the flow of traffic, and to enforce traffic parking regulations.

The maximum speed at which motor vehicles may be driven upon public streets within built-up areas (in general, areas in which there is provision for street lighting) was raised in May, 1964 from 30 to 35 miles per hour. For selected streets (or lengths of road) within built-up areas, the limit has been raised in recent years to 40 or 45 miles per hour. Outside built-up areas the general speed limit is 50 miles per hour, unless it can be proved that a greater speed is not excessive. Special speed limits, ranging from 35 to 65 miles per hour, have been imposed on specified segments of the main highways within 150 miles of Sydney.

Special speed limits apply in respect of heavy vehicles. The speed limit in built-up areas is 30 miles per hour for vehicles with a laden weight exceeding 6 tons; elsewhere, the limit is 40 miles per hour for vehicle with a laden weight exceeding 3 tons. Outside built-up areas, special speed limits are imposed on motor vehicles driven by provisional licensees (40 miles per hour), motor cycles carrying pillion passengers (40 miles per hour), motor vehicles drawing trailers, caravans, etc., with a laden weight exceeding 15 cwt. (45 miles per hour), and omnibuses and tourist coaches (50 miles per hour).

Motor vehicles must be registered if driven upon public streets. Owners of motor vehicles are required to insure their vehicles against liability in respect of injury to persons arising out of the use of the vehicles. Drivers of motor vehicles and riders of motor cycles are required to be licensed, and must pass an eyesight test, a practical driving test, and an oral test in knowledge of the traffic regulations.

The registration of vehicles, the testing of applicants for, and issue of, drivers' licences, and collection of various taxes, fees, and charges are functions of the Commissioner for Motor Transport. The police, by arrangement with the Commissioner for Motor Transport, effect the registrations and collect the taxes and fees in certain areas.

Motor vehicles licensed to carry passengers or goods are subject to special supervision by the Commissioner for Motor Transport. A service licence must be obtained for each privately-owned motor omnibus service within the Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong Districts. Taxicabs and hire cars throughout the State are controlled to ensure the safety and **comfort of passengers.**

For all motor vehicles used within the State for the conveyance of passengers or goods for hire or in the course of any trade or business, a licence under the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act may be required in addition to any other licence or registration, including the omnibus service licence described above. The licensee may be required to pay charges in respect of passengers and goods carried, the maximum charges being $\frac{5}{8}$ c per mile per passenger or, for goods, 2.5c per mile per ton of the vehicle's carrying capacity plus half its unladen weight. Vehicles engaged in the carriage of goods to the nearest railway station are not subject to the charge, and other exemptions may be granted. Charges are not imposed in respect of journeys not exceeding 50 miles (150 miles from May, 1968, for certain goods carried wholly within country areas), except in the case of private motor omnibus services running in competition with the State railways or omnibuses. Where a vehicle is also subject to ton-mileage charges under the Road Maintenance (Contribution) Act (see below), the ton-mileage charges payable for a particular journey are allowed as a deduction from charges payable under the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act for that journey.

Licensing and Taxation of Vehicles Engaged in Interstate Trade

In 1954 the validity of the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act, so far as it affected interstate operations, was challenged before the Privy Council by road transport interests. The Privy Council upheld the appeal and declared that, by reason of Section 92 of the Commonwealth Constitution, the provisions of the Act requiring all public motor vehicles to be licensed, and consequential provisions imposing ton-mile or passenger-mile charges which were used to compensate the Government railway, tramway, and omnibus services for competition from road transport operators, were inapplicable to vehicles operated for the purposes of and in the course of interstate trade. The Privy Council indicated, however, that the State could regulate such vehicles and impose a reasonable fee for the use of its traffic facilities.

To provide a licensing system for interstate operators which would be within the State's constitutional powers, and would enable a reasonable charge to be imposed for the use of the roads and cost of administration, the State Transport (Co-ordination) Amendment Act was enacted late in 1954. The validity of this Act and other relevant Acts was challenged before the High Court, which, in 1955, declared the provisions of the legislation invalid so far as they applied to vehicles engaged in interstate trade and the operations of such vehicles. This decision also exempted from State motor taxation (but not from registration fees) all vehicles used exclusively for the purposes of and in the course of interstate trade.

Following the High Court's decision, the Road Maintenance (Contribution) Act was passed in 1958. This Act provided for ton-mileage charges to be imposed uniformly on all commercial goods vehicles of more than four tons load-capacity, whether used for interstate or intrastate journeys. The provisions of the Act were extended in 1964 to vehicles which have a registered load-capacity of four or less tons but which are frequently used to carry loadings in excess of four tons. In April, 1967, an appeal by road transport interests against the validity of this Act, so far as it affected interstate operations, was dismissed by the Privy Council. The proceeds of the charges are applied only to the maintenance of public roads. At 30th June, 1967, the vehicles subject to the Act numbered 54,163, of which 46,605 were used for intrastate journeys and 7,558 (including 7,497 registered in other States) for interstate journeys.

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS

Motor vehicles must be registered if driven upon public streets, and must display their registration label and number plates. Before registration, or renewal of registration, motor vehicles must be inspected to ensure that they comply with the prescribed standard of road-worthiness. Suitable service stations and similar establishments throughout the State are licensed as inspection stations, and a number of mechanics employed at these stations are licensed as examiners. At 30th June, 1967, there were 3,840 inspection stations and 7,112 licensed examiners. The inspection fee is 50c for motor cycles, 70c for trailers, and \$1 for other vehicles.

Under reciprocal arrangements among the States, a motor vehicle registered in the home State of its owner may travel freely in any other State while visiting that State.

MOTOR VEHICLES ON THE REGISTER

The following table shows the number of motor vehicles on the register in New South Wales in 1955 and later years:—

Table 756. Motor Vehicles on the Register*†, N.S.W.

At End of Month	Cars	Station Waggon	Utilities	Panel Vans	Trucks and Truck-type Vehicles	Omni-buses	Motor Cycles and Scooters	Total Vehicles
1955: Dec.	469,756	5,257	117,677	21,411	82,325	3,653	36,953	737,032
1962: Dec.	742,947	85,746	137,138	49,479	87,492	5,004	20,398	1,128,204
1963: June	760,532	97,130	135,692	50,714	89,093	5,139	19,112	1,157,412
1964: June	805,958	122,385	132,833	53,104	93,226	5,387	17,759	1,230,652
1965: June	856,118	149,215	129,755	55,281	98,080	5,638	18,495	1,312,582
1966: June	891,642	167,753	127,158	57,498	99,264	5,875	19,848	1,369,038
1967: June	931,292	185,758	126,954	59,789	103,204	6,193	24,111	1,437,301

* Includes Government-owned vehicles other than those of the Defence Services, but excludes tractors, trailers, caravans, and mobile plant and equipment.

† This series is based on the 1955 and 1962 Censuses of Motor Vehicles and the records of State and Commonwealth registration authorities, and involves a type classification which is standard for all Australian States. The series differs from the former series (compiled by the Department of Motor Transport), primarily because of differences in the classification of vehicles and in the method of treating cancellations of registrations.

The mass-production in Australia of motor vehicles made substantially from Australian components was commenced in 1948, and since then there has been rapid growth in the manufacture of vehicles with a predominantly Australian content. Most of the vehicles now reaching the Australian market are almost completely manufactured in Australia or are assembled in Australia from local and imported components, although the number of fully-assembled vehicles imported from overseas (chiefly from Japan) has increased significantly since 1961-62. The development of the motor vehicle industry has been assisted by Commonwealth policies designed to discourage the import of built-up vehicles and to maximise the Australian content in vehicles assembled in Australia.

With increased supplies of vehicles available from local manufacture and assembly, with the marked growth in population and the work force, with the rising rate of motor vehicle ownership, and with general industrial development, there has been a remarkable expansion during the post-war years in the number of motor vehicles on the register in New South Wales.

During the twelve years from 1955 to 1967, the number of cars and station waggons rose by 135 per cent., and the number of trucks, utilities, and panel vans by 31 per cent. The number of cars and station waggons registered per 1,000 of population was 135 in December, 1955, 206 in December, 1962, and 259 in June, 1967.

Tractors must be registered if they are to be driven on public roads, but those used solely on farms need not be registered. Particulars of the tractors on farms are given in the chapter "Rural Industries".

Public Motor Vehicles

Public motor vehicles throughout New South Wales are subject to the provisions of the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act, and those in the Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong Transport Districts are also controlled in terms of the Transport Act. The Commissioner for Motor Transport licenses services and vehicles, fixes fares, determines conditions and standards of service, and imposes charges and fees.

Public motor vehicles subject to control include: *Motor omnibuses*, which operate on fixed routes and charge a fixed fare per passenger per section; *Taxicabs*, which ply for public hire, the fare being recorded by a taximeter attached to the vehicle; *Hire cars*, which are subject to private hire (vehicle and driver) at contract rates of fare, and may not use taximeters or operate from public stands; *Tourist vehicles*, which are specially licensed for tourist traffic and, in general, may not pick up or set down passengers *en route*; *Motor vans*, which are licensed (in the metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong districts only) to carry furniture and luggage and to ply for public hire; and *Motor cars and lorries* licensed to operate in services (outside the metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong districts) for the carriage of goods and limited numbers of passengers.

A service licence must be obtained for each privately-owned omnibus service within the metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong districts. The registration of the vehicle is conditional on compliance with regulations as to design, construction, and provision for the safety and comfort of passengers. The service licence specifies the route to be traversed, the timetable to be observed, and the fares to be charged. Where a service enters into competition with State railway or omnibus services, conditions may be imposed to prevent undue competition and overlapping. An annual fee for each service licence is fixed in relation to the extent of the benefit conferred on the holder, the nature of the route traversed, and the effect of the service on State-owned transport services; the maximum annual rate is \$8 for each passenger each omnibus is authorised to carry. The fee for experimental, developmental, or unprofitable services may be fixed at a nominal sum.

For taxicabs, the general rate of hiring (as fixed by regulation under the Transport Act) is 20c flag-fall and 18c per mile in the metropolitan and Newcastle districts, and 15c flag-fall and 20c per mile in Wollongong. Elsewhere, the rate is determined by the local government authorities, subject to the approval of the Commissioner for Motor Transport.

The Commissioner allocates new taxicab and hire car licences by ballot. In 1966-67, 1 new hire car licence was issued, 3 were surrendered, and 9 were replaced by taxicab licences: 3 taxicab licences were surrendered.

Table 757. Public Motor Vehicles on Register*, N.S.W.

At 30th June	Public Passenger Vehicles							Motor Vans (Metro- polis, Newcastle and Wollon- gong)
	Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong Districts			Other Districts			Tourist Vehicles (All Districts)	
	Omni- buses	Taxi- cabs	Hire Cars	Omni- buses	Taxi- cabs	Hire Cars†		
1961	2,882	2,803	280	1,483	1,196	357	90	2,034
1962	2,890	2,834	273	1,499	1,194	349	96	2,081
1963	2,962	2,868	258	1,533	1,190	346	78	2,179
1964	3,023	2,855	274	1,532	1,169	343	77	2,236
1965	3,123	3,124	280	1,579	1,154	339	87	2,344
1966	3,323	3,131	282	1,721	1,151	335	95	2,425
1967	3,114	3,135	270	1,849	1,126	327	121	2,492

* As recorded by the Department of Motor Transport. The figures differ from those in Table 756 primarily because of differences in the classification of vehicles and in the method of treating cancellations of registrations.

† Includes a number operating in regular services.

In addition, there were 1,204 cars and lorries licensed at 30th June, 1967, to operate in services.

Censuses of Motor Vehicles

Particulars of the type, make, year of model, horsepower, capacity, and location of the motor vehicles in Australia are available from periodic censuses of motor vehicles conducted by the Commonwealth Statistician. The last two censuses covered the vehicles on the register at 31st December, 1955 and 1962.

An age distribution for the main types of registered motor vehicles in New South Wales in 1962 is given in the next table:—

Table 758. Registered Motor Vehicles* in N.S.W.: Year of Model

Type of Vehicle	At 31st December, 1955	At 31st December, 1962					Total
		Year of Model					
		Before 1951	1951 to 1955	1956 to 1960	1961	1962	
Cars†	469,756	113,462	198,297	292,931	58,519	79,738	742,947
Station Waggon ..	5,257	838	3,832	42,824	16,413	21,839	85,746
Utilities	117,677	18,200	48,061	53,252	8,446	9,179	137,138
Panel Vans	21,411	3,583	9,085	27,852	4,439	4,520	49,479
Trucks	79,574	25,679	23,727	25,904	4,509	4,851	84,670
Other Truck-type‡ ..	2,751	1,224	497	767	187	147	2,822
Omnibuses	3,653	1,741	755	1,814	376	318	5,004
Motor Cycles and Scooters	36,953	2,314	5,484	9,755	1,528	1,317	20,398
Total Vehicles ..	737,032	167,041	289,738	455,099	94,417	121,909	1,128,204
Plant and Equip- ment ¶	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	25,807
Trailers	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	107,212

* Excludes vehicles of the Defence Services.

† Includes taxicabs and hire cars.

‡ Truck-type vehicles with a specific use (tankers, tow waggon, etc.).

¶ Includes tractors registered.

§ Not available.

The following table shows the principal makes of registered cars, station waggons, and trucks, utilities, and panel vans in New South Wales in 1955 and 1962, and the year of model of the vehicles in 1962:—

Table 759. Registered Motor Vehicles* in N.S.W.: Principal Makes and Year of Model

Make of Vehicle	At 31st December, 1955	At 31st December, 1962					Total
		Year of Model					
		Before 1951	1951 to 1955	1956 to 1960	1961	1962	
CARS							
Austin	44,781	14,734	19,992	17,132	1,566	2,239	55,663
Chevrolet	34,381	10,414	3,098	3,129	415	556	17,612
Chrysler	3,770	742	95	3,493	415	3,533	8,278
De Soto, Dodge, and Plymouth	31,804	9,235	7,605	2,995	253	307	20,395
Fiat	2,365	815	1,362	2,952	589	1,352	7,070
Ford	81,405	17,477	34,551	41,769	8,557	11,651	114,005
Hillman	16,403	4,241	7,478	9,115	1,504	2,577	24,915
Holden	66,814	8,263	52,869	112,315	24,173	29,872	227,492
Humber	5,853	1,421	3,070	1,960	478	531	7,460
Morris	44,980	11,429	23,812	24,965	5,270	10,848	76,324
Peugeot	3,884	546	2,486	3,057	329	427	6,845
Renault	5,318	555	2,978	2,862	451	359	7,205
Simca	275	6	214	5,831	1,647	1,381	9,079
Standard	27,378	6,011	13,141	10,197	315	225	29,889
Vauxhall	31,643	9,860	10,699	11,564	1,764	1,909	35,796
Volkswagen	2,593	14	2,276	26,407	7,201	7,773	43,671
Wolseley	5,040	1,742	2,124	1,967	328	1,347	7,508
Other Makes	61,069	15,957	10,447	11,221	3,264	2,851	43,740
Total Cars	469,756	113,462	198,297	292,931	58,519	79,738	742,947
STATION WAGGONS							
Austin	1,016	161	686	354	443	1,076	2,720
Ford	480	249	808	4,572	3,334	5,147	14,110
Hillman	420	33	351	2,636	489	379	3,888
Holden	25	15	59	32,111	11,111	13,828	57,124
Standard	602	108	427	1,308	290	48	2,181
Other Makes	2,714	272	1,501	1,843	746	1,361	5,723
Total Station Waggon	5,257	838	3,832	42,824	16,413	21,839	85,746
TRUCKS, UTILITIES, AND PANEL VANS							
Austin	24,853	5,545	10,739	5,402	436	441	22,563
Bedford	16,789	5,053	5,463	6,762	1,769	1,524	20,571
Chevrolet	29,060	10,260	3,162	460	2	...	13,884
Chrysler, De Soto, and Plymouth	13,073	3,170	3,299	3,838	457	597	11,361
Commer	6,117	1,164	2,570	1,737	375	536	6,382
Fargo	6,413	1,409	2,783	865	...	...	5,057
Ford	40,477	9,472	9,944	12,971	2,462	3,332	38,181
Holden	19,018	78	17,344	39,412	7,333	6,619	70,786
International	14,794	3,300	6,208	8,610	1,417	1,819	21,354
Land Rover	5,273	694	2,998	3,837	689	692	8,910
Morris	14,591	2,508	6,738	6,483	598	666	16,993
Standard	7,939	744	3,952	5,362	337	221	10,616
Volkswagen	413	...	446	4,987	941	1,163	7,537
Other Makes	19,852	4,065	5,227	6,282	578	940	17,092
Total Trucks, etc. ..	218,662	47,462	80,873	107,008	17,394	18,550	271,287

* Excludes vehicles of the Defence Services.

The geographical distribution of the registered vehicles in the State in 1955 and 1962 is illustrated in the following table. For census purposes, each vehicle was classified according to the address recorded on the vehicle registration certificate (which was not necessarily the address of the place where the vehicle was usually garaged).

Table 760. Registered Motor Vehicles* in Statistical Divisions of N.S.W.

Statistical Division	At 31st December, 1955			At 31st December, 1962		
	Cars and Station Waggon	Utilities and Panel Vans	Trucks	Cars and Station Waggon	Utilities and Panel Vans	Trucks
Sydney†	269,804	52,443	28,957	504,177	78,231	33,096
North Coast	21,878	9,553	3,895	31,762	10,506	3,931
Hunter and Manning	52,360	14,013	7,188	93,029	18,657	7,239
South Coast	22,826	7,691	4,094	44,072	10,965	4,554
Northern Tableland	8,227	3,948	2,040	11,049	4,616	2,021
Central Tableland	20,933	8,780	5,154	31,849	11,080	5,031
Southern Tableland	9,857	4,058	2,324	14,459	5,183	2,171
North Western Slope	10,536	5,161	3,415	14,302	6,105	3,512
Central Western Slope	10,111	5,264	4,105	13,850	6,732	4,440
South Western Slope	18,536	8,651	5,617	28,148	10,806	5,860
North Central Plain	4,431	2,942	1,940	6,101	3,520	2,167
Central Plain	3,966	3,005	1,832	5,102	3,355	1,927
Riverina	12,717	7,540	5,281	18,363	9,255	5,941
Western Division	8,031	4,001	1,916	11,144	4,729	1,910
Lord Howe Is.	800	2,038	1,816	10	16	3
Other‡				1,276	2,861	867
Total, N.S.W.	475,013	139,088	79,574	828,693	186,617	84,670

* Excludes vehicles of the Defence Services.

† This area differs from the Sydney Statistical Division, as defined for general statistical purposes (see page 56), in that it excludes the whole of the City of Blue Mountains.

‡ Includes vehicles owned by the Commonwealth Government and registered in the A.C.T., vehicles registered by interstate owners, etc.

The next table shows the registered trucks in New South Wales in 1955 and 1962 classified by their carrying capacity, and the trucks in 1962 classified by their aggregate weight:—

Table 761. Capacity of Registered Trucks* in N.S.W.

Carrying Capacity†	Trucks at 31st December		Aggregate Weight‡	Trucks at 31st December, 1962
	1955	1962		
Cwt.			Cwt.	
Under 20	4,386	305	Under 50	2,261
20 and under 40	15,343	14,497	50 and under 75	12,609
40 " " 60	10,173	9,171	75 " " 100	9,269
60 " " 80	17,900	15,302	100 " " 125	15,698
80 " " 100	8,108	8,322	125 " " 145	7,822
100 " " 120	17,131	10,384	145 " " 175	7,760
120 " " 140		12,317	175 " " 205	14,040
140 " " 180	4,630	5,104	205 " " 235	4,971
180 " " 240		4,469	235 " " 360	4,983
240 or more	1,328	4,799	360 or more	5,257
Not stated	575	...		
Total Trucks	79,574	84,670	Total Trucks	84,670

* Excludes vehicles of the Defence Services.

† The weight the vehicle is considered capable of carrying with safety.

‡ The sum of the unladen weight of the vehicle and its carrying capacity.

NEW MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED

The number of new motor vehicles registered in New South Wales in each of the last ten years is shown in the next table:—

Table 762. New Motor Vehicles Registered* in N.S.W.

Year Ended 30th June	Cars	Station Waggon	Utilities	Panel Vans	Trucks and Truck-type Vehicles	Omnibuses	Motor Cycles and Scooters	Total Vehicles
1958	57,342	4,489	12,003	5,411	4,688	203	3,145	87,281
1959	58,309	9,774	11,473	7,187	5,208	238	2,713	94,902
1960	69,578	15,663	11,386	7,651	6,230	243	2,216	112,967
1961	68,806	18,042	9,602	5,388	6,220	263	2,034	110,355
1962	67,920	17,830	8,735	4,636	4,915	244	1,401	105,681
1963	82,978	24,176	9,771	4,894	6,111	214	1,834	129,978
1964	92,946	26,860	10,734	5,380	7,949	331	1,919	146,119
1965	98,412†	29,341	9,852	5,378	9,609	355	2,944	155,891†
1966	91,448	21,099	11,265	5,859	7,906	381	3,643	141,601
1967	94,250	20,305	11,867	5,876	8,239	367	6,056	146,960

* Includes Government-owned vehicles other than those of the Defence Services, but excludes tractors, trailers, caravans, and mobile plant and equipment.

† Revised.

The upward trend in the number of new motor vehicles registered was interrupted in 1960-61 and 1961-62 (when the level of new registrations was affected by the increased sales tax and the credit restrictions imposed in November, 1960) and in 1965-66 and the first half of 1966-67 (when demand for new motor vehicles was affected by widespread drought). New registrations recovered strongly in the latter half of 1966-67, and the total number of new motor vehicles registered during the six months ended 30th June, 1967 slightly exceeded the number registered in the corresponding period of 1965. The number of new cars registered in 1966-67 was 4 per cent. lower than in the peak year 1964-65; corresponding reductions in the level of new registrations were 31 per cent. for station waggon and 14 per cent. for trucks, etc. The number of new motor cycles and scooters registered has risen sharply since 1964-65.

The new trucks registered in New South Wales during the last five years are classified in the next table according to their aggregate weight and motive power:—

Table 763. New Trucks, etc., Registered* in N.S.W.: Aggregate Weight and Motive Power

Year Ended 30th June	Aggregate Weight (in cwt.)†						Motive Power		Total Trucks and Truck-type Vehicles
	Under 75	75 to 144	145 to 234	235 to 359	360 or more	Other‡	Petrol	Diesel	
1963	806	1,784	1,470	1,003	914	134	5,131	980	6,111
1964	1,268	2,233	1,949	1,307	1,096	96	6,269	1,680	7,949
1965	1,996	2,391	2,159	1,607	1,353	103	7,390	2,219	9,609
1966	1,718	2,236	1,555	1,330	1,016	51	5,942	1,964	7,906
1967	1,800	2,021	1,822	1,415	1,148	33	6,077	2,162	8,239

* Excludes vehicles of the Defence Services.

† Aggregate weight is the sum of the unladen weight of the vehicle and the weight the vehicle is considered capable of carrying with safety.

‡ Vehicles to which an aggregate weight is not applicable (e.g. cab and chassis, tow trucks).

The following table shows the principal makes of new motor vehicles registered in New South Wales in the last six years:—

Table 764. New Motor Vehicles Registered* in N.S.W.: Make of Vehicle

Make and Horsepower of Vehicle	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
CARS						
Austin: 15 .. .. .	..	..	..	8	2,467	3,879
21	411	1,613	877	330	19	..
Other	1,593	327	288	332	269	177
Chevrolet	539	729	838	618	651	379
Chrysler: 27	1,036	3,784	6,367	8,713	8,736	9,055
Other	315	222	101	5	767	820
Datsun/Nissan	78	414	1,172	1,556	1,318	1,773
De Soto, Dodge, and Plymouth	266	383	448	388	341	378
Fiat	852	1,551	1,619	1,516	1,154	826
Ford: 10 and 16	1,483	2,283	3,278	4,416	5,256	4,299
29 and 32	6,733	8,894	7,820	8,119	8,405	9,978
51 and 52	800	59	146	651	362	3,016
Other	611	1,495	1,209	418	257	38
Hillman: "Imp" .. .. .	..	..	1,073	1,458	562	338
Other	2,105	2,458	1,790	1,219	1,105	1,446
Holden	25,544	30,265	33,216	31,052	26,856	27,274
Humber	486	823	1,286	1,191	886	230
Isuzu Bellett .. .. .	..	..	3	1,872	1,301	808
Mazda .. .. .	..	..	6	328	336	858
Mercedes-Benz	386	406	378	378	543	624
Morris: "Mini"	4,689	7,375	7,892	6,237	5,204	5,138
1100 .. .. .	..	..	3,051	7,675	6,481	5,549
Other	3,926	3,981	2,522	3	3	..
Renault	466	292	275	366	398	929
Toyota: 7, 14, 15, and 16	1	16	346	1,311	2,322	2,686
19 and 20 .. .. .	..	..	316	899	931	1,896
Triumph	1,296	290	388	516	379	390
Vauxhall: 13 .. .. .	..	..	557	2,262	1,929	1,697
Other	1,927	2,265	1,810	850	304	192
Volkswagen: 14	7,304	7,213	8,702	8,274	6,660	4,586
17 and 18 .. .. .	..	438	950	1,224	1,309	1,485
Other	5,073	5,402	4,222	4,227†	3,937	3,506
Total, All Makes	67,920	82,978	92,946	98,412†	91,448	94,250
STATION WAGGONS						
Chrysler .. .. .	..	1	1,616	3,828	3,537	2,882
Ford	3,674	5,421	4,322	3,590	3,093	4,238
Holden	11,759	15,536	17,536	18,259	12,152	11,400
Toyota	1	3	198	676	562	613
Volkswagen	7	145	899	895	483	360
Other	2,389	3,070	2,289	2,093	1,272	812
Total, All Makes	17,830	24,176	26,860	29,341	21,099	20,305
TRUCKS, UTILITIES, AND PANEL VANS†						
Austin	495	507	576	662	564	560
Bedford	1,820	2,209	2,560	2,669	2,137	1,953
Chrysler, De Soto, Dodge, and Plymouth	482	772	956	1,468	2,870	2,752
Commer	433	602	834	792	568	572
Ford: 29 and 32	1,970	2,608	2,495	2,571	2,111	2,751
Other	899	853	1,177	1,455	1,352	1,637
Holden	7,076	7,196	8,365	6,384	7,860	7,582
International	1,686	1,926	2,000	1,986	1,670	1,689
Land Rover	731	722	803	857	637	809
Morris: 9 and 10	281	319	415	1,045	1,041	1,460
13, 14, and 15	350	367	448	300	335	303
Other	28	18	3	1	6	3
Toyota	104	241	730	1,683	1,390	1,608
Volkswagen	1,013	1,135	916	729	740	732
Other	918	1,301	1,785	2,237	1,749	1,571
Total, All Makes	18,286	20,776	24,063	24,839	25,030	25,982

* Excludes vehicles of the Defence Services.

† Includes truck-type vehicles.

‡ Revised.

The principal makes of new cars and station wagons registered in 1966-67 were Holden (28.9 per cent. of total number registered), Ford (18.4 per cent.), Morris (11.3 per cent.), Chrysler (10.5 per cent.), and Volkswagen (6.4 per cent.). The principal makes of trucks, utilities, and panel vans were Holden (29.2 per cent. of the total number registered), Ford (16.9 per cent.), Bedford (7.5 per cent.), International (6.5 per cent.), and Toyota (6.2 per cent.).

THIRD-PARTY MOTOR VEHICLE INSURANCE

Owners have been required since 1943 to insure their motor vehicles against liability in respect of death or injury caused to other persons and arising out of the use of their vehicles. Only authorised insurers may undertake this compulsory third-party insurance, which applies to all types of motor vehicles registered for use on the public roads, including tractors and trailers. Indemnity provided under third-party policies is unlimited, and it extends to claims made by guest passengers and members of the family of an owner or driver of an insured motor vehicle. Claims for damages in respect of uninsured or unidentified motor vehicles, which cannot be recovered from the owner or driver, are payable from a pool to which authorised insurers are required to contribute in proportion to premium income.

Maximum annual rates of third-party premium are fixed by the State Government. They have been increased on several occasions since the inception of the scheme, and from 1st July, 1968, were as follows:—

<i>Type of Vehicle</i>	<i>Metropolitan and Wollongong Districts</i>	<i>Newcastle District</i>	<i>Other Districts</i>
	\$	\$	\$
Cars (used for private or business purposes) ..	40.15	33.15	30.15
Taxicabs	250.15	140.15	60.15
Hire Cars	100.15	33.15	30.15
Goods Vehicles—			
Small (up to 2 tons unladen weight) ..	40.15	33.15	30.15
Large (over 2 tons)	60.15	60.15	40.15
Primary Producers' Goods Vehicles—			
Small (up to 2 tons)	30.15	20.15	12.15
Large (over 2 tons)	40.15	30.15	12.15
Tractor (used solely for farming purposes) ..	4.15	4.15	2.15
Motor Cycles—			
Over 2½ h.p.	50.15	50.15	29.15
Over 1 to 2½ h.p.	15.15	15.15	8.15
Up to 1 h.p.}	12.15	12.15	6.15
Trailers	2.15	2.15	2.15

Third-party insurance policies issued in other States or in the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory are accepted in respect of motor vehicles visiting New South Wales.

Particulars of the third-party and other motor vehicle insurance business transacted in New South Wales are given in the chapter "Private Finance".

MOTOR DRIVERS' LICENCES

Drivers of motor vehicles and riders of motor cycles are required to be licensed. Licenses may be issued for periods of one year or (from 1st July, 1968) three years; drivers of public passenger vehicles are eligible

only for one-year licences. To qualify for a licence, applicants must pass an eyesight test, a practical driving test, and an oral test in knowledge of the traffic regulations. A licence may be refused, suspended, or revoked on grounds of physical disability or failure to observe the regulations. The minimum age of licensees are: drivers of public passenger vehicles, 21 years; motor van drivers in Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong, 21 years; drivers of articulated motor lorries, 21 years; drivers of other motor lorries, 19 years; drivers of motor cars and riders of motor cycles, 17 years.

Licences are issued in several classes:—

Class 1: Private cars, lorries up to 2 tons unladen, and tractors ;

Class 2: Private hire cars, car-type tourist vehicles, country taxicabs, service cars, light vans, and vehicles covered by Class 1 licences ;

Class 3: Lorries of any weight (except articulated vehicles and large trailer combinations) and vehicles covered by Class 1 licences ;

Class 4: Omnibuses, tourist vehicles (all types), and vehicles covered by Class 1, 2, and 3 licences ;

Class 5: Lorries of any weight (including articulated vehicles and large trailer combinations) and vehicles covered by Class 1 licences.

Other classes of licences are issued to drivers of taxicabs in the Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong Transport Districts and to motor cycle riders.

A learner's permit is issued for a period of three months (two months until 1963), to enable potential licensees to reach the required standard of driving proficiency. Provisional licences have been issued since January, 1966, to those who have not previously held a Class I licence (or a motor cycle rider's licence), and are subject to cancellation for a conviction for basic traffic offences during the first year's driving experience.

Drivers of public passenger vehicles have been required, since April, 1956, to undergo periodical medical and eyesight examinations. Conductors of motor omnibuses in the Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong Districts must be licensed, the minimum age being 18 years.

The next table shows the number of drivers' licences issued in New South Wales during the last ten years:—

Table 765. Motor Drivers' and Riders' Licences Issued,* N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Taxicab Drivers†	Total Drivers' Licences	Motor Cycle Riders
1958	851,290	3,325	180,679	17,462	26,462	8,978	1,088,196	61,276
1959	926,721	3,596	179,411	17,984	29,124	9,385	1,166,221	61,343
1960	968,326	3,804	187,675	18,835	30,985	9,583	1,219,208	56,037
1961	1,036,674	4,061	199,925	19,937	35,664	9,649	1,305,910	52,912
1962	1,086,467	4,485	209,379	24,049	38,422	8,873	1,371,675	47,991
1963	1,126,017	4,010	214,570	21,269	39,251	8,954	1,414,071	36,771
1964	1,192,837	4,270	224,947	22,777	43,359	9,098	1,497,288	29,522
1965	1,261,909	4,293	226,136	23,328	45,885	10,150	1,571,701	36,517
1966	1,297,686	4,353	240,163	23,936	50,762	10,697	1,627,597	41,344
1967	1,374,683	4,137	246,625	25,140	53,968	12,608	1,717,161	46,625

* Learners' permits issued during 1966-67 numbered 241,954

† Metropolitan, Newcastle and Wollongong Districts only licence.

where taxi drivers hold a Class 2

MOTOR TAXES, FEES, AND CHARGES

The proceeds of taxes, fees, and charges relating to motor transport are allocated as follows:—

The Road Transport and Traffic Fund receives the fees from the registration of vehicles and licensing of drivers ;

The Public Vehicles Fund receives annual service licence fees payable on motor omnibuses which ply in the Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong Transport Districts and taxes on public motor vehicles registered in those districts ;

The State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund receives all collections under the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act, including licence fees and charges for the carriage of passengers and goods ;

The Funds of the Main Roads Department receive the taxes on motor vehicles (other than those paid to the Public Vehicles Fund) and the road maintenance charges.

The first three Funds are under the control of the Commissioner for Motor Transport.

Motor Vehicle Taxes. The tax levied on a motor vehicle is paid when the certificate of registration is issued or renewed. The rates of tax vary according to the type of vehicle and, except in the case of motor cycles, are based upon the weight of the vehicle and the type of tyre used.

The annual rates current in December, 1968 were \$3.60 for a solo motor cycle, \$6.35 for a motor cycle with a side car or box, 45c per $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. for motor cars with pneumatic tyres, and 50c per $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. for motor omnibuses with pneumatic tyres.

For motor lorries, tractors, or trailers with pneumatic tyres, tax is levied for each 5 cwt. (or part thereof) at a rate which increases with the unladen weight of the vehicle up to a maximum of 7 tons ; thereafter an amount of \$10 is payable for each additional 5 cwt. (or part thereof). Examples from the scale are as follows:—

Exceeding—	Not exceeding—	\$
20 cwt.	25 cwt.	22.65
25 cwt.	30 cwt.	28.65
30 cwt.	35 cwt.	36.65
35 cwt.	40 cwt.	45.35
40 cwt.	45 cwt.	56.65
45 cwt.	50 cwt.	70.00

The maximum tax on a tractor is \$84.60.

For vehicles with non-pneumatic tyres, the rate is 25 per cent. higher than for pneumatic-tyred vehicles. The rate for vehicles with a compression-ignition engine is the same as the ordinary rate, but until 1st December, 1957 it was double the ordinary rate.

Tractors, trailers, and motor lorries owned by farmers and used solely for carting the produce of their farms are taxable at 90 per cent. of ordinary rates ; however, if charges under the Road Maintenance (Contribution) Act are being paid in respect of these vehicles, they are taxable

at 50 per cent. of ordinary rates. Vehicles used by traders for trial purposes are exempt from tax. Other exemptions are ambulances, road-making equipment, sanitary and cleansing equipment of local councils, and trailers used solely for the carriage of agricultural plant or machinery. Government motor vehicles, other than omnibuses, are exempt from tax and fees, but are required to be registered and to display number plates.

The motor vehicle taxes collected during 1966-67 amounted to \$32,584,000, of which \$32,048,000 was credited to the funds of the Main Roads Department and \$537,000 to the Public Vehicles Fund.

Registration Fees. Fees for the registration of motor vehicles are also payable when the certificate of registration is issued or renewed. The annual fees are—motor car, \$3; motor cycle, \$1.50; motor omnibus, \$10 in the Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong Transport Districts and \$6 in other districts; taxicabs, \$10 in the Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong Districts and \$6 elsewhere; hire cars, \$6; motor vans plying for public hire within the Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong Transport Districts, \$4; other motor vehicles, \$3; and traders' registration, \$8.45 for motor cycles, and \$36.65 for other vehicles. The traders' registration fees have been current since January, 1963, and the other registration fees since August, 1956.

Drivers' Licences. Fees are charged at an annual rate of \$4 for a licence to drive a motor vehicle and \$3 for a licence to ride a motor cycle; the fee for a learner's permit is \$2. The licence fee for a motor omnibus conductor is \$4.

Service Licence Fees are payable in respect of privately-owned omnibus services within the Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong Transport Districts, as described on page 901.

Fees and Charges under the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act. The provisions of this Act are summarised on page 899. The annual licence fees payable for the vehicles licensed to carry passengers or goods range from 30c to \$1, and agents of persons operating road transport services are charged an annual licence fee of \$2. The maximum rates of charges imposed in respect of passengers and goods carried are given on page 899.

Road Maintenance Charges. In terms of the Road Maintenance (Contribution) Act, 1958-1969, road charges are payable in respect of commercial goods vehicles which have a load-capacity in excess of four tons or which (from 1964) have a load-capacity of four or less tons but are frequently used to carry loadings in excess of four tons. The charges are payable at the rate of $\frac{5}{18}$ c per ton-mile travelled in New South Wales, are calculated on the unladen weight of the vehicle plus 40 per cent. of its load-capacity, and are credited to the funds of the Main Roads Department.

The total motor taxes, fees, charges, etc. collected in New South Wales in the last five years, and the disbursements from the proceeds of the taxes, are summarised in the following table. The table includes the Commonwealth Aid Roads Grants credited to the Public Vehicles Fund. Contributions by the Commonwealth Government for road safety purposes (which amounted in 1966-67 to \$29,000) have been excluded from both receipts and payments.

Table 766. Motor Taxes, Fees, etc., N.S.W.: Receipts and Payments

Item	Year ended 30th June				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	\$ thousand				
RECEIPTS					
Motor Vehicle Tax	22,939	28,541	30,043	31,218	32,584
Registration and Drivers' Licence Fees, etc.	9,706	12,126	12,683	13,078	13,775
Omnibus Service Licence Fees ..	67	66	67	68	68
Fees and Charges under State Transport (Co-ordination) Act ..	3,292	3,583	3,893	3,747	3,813
Road Maintenance Charges ..	8,010	9,232	10,246	11,035	11,405
Commonwealth Aid Roads ..					
Grant	218	218	253	263	274
Other	394	498	527	525	537
Total Receipts*	44,626	54,264	57,712	59,934	62,455
PAYMENTS					
Administration of Traffic and Road Transport—					
Police Services	4,735	5,079	5,320	5,448	6,149
Other	4,340	4,945	5,346	6,168	7,064
Provision of Traffic Facilities ..	1,065	1,463	1,654	1,789	2,478
Paid to Road-making Authorities ..	32,007	40,143	42,533	43,949	44,476
Paid to Railway and Department of Government Transport ..	2,034	3,433	2,833	2,534	2,532
Refund of Charges Collected from Road Hauliers in respect of Interstate Journeys ..	56	9	1	...	...
Total Payments*	44,238	55,072	57,688	59,887	62,700

* Excludes contributions by Commonwealth Government for road safety purposes.

The value of services rendered by the police in controlling traffic, registering vehicles, and licensing drivers is recouped annually to the Consolidated Revenue Fund. In 1966-67, \$5,709,000 was paid for this purpose from the Road Transport and Traffic Fund and \$440,000 from the State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund.

In 1966-67, the Commissioner for Railways received \$2,500,000 from the State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund, to offset losses due to competition from road transport.

ROAD ACCIDENTS AND ROAD SAFETY

ROAD ACCIDENTS

In New South Wales, road accidents resulting in personal injury or death, or damage to property exceeding \$50 (\$20 for many years until May, 1960), must be reported to the police within twenty-four hours. Those accidents which involve casualties, breach of the law, or damage to vehicles are analysed by the Commissioner for Motor Transport. The information shown in the following tables is obtained from this analysis.

The numbers of road accidents and casualties in each of the last eleven years are shown in the next table:—

Table 767. Road Accidents and Casualties, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Accidents*	Casualties							
		Killed				Injured			
		Sydney Statistical Division	Newcastle and Wollongong Statistical Districts	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, N.S.W.	Sydney Statistical Division	Newcastle and Wollongong Statistical Districts	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, N.S.W.
1957	39,725	359	415		774	9,405	7,916		17,321
1958	44,164	346	449		795	10,331	9,047		19,378
1959	47,856	382	451		833	10,798	9,056		19,854
1960	52,151	457	482		939	12,391	9,939		22,330
1961	49,435	454	480		934	12,252	9,992		22,244
1962	47,857	416	471		887	11,006	8,880		19,886
1963	53,931	408†	486		894	13,399†	11,181		24,580
1964	56,917	458	108	408	974	14,168	3,008	8,486	25,662
1965	61,969	453	129	503	1,085	15,301	3,347	9,260	27,908
1966	65,868	484	119	531	1,134	15,925	3,685	9,120	28,730
1967	69,042	494	127	475	1,096	16,778	3,372	9,408	29,558

* Includes accidents without casualties.

† Figures for 1962-63 and earlier years relate to the Division of Cumberland.

The next table shows the number of accident casualties in relation to the number of vehicles registered (disregarding the mileage travelled) and to the population. The ratio of casualties to population increased markedly during the last ten years. However, with the number of vehicles on the register expanding at a much greater rate than the population during this period, the ratio of casualties to vehicles registered has tended to remain steady.

Table 768. Road Casualties, N.S.W.: Ratio to Vehicles Registered and to Population

Year ended 30th June	Per 1,000 Vehicles Registered			Per 10,000 of Mean Population		
	Killed	Injured	Total Killed and Injured	Killed	Injured	Total Killed and Injured
1939	1.74	25.60	27.34	2.02	30.66	32.68
1957	0.90	20.18	21.08	2.16	48.27	50.43
1958	0.87	21.18	22.05	2.17	52.97	55.14
1959	0.85	20.30	21.15	2.24	53.29*	55.53*
1960	0.90	21.35	22.25	2.48	58.88*	61.36*
1961	0.84	19.91	20.75	2.41	57.39	59.80
1962	0.76	16.90	17.66	2.25	50.34*	52.59*
1963*	0.78	21.52	22.30	2.20	61.17	63.37
1964*	0.81	21.49	22.30	2.39	62.91	65.30
1965*	0.85	21.94	22.79	2.62	67.36	69.98
1966	0.84	21.42	22.26	2.70	68.25	70.95
1967	0.78	21.06	21.84	2.57	69.17	71.74

* Revised.

An analysis of fatalities by type of accident shows that 37.7 per cent. of road deaths in 1966-67 resulted from collisions between vehicles, 32.1 per cent. from vehicles striking pedestrians, and 29.3 per cent. from vehicles overturning, leaving the roadway, or colliding with a fixed object. In respect of persons injured, the corresponding proportions were 58.7 per cent., 13.9 per cent., and 26.1 per cent.

Causes of Road Accidents

In road accident statistics, the determination of "responsibility" and "principal cause" is widely recognised as often depending on the subjective assessment of a variety of contributing circumstances. Because of this, and because the concepts applied in assessing known circumstances may not be uniform, the statistics in the following table for New South Wales are not necessarily comparable with similar statistics published for other Australian States or for overseas countries.

Table 769. Road Accidents, N.S.W.: Principal Causes

Cause	1965-66			1966-67		
	Accidents	Persons Killed	Persons Injured	Accidents	Persons Killed	Persons Injured
Motor Drivers and Cyclists—						
Excessive speed	3,615	282	2,522	3,951	238	2,787
Inattentive driving	6,690	107	2,699	5,578	121	2,362
Intoxication	2,555	74	987	2,544	42	911
Inexperience	1,208	31	676	1,198	16	757
Not giving way at intersection	14,725	67	5,556	15,644	74	5,914
Turning to right without care	4,247	18	1,471	4,710	23	1,627
Overtaking improperly .. .	1,888	41	764	1,945	42	715
Not keeping to left	2,328	103	1,385	2,570	99	1,390
Following vehicle too closely	6,367	9	1,057	8,676	2	1,499
Other causes	7,931	139	3,504	8,481	180	3,760
Total	51,554	871	20,621	55,297	837	21,722
Pedestrian and Passengers—						
Crossing roadway carelessly ..	1,216	70	1,165	1,039	81	978
Passing behind or in front of vehicle	268	14	263	296	15	286
Pedestrians or passenger intoxicated	221	18	206	217	17	205
Children under seven years not under supervision ..	469	21	453	569	29	551
Children playing on roadway	46	4	43	39	...	40
Boarding or alighting from vehicle in motion .. .	40	3	37	48	1	50
Person falling from moving vehicle	62	2	64	56	1	56
Other causes	170	15	156	190	24	170
Total	2,492	147	2,387	2,454	168	2,336
Pedal cyclists	454	9	457	399	1	407
Vehicle defects	3,688	55	1,850	3,509	30	1,843
Weather conditions	474	5	256	414	12	242
Road conditions	3,521	34	1,732	3,397	33	1,571
Caused by parties other than those involved	2,886	11	1,278	2,863	11	1,256
Animals	771	2	133	686	3	175
Other causes	28	...	16	23	1	6
Total, All Causes	65,868	1,134	28,730	69,042	1,096	29,558

Most road accidents in New South Wales appear to be attributable to human failure rather than to defective equipment or external causes (weather, road conditions, etc.). The most important single cause of road casualties is "not giving way at intersection"; other important causes are "excessive speed", "inattentive driving", "vehicle defects", "turning to right without care", "road conditions", "following vehicle too closely", and "not keeping to left".

Classes of Persons Killed and Injured in Road Accidents

Motor drivers and passengers comprise about two-thirds of the persons killed and about four-fifths of those injured in road accidents, and pedestrians constitute about one-third of the fatal cases and one-seventh of the injured. A classification of persons killed or injured in road accidents in the last six years is given in the following table:—

Table 770. Road Accidents, N.S.W.: Classes of Persons Killed and Injured

Year ended 30th June	Motor Drivers	Motor Cyclists	Pedal Cyclists	Pedestrians	Passengers	Others*	Total
PERSONS KILLED							
1962	257	43	32	300	254	1	887
1963	267	35	24	318	249	1	894
1964	320	20	34	318	282	...	974
1965	380	27	31	310	335	2	1,085
1966	411	26	22	307	362	6	1,134
1967	387	39	19	357	293	1	1,096
PERSONS INJURED							
1962	6,817	1,023	966	3,446	7,613	21	19,886
1963	8,674	927	993	3,984	9,965	37	24,580
1964	9,386	849	906	4,005	10,477	39	25,662
1965	10,554	922	976	4,068	11,359	29	27,908
1966	11,089	916	911	4,144	11,637	33	28,730
1967	11,582	1,134	820	4,165	11,815	42	29,558

* Includes drivers and riders of animals.

The next table shows particulars of the age and sex of persons killed and injured in road accidents in 1966-67:—

Table 771. Road Accidents, N.S.W.: Age and Sex of Persons Killed and Injured in 1966-67

Age in Years	Number				Rate per 10,000 of Mean Population in each Age Group			
	Killed		Injured		Killed		Injured	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Under 5	18	16	597	373	0.87	0.82	28.98	19.03
5 and under 17	51	35	2,381	1,550	1.05	0.75	48.89	33.33
17 " " 25	237	47	7,142	2,845	8.29	1.73	249.72	104.98
25 " " 40	154	33	4,379	1,713	3.61	0.83	102.55	43.04
40 " " 50	93	20	2,104	1,200	3.32	0.74	75.14	44.28
50 " " 60	101	46	1,607	1,036	4.47	2.04	71.11	46.04
60 or over	154	90	1,206	1,017	6.61	2.98	51.76	33.68
Not stated	1	...	228	180	*	...	*	*
Total	809	287	19,644	9,914	3.77	1.35	91.62	46.57

* Distributed proportionately over the various age groups.

Time and Place of Road Accidents

Road accidents tend to be more numerous and severe at particular times and places. In 1966-67, there were 11,824 accidents (17 per cent. of the total) during the afternoon peak period, i.e., between 4 p.m. and 6 p.m.; these resulted in 144 persons being killed (13 per cent. of the total) and 4,573 injured (15 per cent. of the total). More persons were killed

between 6 p.m. and 8 p.m. (viz., 201 or 18 per cent. of the total) than in any other two-hour period of the day.

Approximately one-third of the accidents and casualties occur on straight roads where the view is open. In 1966-67, there were 430 persons killed (39 per cent. of the total) and 9,944 injured (34 per cent. of the total) at such locations, compared with 283 killed (26 per cent. of the total) and 13,263 injured (45 per cent. of the total) at intersections.

ROAD SAFETY

A Road Safety Council of New South Wales was established in 1937, with the object of interesting all sections of the community in the prevention of road accidents. The Minister for Transport is President of the Council and funds are provided by the State and Commonwealth Governments. The Council undertakes road safety activities, including publicity campaigns and the issue of propaganda. The amount spent by the Council in 1966-67, was \$129,000, including a Commonwealth grant of \$29,000.

An Australian Road Safety Council was formed in 1947, to encourage road safety and to secure the adoption throughout Australia of uniform standards for traffic lights and signs, road accident statistics, etc. The Council comprises representatives of the Commonwealth and State Ministers of Transport, the State police and transport authorities, and various bodies interested in road safety.

A comprehensive system of road signs and traffic lines on major highways, maintained by the Departments of Main Roads and Motor Transport, contributes materially to the safe use of the roads. Traffic control signals, provided by the Department of Motor Transport, were operating in June, 1967 at 552 intersections in Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong.

A co-ordinated system of traffic control signals in the inner area of Sydney was brought into operation in 1963. Fifteen television cameras provide a composite view of traffic in the area and 94 sets of traffic signals in the system are controlled from a central point. The system is to be expanded to cover over 150 intersections in the inner city area.

TRAFFIC OFFENCES

The number of charges and convictions for traffic offences at Courts of Petty Sessions in the State is shown for the last six years in the next table:—

Table 772. Traffic Offences, N.S.W.: Convictions at Courts of Petty Sessions

Year	Total Offences Charged	Summary Convictions						
		Court Appearance Made					No Court Appear- ance*	Total Convic- tions
		Driving Offences		Parking, etc. Offences	Licensing, Registra- tion, etc. Offences	Other Traffic Offences†		
		Drunken Driving	Other					
1962	576,541	4,829	75,540	31,718	8,154	2,940	443,689	566,870
1963	518,151	5,384	54,967	43,311	9,312	3,613	389,395	505,982
1964	523,561	5,427	59,249	50,172	11,378	3,327	381,058	510,611
1965	543,923	5,933	57,438	50,858	10,782	4,815	400,459	530,285
1966	613,987	5,949	58,761	52,966	10,711	7,096	464,122	599,605
1967	558,821	6,212	58,803	52,035	9,489	6,153	411,447	544,135

* Fine paid without court appearance. See text below table.

† Includes offences by pedestrians.

Persons charged with parking, etc. offences (since 1954) and less serious driving offences (since 1962) may elect to plead guilty and to pay their fine without a court appearance. Since 1962, police officers have been empowered to serve on-the-spot notices of these offences (the notice setting out the offence with which a person is charged and the standard fine for that offence).

The majority of persons convicted of traffic offences are penalised by fines. Of the 544,139 convicted in 1967, 534,306 were fined, 518 were imprisoned (including 96 for drunken driving), and 9,315 were otherwise dealt with. Among the more serious offences charged in 1967 were 335 cases involving personal injury or death; of these, 110 were withdrawn or discharged, 192 were committed to a higher court for trial, and 33 were convicted summarily.

Persons convicted of certain driving offences are automatically disqualified for a specified period from holding a driver's licence, and the courts may order suspension or disqualification for other offences. In 1966-67, the number of persons disqualified was 10,679, of whom 5,004 were convicted of drunken driving, 1,381 of dangerous driving, 1,367 of exceeding the speed limit, 1,222 of negligent driving, and 542 of driving whilst disqualified.

The Commissioner for Motor Transport is also empowered to suspend or cancel driving licences in certain circumstances. During 1966-67, 9,086 licences (including 5,476 provisional licences) were suspended or cancelled, in 8,637 cases because of criminal or traffic convictions and in 328 cases because of physical disabilities.

Further information about traffic offences is given in the chapter "Law and Crime".

CIVIL AVIATION

CONTROL OF CIVIL AVIATION

Civil aviation in Australia is controlled, in terms of the (Commonwealth) Air Navigation Act, 1920-1966, and regulations made under the Act, by the Department of Civil Aviation. The Department determines the rules of the air and general conditions of flight over Australian territory, licenses air services (in liaison with State transport authorities), approves fares, freight rates, and time-tables, negotiates international air transport agreements, and regulates international flights and air services within Australia. The Department is responsible for the operation of the Australian air traffic control and air navigation network, provides (in conjunction with the Bureau of Meteorology) a national weather information service for aircraft, and co-ordinates search and rescue operations. It operates aerodromes and related facilities and licenses their use, determines airworthiness requirements for civil aircraft and issues certificates of airworthiness, is responsible for the licensing of aircraft operating crews and flying training schools, and collects the charges imposed on aircraft operators for the use of aerodromes and air route facilities. The powers of the Commonwealth in regard to air transport are limited only by the power of a State to authorise or prohibit the carriage of passengers or freight intra-state.

The (Commonwealth) Civil Aviation (Carriers' Liability) Act, 1959-1966, gives effect to the 1929 Convention of Warsaw (as amended by subsequent Protocols in 1955 and 1961), covering unified rules for the international carriage of persons and goods by air, and defining the rights of passengers, consignors, and consignees, and the rights and responsibilities of air carriers. This Act, and complementary legislation subsequently enacted by the States, applies (with modifications) the principles of that Convention to internal carriage by air.

Air Navigation Charges

Under the Air Navigation (Charges) Act, 1952-1968, charges are imposed on aircraft operators for the use of aerodromes, air routes and airway facilities, meteorological services, and search and rescue services maintained or operated by the Commonwealth. The charges for flights made in regular public transport operations are based on the weight of the aircraft and the route flown, and are payable in respect of each flight. In other cases, the charges are based on the weight of the aircraft and the purpose for which it is used, and are payable in respect of the period for which the aircraft is registered.

International Flights and Air Services

An aircraft arriving in or departing from, or while within, any part of Australian territory must comply with the air navigation regulations and with all other laws in force in that part.

A regular international air service conducted by an airline of an overseas country must not set down or pick up traffic in Australian territory except under an international airline licence issued in accordance with an agreement between Australia and the country of the airline concerned. The aircraft of countries which have adopted the Chicago Convention on Civil Aviation (see page 919) may make non-stop flights across Australian territory or may land in Australian territory for non-traffic purposes, but aircraft of countries which are not parties to the Convention must not fly within Australian territory without the approval of the Minister for Civil Aviation.

Australian National Airlines Commission

The Australian National Airlines Commission was established by the Commonwealth Government in 1945, under the Australian National Airlines Act, to operate air services between the States and to and within the Commonwealth Territories. The Commission may establish international air services subject to the approval of the Minister for Civil Aviation. Under certain conditions, the Commission may assist private undertakings to provide air services and may itself engage in intra-state operations.

The Commission trades under the name "Trans-Australia Airlines". In 1966-67, its revenue amounted to \$64,236,000 and its net operating profit to \$1,193,000.

Domestic Airlines Agreements

The Civil Aviation Agreement Act, 1952, ratified an agreement between the Commonwealth and Australian National Airways Pty. Ltd. The Agreement contained provisions to ensure the efficient and economical operation of air services within Australia by eliminating wasteful competition between that company and Trans-Australia Airlines and rationalising the services of both airlines. The Act provided for financial assistance to the company and the sharing of government business between the two airlines, and for the appointment of an independent chairman to settle disputes between the respective undertakings.

Following the purchase of Australian National Airways Pty. Ltd. in 1957 by Ansett Transport Industries Ltd., the Civil Aviation Agreement Act, 1957, was enacted to extend the privileges and obligations of the 1952 Act to the new proprietors of the major private airline. The 1957 Act also established a rationalisation committee (comprising a representative of each airline and a co-ordinator appointed by the Minister for Civil Aviation) to deal with disagreements between the two airlines on such questions as routes, timetables, and fares and freight rates; appeal from a decision of the co-ordinator could be made to the independent chairman.

A further agreement between the Commonwealth and Ansett Transport Industries Ltd. was ratified by the Airlines Agreement Act, 1961. The new agreement consolidated the arrangements for maintaining the two-airline competitive system and extended the term of the arrangements for a further ten years (to 1977). Revised financial provisions were substituted for those which (under the 1952 agreement) expired in 1962, and detailed provision was made for the introduction of turbo-jet aircraft on Australian domestic services. The new agreement defined more clearly the functions of the rationalisation committee and the co-ordinator (the chairman of the committee), and provided for an arbitrator to be appointed (in place of the independent chairman) to settle appeals against decisions of the co-ordinator.

Airlines Equipment Act

The Airlines Equipment Act, 1958, empowers the Commonwealth to ensure that the two major domestic airlines maintain comparable (but not necessarily identical) aircraft fleets, and is designed to prevent the provision of excess aircraft capacity. Under the provisions of the Act, each of the airlines obtained government approval in 1966-67 to purchase three Douglas DC9 aircraft for introduction on Australian domestic services in the period 1967 to 1969. Ansett Transport Industries Ltd. also obtained approval to acquire a Viscount 700 (on lease from T.A.A.).

Licensing of Aircraft by the State

In terms of the (New South Wales) Air Transport Act, 1964, commercial aircraft operating regular intrastate services for the carriage of passengers or freight must be licensed by the State Government. Intrastate airline operators must hold a State licence in addition to a licence issued under Commonwealth air navigation regulations. Before October, 1964, State licences for commercial aircraft operating within New South Wales territory were issued in terms of the (New South Wales) State Transport (Coordination) Act, 1931-1962.

In October, 1961, the New South Wales Government announced that certain of the commercial air routes within the State would be re-allocated between Airlines of N.S.W. and East-West Airlines (the two airlines operating intrastate services in the State). Airlines of N.S.W. challenged before the High Court the validity of the proposed re-allocation of air routes, and the Government suspended action pending the outcome of the case. In February, 1964, the High Court ruled that the State Government was entitled to issue licences for, and to control routes of, commercial aircraft operating solely within the State's boundaries.

In October, 1964, the Commonwealth Government gazetted air navigation regulations purporting to bring intrastate services under exclusive Commonwealth control. Relying on these regulations, Airlines of N.S.W. challenged before the High Court the validity of the (N.S.W.) Air Transport Act, 1964, which provided for heavy penalties to be imposed where an intrastate service was being operated without a State licence. In its decision, delivered in February, 1965, the High Court ruled that, although the Commonwealth was entitled, in accordance with its powers over air navigation, to license (or to refuse to license) intrastate flights by aircraft, the State also had a general right to license (or to refuse to license) the intrastate carriage of passengers or freight.

Following on the Court's ruling, a committee comprising representatives of the Commonwealth Department of Civil Aviation and the State Department of Transport was set up to advise on the allocation of commercial air routes within New South Wales between East-West Airlines and Airlines of N.S.W. The re-allocation recommended by the Committee came into effect in November, 1965.

INTERNATIONAL AVIATION ORGANISATIONS AND AGREEMENTS

A Civil Aviation Conference, held at Chicago in 1944, drew up a Convention on International Civil Aviation and established the International Civil Aviation Organisation, with headquarters in Montreal. The functions of

this Organisation, which is a specialised agency of the United Nations Organisation, are to develop principles and techniques of international air navigation and to foster the planning and development of international air transport. Australia has a seat on the Council of the Organisation and maintains a permanent representative in Montreal.

The Commonwealth Air Transport Council (which comprises representatives of the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and other British Commonwealth countries), the South Pacific Air Transport Council (comprising representatives of the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, and Fiji), and the International Air Transport Association (confined to international air transport operators) were established in 1945. Particulars of the activities of these organisations were given in Year Book No. 58 and earlier issues.

AIRCRAFT, PILOTS, AERODROMES, ETC.

The number of registered aircraft and aircraft owners and a classification of licensed civil aviation personnel in Australia in each of the last six years are shown in the following table:—

Table 773. Civil Aviation Aircraft and Personnel, Australia*

Particulars	At 30th June					
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Aircraft Registered	1,600	1,787	1,936	2,207	2,605	2,970
Aircraft Owners Registered ..	938	1,006	1,167	1,293	1,481	1,685
Pilots' Licences—						
Private	3,629	4,069	4,726	5,388	6,377	7,838
Commercial	1,277	1,377	1,558	1,667	1,891	2,298
Student	4,445	4,860	5,717	6,973	8,201	10,044
Airline Transport—						
1st Class	690	684	670	750	808	819
2nd Class	432	464	603	725	771	838
Flight Navigators' Licences ..	141	135	137	154	208	222
Radio Operators' Licences—						
1st Class Flight Telegraphy ..	37	20	19	18	19	19
Flight Radio-telephone ..	5,370	6,552	7,956	9,102	10,841	13,157
Flight Engineers' Licences ..	175	168	215	429	495	563
Aircraft Maintenance Engineers' Licences	2,485	2,521	2,553	2,779	2,873	2,954

* Includes the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

The Commonwealth Government owns and operates numerous aerodromes throughout Australia. In addition, there are many airfields owned by private or local government authorities, which are licensed by the Department of Civil Aviation. In 1957, the Commonwealth introduced a Local Ownership plan, under which local authorities are offered ownership of aerodromes which serve a local (rather than a national) need; the Commonwealth shares development and maintenance costs equally with the local authority.

The Sydney (Kingsford Smith) Airport at Mascot, five miles south of the centre of the city, is the major international airport in Australia and the principal terminal for domestic services in New South Wales. The north-south runway at the airport is to be extended to 13,000 feet to accommodate high-capacity and supersonic jet aircraft; the extended runway is expected to become operative by the end of 1972. A new international

passenger terminal (due to be completed by mid-1970) and a new operations and control tower complex (expected to be in operation by 1971) are currently under construction.

Particulars of the civil airfields in operation in the last three years are given in the next table:—

Table 774. Civil Land Aerodromes*, N.S.W. and Australia

Maximum Effective Take-off Length Available†	At 30th June					
	1965		1966		1967	
	N.S.W.	Australia	N.S.W.	Australia	N.S.W.	Australia
Feet						
Under 3,500	1	43	1	43	2	41
3,500 to 4,199	8	94	8	90	11	91
4,200 to 4,999	9	112	10	115	10	113
5,000 to 5,899	28	167	30	167	30	163
5,900 to 6,999	17	59	17	59	15	55
7,000 to 8,399	4	19	4	19	4	19
8,400 or more	1	2	1	2	1	2
Total Aerodromes—						
Government‡	19	110	19	110	18	107
Licensed¶	49	386	52	385	55	377
Total	68	496	71	495	73	484

* Excludes the Commonwealth-owned flying boat base in Sydney Harbour.

† Lengths according to the International Civil Aviation Organisation's length classification for airports.

‡ Under the control and management of the Department of Civil Aviation.

¶ Under the control and management of local government and private authorities.

Air Traffic Control

The Commonwealth Government owns and operates radio stations and navigation aids on air routes throughout Australia. The rapid expansion of air traffic and the introduction of faster aircraft in recent years has been accompanied by an extension of the V.H.F. radio communication system. Navigational aids such as Instrument Landing Systems, Distance Measuring Equipment, V.H.F. Omni-directional Ranges, Non-directional Beacons, and Visual Aural Range units, have been progressively introduced.

Aero Clubs and Flying Schools

Aero clubs, flying schools, and gliding clubs are assisted by the Commonwealth Government by grants and, where practicable, by the free use of hangar accommodation. The grants to aero clubs and flying schools are payable on the basis of the number of training hours flown by club or school aircraft and the number of members licensed as pilots; those to gliding clubs are based on membership and certificates awarded. The Commonwealth grants to aero clubs, flying schools, and gliding clubs in New South Wales amounted to \$58,000 in 1965-66.

In 1962-63, the Commonwealth Government introduced an Australian Flying Scholarship Scheme, designed to train career pilots for the commercial aviation industry. The scholarships provide financial assistance covering about 70 per cent. of training fees. The number of scholarships awarded for 1966-67 was 235.

The Commonwealth Government also contributes (from 1966-67) towards the cost incurred by airlines in pilot training. The contribution (maximum \$75,000 per annum) is made on a \$1 for \$1 basis.

Air Ambulance and "Flying Doctor" Service

An air ambulance service for the conveyance of a medical practitioner to urgent cases and for the transport of patients to hospital is operated in the far west of New South Wales and other remote areas throughout Australia. The service is subsidised by the Commonwealth and State Governments.

REGULAR AIR SERVICES

The particulars of air service frequencies, etc. given below were current in June, 1967.

OVERSEA SERVICES

Qantas Airways Ltd., which is owned by the Commonwealth Government, operates a number of oversea air services from Sydney. The overseas terminals, with the frequency of service shown in brackets, are as follows—London (six services weekly via Singapore, four weekly via Hong Kong, four weekly via San Francisco, and one weekly via Mexico); San Francisco (nine fortnightly); Vancouver (fortnightly); Mexico (weekly); Tokyo (three weekly); Hong Kong (weekly); Johannesburg (weekly); Auckland (four weekly); Wellington (four weekly); Christchurch (two weekly); Noumea (weekly). These services, with the exception of services to Wellington (operated by Lockheed Electra prop-jet aircraft), are operated by Boeing 707 jet aircraft.

Air services between the Australian mainland and the Territory of Papua and New Guinea are operated by Trans-Australia Airlines and Ansett-A.N.A. Pty Ltd. Trans-Australia Airlines operates, on behalf of Qantas, the services from Lae (in New Guinea) to Djayapura (fortnightly) and Honiara (fortnightly), and (under charter from a Portuguese Timor airline) the service from Darwin to Baucau in Timor (weekly).

Twelve oversea airlines operate international services to or via Sydney. The airlines, with their services shown in brackets, are as follows—Air India (weekly from Bombay, weekly between Bombay and Fiji); Air New Zealand (three weekly from Auckland, two weekly between Auckland and Hong Kong, four weekly from Wellington, weekly from Christchurch); Alitalia (two weekly from Rome); British Overseas Airways Corporation (B.O.A.C.) (three weekly from London via Singapore, two weekly between London and Auckland, three weekly from London via San Francisco, two weekly from Hong Kong); Canadian Pacific Airlines (fortnightly from Vancouver); K.L.M. (weekly from Amsterdam); Lufthansa (weekly from Frankfurt); Malaysia-Singapore Airlines (weekly from Singapore); Pan American (seven weekly from Los Angeles); Philippine Air Lines, two weekly from Manila); South African Airlines (weekly from Johannesburg); U.T.A. (weekly from Paris, weekly from Noumea).

The air route mileages between Sydney and the principal oversea terminals, via the most direct route, are as follows: London, 11,547; Singapore, 3,914; Tokyo, 6,379; San Francisco, 7,538; Vancouver, 8,379; Johannesburg, 7,590; Auckland, 1,333; Lae, 2,029; Noumea, 1,230.

INTERSTATE AND INTRASTATE SERVICES

Throughout Australia there is an extensive network of regular air services carrying passengers, freight, and mail between the capital cities and towns in each State. Interstate air services, connecting with intrastate services, permit air travel from Sydney to most parts of the Commonwealth.

There are direct interstate services from Sydney to Melbourne, Brisbane, and Adelaide. These connect with other services from Melbourne to Hobart, Adelaide, and Perth, from Adelaide to Perth and Darwin, and from Brisbane to Darwin. There is a weekly average of 151 direct return flights to Melbourne, 80 to Brisbane, and 25 to Adelaide.

In addition to these inter-capital links, there are interstate services with intermediate stops at some of the more important country towns. There are 94 return services per week between Sydney and Canberra.

The number of New South Wales towns directly connected with Sydney by air service was 12 in 1947, 36 in 1951, and 45 in 1967. Intrastate services extend from Sydney to Merimbula and Cooma in the south, to Parkes, Dubbo, Broken Hill, and Bourke in the west, and to Glen Innes, Casino, Moree, and Inverell in the north. The frequency of service varies from one to twenty return trips per week.

The principal aircraft types used on the interstate services are Boeing 727 jet, Douglas DC9 jet, Lockheed Electra, Vickers Viscount, and Fokker Friendship. The bulk of the intrastate traffic is carried by Fokker Friendship and Douglas DC3 aircraft.

AIR TRAFFIC STATISTICS

The development of international air services into and out of Australia during the last six years is illustrated in the following table:—

Table 775. Regular International Air Services Into and Out of Australia*

Year ended 30th June	Australian-owned Airlines			Other Airlines			Total, All Airlines		
	Flights	Paying Passengers Carried	Freight and Mail	Flights	Paying Passengers Carried	Freight and Mail	Flights	Paying Passengers Carried	Freight and Mail
INTO AUSTRALIA									
1962	1,443	60,655	Tons†	1,801	69,705	Tons†	3,244	130,360	Tons†
1963	1,534	84,247	3,410	1,766	79,477	2,372	3,300	163,724	5,782
1964	1,741	98,325	3,981	2,096	104,277	2,737	3,837	202,602	6,718
1965	2,066	124,281	5,149	2,518	126,990	3,357	4,584	251,271	8,506
1966	2,366	136,162	5,732	2,858	146,022	4,132	5,224	282,184	9,864
1967	2,281	140,661	5,902	2,832	177,822	5,489	5,113	318,483	11,391
OUT OF AUSTRALIA									
1962	1,439	56,616	Tons†	1,802	62,853	Tons†	3,241	119,469	Tons†
1963	1,543	75,920	2,613	1,764	67,814	1,866	3,307	143,734	4,479
1964	1,758	87,057	2,777	2,098	85,564	1,926	3,856	172,621	4,703
1965	2,114	110,998	3,419	2,512	113,239	2,384	4,626	224,237	5,803
1966	2,385	126,894	4,040	2,852	120,933	3,013	5,237	247,827	7,053
1967	2,279	129,966	4,032	2,840	166,589	3,530	5,119	296,555	7,562

* Relates to services flown wholly or partly between Australia (including external Commonwealth Territories) and places outside.

† In terms of short tons (2,000 lb.).

The operations of the regular air services conducted by Australian-owned airlines during the last eleven years are summarised in the next table:—

Table 776. Regular Air Services Operated by Australian-owned Airlines*

Year ended 30th June	Hours Flown	Miles Flown	Paying Passengers Carried	Paying-passenger-Miles	Seat-miles Available	Freight	Mail
	Thousand					Thousand ton-miles†	
OVERSEA SERVICES ‡							
1957	60	13,288	156	424,871	660,219	11,037	8,988
1958	66	14,768	170	451,709	747,608	13,859	9,284
1959	71	15,838	177	478,752	828,140	15,396	8,321
1960	58	16,290	229	646,570	1,073,731	24,228	9,779
1961	58	17,647	272	696,194	1,238,283	27,889	10,313
1962	58	19,331	327	805,086	1,520,510	29,748	11,359
1963	54	20,409	380	974,246	1,794,283	32,408	14,897
1964	60	22,290	455	1,135,002	1,987,508	37,618	15,705
1965	75	27,977	568	1,465,116	2,567,744	50,457	19,486
1966‡	90	32,796	643	1,615,829	2,982,339	62,788	21,081
1967	90	32,543	687	1,658,829	3,007,151	63,977	16,702
INTERNAL SERVICES ¶							
1957	251	42,120	2,125	891,196	1,428,332	36,330	1,404
1958	238	40,533	2,123	898,542	1,458,907	32,987	1,474
1959	229	40,287	2,235	944,379	1,516,207	28,841	1,472
1960	225	43,199	2,660	1,132,518	1,911,269	29,240	2,567
1961	220	42,300	2,639	1,109,552	1,852,204	28,221	3,064
1962	207	41,176	2,666	1,119,430	1,857,531	26,076	3,198
1963	218	43,700	2,833	1,221,179	2,039,424	28,270	3,324
1964	245	48,971	3,257	1,408,317	2,284,846	30,491	3,741
1965	256	52,323	3,764§	1,639,087	2,555,153	33,891	4,074
1966¶	262	55,020	4,158	1,831,360	2,861,084	37,577	4,587
1967	256	56,759	4,425	1,972,469	3,132,984	40,148	5,144
TOTAL, ALL SERVICES							
1957	311	55,408	2,282	1,316,067	2,088,550	47,367	10,392
1958	304	55,301	2,293	1,350,251	2,206,515	46,846	10,758
1959	300	56,125	2,412	1,423,131	2,344,347	44,237	9,793
1960	283	59,489	2,889	1,779,088	2,985,000	53,468	12,346
1961	278	59,947	2,911	1,805,746	3,090,487	56,110	13,377
1962	265	60,507	2,993	1,924,516	3,378,041	55,824	14,557
1963	272	64,109	3,213	2,195,425	3,833,707	60,678	18,221
1964	305	71,261	3,712	2,543,319	4,272,354	68,109	19,447
1965	331	80,300	4,332	3,104,203	5,122,897	84,348	23,560
1966	352	87,817	4,801	3,447,189	5,843,422	100,366	25,667
1967	345	89,302	5,112	3,631,298	6,140,135	104,125	21,846

* Excludes services operated by Air New Zealand (formerly TEAL). (In July, 1961, the Commonwealth Government sold its interest in TEAL to the New Zealand Government.)

† In terms of short tons (2,000 lb.).

‡ From 1965-66, covers (a) all services flown by Qantas Airways Ltd. and (b) stages between Australia (excluding external Commonwealth Territories) and places outside and services outside Australia flown by other Australian-owned airlines. The figures for 1964-65 and earlier years also include stages flown within Australia on flights between Australia and the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

¶ From 1965-66, relates to all flights of Australian-owned airlines (other than Qantas Airways Ltd.) between airports located within Australia. The figures for 1964-65 and earlier years exclude stages flown within Australia on flights between Australia and the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

§ Revised.

FARES AND FREIGHT RATES

The following table shows a selection of the predominant passenger fares in operation in 1967 and earlier years, and the freight charges in 1967 on regular air services from Sydney:—

Table 777. Regular Air Services from Sydney: Passenger Fares and Freight Rates

Sydney to—	Single Fare for 1st Class Travel at 30th June					Freight Rate per lb. at 30th June, 1967
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	Cents
Oversea Destinations—						
Amsterdam	970.00	970.00	970.00	970.00	970.00	157.7
Auckland	109.00	109.00	109.00	109.00	109.00	40.0
Hong Kong	460.00	460.00	460.00	460.00	460.00	97.7
Johannesburg	730.00	730.00	730.00	730.00	730.00	131.8
London (via India) ..	975.00	975.00	975.00	975.00	975.00	158.6
Lord Howe Island ..	32.90	32.90	34.90	37.00	38.20	9.0
Norfolk Island	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	20.0
Port Moresby	97.40	97.40	97.40	98.40	101.40	47.7
Rome (via India)	922.50	922.50	922.50	922.50	922.50	146.7
San Francisco*	700.90	700.90	664.00	664.00	664.00	207.3
Tokyo	582.50	582.50	582.50	582.50	582.50	114.1
Interstate Destinations—						
Adelaide (direct) ..	42.10	42.10	44.60	47.30	48.80	15.5
Brisbane	24.70	24.70	26.20	27.80	28.70	9.3
Canberra	8.90	8.90	9.40	10.00	10.30	5.2
Darwin (via Brisbane) ..	11.840	118.40	125.50	133.00	137.00	42.2
Hobart (via Melbourne) ..	44.40	44.40	47.10	49.90	51.50	15.5
Melbourne	23.30	23.30	24.70	26.20	27.00	9.3
Perth (via Adelaide) ..	109.60	109.60	116.20	123.20	127.00	35.0
Intrastate Destinations—						
Albury	15.90	15.90	16.90	17.90	18.50	6.0
Armidale	13.70	13.70	14.50	15.40	15.90	6.0
Bathurst	5.90	5.90	6.20	6.60	6.80	5.0
Bourke	22.30	22.30	23.60	25.20	26.00	8.0
Broken Hill	30.60	30.60	32.40	34.40	35.50	11.0
Casino	19.40	19.40	20.60	21.80	22.50	8.0
Coff's Harbour	15.10	15.10	16.00	17.00	17.60	6.0
Cooma	12.10	12.10	12.90	13.80	14.30	6.0
Coonamble	15.60	15.60	16.50	17.50	18.10	8.0
Cowra	7.90	7.90	8.80	8.90	9.20	5.0
Deniliquin	20.20	20.20	21.40	22.70	23.40	8.0
Dubbo	11.50	11.50	11.90	12.60	13.00	6.0
Forster	9.30	9.30	9.90	11.10	11.40	5.0
Grafton	15.30	15.30	16.30	17.50	18.00	6.0
Moree	17.90	17.90	19.00	19.60	20.20	8.0
Moruya	9.00	9.00	9.50	10.30	10.70	6.0
Narrandera	16.80	16.80	17.70	18.60	19.20	8.0
Newcastle	5.60	5.60	5.90	6.30	6.50	5.5
Orange	7.10	7.10	7.50	8.00	8.30	5.0
Parkes	11.20	11.20	11.50	12.40	12.80	6.0
Tamworth	11.90	11.90	12.60	13.20	13.60	6.0
Wagga Wagga	13.60	13.60	14.40	15.20	15.70	8.0
West Wyalong	13.30	13.30	14.20	15.00	15.50	6.0

* Also Vancouver.

The return fares for interstate and intrastate journeys is almost invariably double the single fare; for overseas journeys, it is usually either double the single fare or about 5 per cent. less than double. Economy Class travel at lower rates is available on most overseas and interstate journeys; the Economy Class fare from Sydney to London (via India), for example, was \$620 in June, 1967. The fare for children is one-half the adult rates. Passengers' luggage is carried free up to a prescribed maximum weight which varies for different airlines.

When an article weighs more than a prescribed amount (e.g., 100 lb.), a lower rate of freight than that shown in the table often applies to the excess weight.

CIVIL AVIATION ACCIDENTS

Accidents involving aircraft in Australian territory must be reported to the Department of Civil Aviation. The following table shows the number of persons killed or seriously injured in civil flying (including gliding) accidents to aircraft on the Australian Register, irrespective of the location of the accident:—

Table 778. Casualties in Civil Aviation Accidents to Australian Aircraft

Nature of Flight	1964		1965		1966		1967	
	Killed	Seriously Injured	Killed	Seriously Injured	Killed	Seriously Injured	Killed	Seriously Injured
Regular Domestic Air Services*	...	...	...	...	24	2	...	4
Charter	1	2	...	4	1	...	9	3
Aerial Work—								
Agricultural	5	4	4	2	5	4	6	4
Instructional .. .. .	...	3	2	2	6	5	2	...
Other	1	1	...	...	14	4	10	2
Private	15	3	13	9	19	22	24	12
Total	22	13	23	17	69	37	51	25

* Includes services between the Australian mainland and the Territory of Papua and New Guinea and services within the Territory. Australian aircraft on regular overseas services have been involved in only one fatal accident (in 1953) during the post-war years; it caused the death of 11 passengers and 8 crew members.

The next table shows the number of persons killed or seriously injured in civil aircraft accidents which occurred in New South Wales and Australia:—

Table 779. Casualties in Civil Aviation Accidents, N.S.W. and Australia

Nature of Flight	New South Wales				Australia			
	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
PERSONS KILLED								
Regular Air Services .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Charter .. .. .	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	...
Aerial Work—								
Agricultural	3	3	...	8	5	6	3	10
Instructional .. .. .	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	3
Other .. .. .	...	...	2	3	...	1	3	10
Private	7	2	6	1	16	6	18	18
Gliding .. .. .	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Total	10	5	11	12	24	15	29	66
PERSONS SERIOUSLY INJURED								
Regular Air Services .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Charter .. .. .	...	...	2	...	...	1	2	...
Aerial Work—								
Agricultural	3	1	2	4	6	1	4	5
Instructional .. .. .	...	...	2	...	2	2	3	1
Other .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
Private	3	...	7	4	6	2	12	16
Gliding .. .. .	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	2
Total	6	1	14	9	15	7	28	24

COMMUNICATION

POSTS, TELEGRAPHS, AND TELEPHONES

The postal, telegraph, and telephone services in Australia are operated by the Postmaster-General's Department. The rates and charges for these services are uniform throughout Australia.

The finances of the Postmaster-General's Department in Australia during the last eleven years are summarised in the following table. The marked increase in earnings in this period reflects the increasing volume of business handled and the higher charges imposed in 1956 and 1959 (for postal and other services) and 1964 (telephone services only).

Table 780. Postmaster-General's Department: Finances, Australia

Year ended 30th June	Earnings			Working Expenses	Interest Payable to C'wealth Treasury	Profit or Loss		
	Postal Branch	Tele-communications Branch*	Total			Postal Branch	Tele-communications Branch*	Total
	\$ thousand							
1957	64,956	115,582	180,538	172,548	1,756	(—) 3,052	9,286	6,234
1958	68,028	125,508	193,536	183,826	1,690	(—) 3,908	11,928	8,020
1959	72,926	137,680	210,606	196,894	1,626	(—) 1,702	13,788	12,086
1960†	86,522	164,650	251,172	219,622	30,694	1,456	(—) 600	856
1961	92,848	179,446	272,294	231,478	35,290	1,990	3,536	5,526
1962	94,622	185,790	280,412	244,164	40,172	(—) 754	(—) 3,170	(—) 3,924
1963	99,844	203,094	302,938	262,108	42,356	1,050	(—) 2,576	(—) 1,526
1964	106,576	222,718	329,294	282,560	47,328	956	(—) 1,550	(—) 594
1965	112,190	257,854	370,044	312,926	52,907	(—) 2,618	6,831	4,212
1966	116,746	284,528	401,274	341,082	60,316	(—)10,341	10,217	(—) 124
1967	119,988	311,500	431,488	383,961	69,029	(—)23,580	2,078	(—)21,502

* From 1964-65, the Telegraph and Telephone Branches were combined to form the Telecommunications Branch.

† The basis of the Post Office commercial accounts was altered in 1959-60. The principal changes were new methods of charging for superannuation, depreciation, and interest. Interest became payable to the Treasury, at the long-term bond rate, on the net funds provided by the Treasury; in 1966-67, \$64,808,000 of the total interest payable was in respect of the Telecommunications Branch.

Particulars of the staff of the Department in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory are given in the next table:—

Table 781. Postmaster-General's Department: Employees in N.S.W.*

At 30th June	Permanent Staff	Semi-Official and Non-Official Postmasters and Employees	Telephone Office Keepers	Mail Contractors (including Drivers)	Temporary and Other Employees	Total Employees
1962	23,198	2,367	364	2,099	9,661	37,689
1963	23,678	2,347	343	2,112	9,489	37,969
1964	23,706	2,372	317	2,103	10,491	38,989
1965	23,452	2,348	294	2,047	11,529	39,670
1966	23,471	2,325	271	2,054	12,787	40,908
1967	24,349	2,346	237	2,059	14,096	43,087

* Includes Australian Capital Territory. Excludes a small number of employees located in New South Wales but under the control of the Victorian Branch of the Department.

Postal Services

Post offices have been established throughout New South Wales, even in localities where there are few residents. The scope and nature of the services provided depend upon the local conditions. There were 2,386 post offices in the State at 30th June, 1967, of which 524 were official (i.e., conducted exclusively by full-time departmental officials) and 1,862 were non-official.

The air mails are carried by commercial airlines under contract to the Department, generally at a predetermined rate per pound-mile of mail carried. Because of the geographical nature of the services, the cost cannot be compiled on a State basis; for Australia as a whole, \$17,702,000 (including \$13,824,000 for oversea mail) was expended for the carriage of mails by air in 1966-67.

The following table shows particulars of articles posted in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory for delivery within Australia or oversea, and articles received from oversea, in 1938-39 and the last six years. Particulars of postal matter received from other Australian States are not available.

Table 782. Articles Posted and Received in N.S.W.*

Year ended 30th June	Letters, Post Cards, etc.	Registered Articles (excl. Parcels)	Newspapers and Packets	Parcels (incl. Registered Parcels)
	Thousand			
POSTED FOR DELIVERY WITHIN AUSTRALIA				
1939	333,132	2,795	68,130	3,810
1962	595,888	3,863	115,207	5,373
1963	617,948	3,692	123,958	5,598
1964	643,674	3,676	136,438	5,860
1965	689,257	3,472	143,763	6,272
1966	697,755	3,782	152,328	6,287
1967	734,365	3,769	156,308	6,540
POSTED FOR DELIVERY OVERSEA				
1939	11,919	207	2,632	115
1962	37,028	648	10,102	284
1963	37,484	699	10,618	250
1964	42,332	739	10,949	266
1965	47,820	983	11,474	272
1966	49,651	898	11,822	304
1967	51,107	930	12,601	363
RECEIVED FROM OVERSEA				
1939	15,240	246	9,562	155
1962	49,820	1,023	32,840	459
1963	49,623	1,027	31,980	485
1964	51,853	1,089	28,729	528
1965	56,494	1,006	29,961	574
1966	57,534	1,200	28,329	646
1967	66,354	1,249	33,238	734

* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

For letters posted to places within Australia and its Territories, the postage rate is 5c for the first ounce, 4c for each additional ounce up to four ounces, and 4c for each additional four ounces up to 1 lb. The rates for letters sent by surface post to overseas countries are—to British Commonwealth countries and the Republic of Ireland, 5c for the first ounce and 4c for each additional ounce up to 4½ lb. to other overseas countries, 7c for the first ounce and 4c for each additional ounce up to 4½ lb. Parcel rates and various special postage rates apply to other articles. Letters and articles may be registered against loss or damage, for a fee of 25c (in addition to postage); the maximum compensation payable is \$100 for articles posted to places within Australia and \$7.25 for items posted overseas. An insured parcel service provides for insurance up to \$144 for postage to most overseas countries.

All articles (including parcels) may be sent by air mail to places within Australia and most overseas countries. All enveloped mail not exceeding 9½ in. x 4½ in. x $\frac{3}{16}$ in. in size is sent by air (if delivery would thereby be expedited) to places within Australia and its territories free of air mail fees; for other articles, a fee of 3c per oz. is charged in addition to ordinary postage. For letters sent to overseas countries, the inclusive postage and air mail fees per ½ ounce range from 10c for New Zealand, 15c for Malaysia and Singapore, 20c for Ceylon, China, India, Japan, Pakistan, and Vietnam, 25c for Canada, Israel, Mexico, and U.S.A., and 30c for Africa, Europe, South America, the United Kingdom, and West Indies. Aerogrammes, written on special lightweight forms which cost 10c (including postage and air mail fees), may be sent to British Commonwealth and foreign countries.

Postal services include private mail boxes and private mail bags, of which there were 72,871 and 6,456, respectively, in New South Wales in June, 1967.

The postal branch of the Postmaster-General's Department transacts money order and postal order business. Money orders are issued and redeemed within Australia, and are issued upon and paid to the order of other countries by international arrangement. Postal orders are payable only within Australia and its Territories, and the maximum amount of a single postal order is \$8. A fee which depends on the amount of the money order or postal order is charged for this service.

Particulars of money orders issued and paid in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory during the last six years are given in the following table:—

Table 783. Money Order Business in N.S.W.*

Year ended 30th June	Issued in N.S.W.				Paid in N.S.W.			
	Number	Total Value	Payable in—		Number	Total Value	Issued in—	
			Australia	Oversea Countries			Australia	Oversea Countries
Thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	Thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	
1962	4,294	99,634	98,850	784	4,389	100,758	99,862	896
1963	4,769	134,088	133,294	794	4,975	136,008	135,120	888
1964	5,134	149,538	148,692	846	5,428	152,306	151,354	952
1965	5,188	162,952	162,072	881	5,533	166,351	165,230	1,121
1966	5,245	172,557	171,627	930	5,617	176,170	174,996	1,174
1967	5,195	182,436	181,319	1,116	5,544	186,806	185,440	1,366

* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

The next table shows particulars of the postal order business in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory during the last six years:—

Table 784. Postal Order Business in N.S.W.*

Year ended 30th June	Issued in N.S.W.		Paid in N.S.W.			
	Number	Value	Number	Value		
				Issued in N.S.W.	Issued in Other States	Total
	Thous.	\$ thous.	Thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1962	5,746	6,441	6,141	5,584	1,346	6,930
1963	6,020	6,787	6,435	5,789	1,572	7,361
1964	5,805	6,683	6,254	5,707	1,882	7,589
1965	5,319	6,207	5,900	5,338	1,735	7,073
1966	5,122	5,982	5,510	4,966	1,658	6,624
1967	4,709	6,900	5,351	6,016	2,056	8,072

* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

Telegraphs

The telegraph system embraces the whole of Australia. It has been extended steadily since 1858, when the system was opened to the public in New South Wales. Messages are transmitted by land line, submarine cable, or radio, or by a combination of these.

The charge for the transmission of an ordinary telegram of twelve words is 36c. An additional charge of 3c is made for each word in excess of twelve. Double rates are charged for urgent telegrams. Telephone subscribers may lodge telegrams by telephone.

Particulars of the telegraph business in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory during recent years are given in the following table:—

Table 785. Telegraph Business, N.S.W.*

Year ended 30th June	Number of Telegraph Offices	Telegrams to Places within Australia†		Telegrams to or from Places outside Australia	
		Despatched		Despatched	Received
		Number	Earnings	Number	
		Thous.	\$ thous.	Thous.	Thous.
1962	2,839	6,884	3,053	671	731
1963	2,797	6,854	3,033	725	737
1964	2,781	7,345	3,332	814	856
1965	2,736	7,328	3,409	928	978
1966	2,695	7,469	3,608	998	994
1967	2,643	7,571	3,658	1,073	1,061

* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

† Includes radiogram traffic with islands adjacent to Australia and with ships at sea.

Telephones

The telephone system, established in Sydney in 1880, has been extended throughout the State. Trunk lines service practically all settled areas in Australia. The first line between Sydney and Melbourne was brought into use in 1907, and between Sydney and Brisbane in 1923. The services were extended to Northern Queensland in 1930, to Western Australia in 1931, and to Tasmania in 1936. A network of high-capacity trunk systems installed between Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, and Hobart provides subscriber trunk dialling (S.T.D.) facilities between these cities and to many country centres; the connection of the network to the Perth system is expected to be completed in 1970. In 1966-67, 23 per cent. of the trunk calls originating in New South Wales were dialled direct by subscribers, compared with 14 per cent. in 1964-65.

The growth of the telephone service in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory during the last eleven years, is illustrated in the next table:—

Table 786. Telephones, N.S.W.*

At 30th June	Telephone Exchanges	Telephone Services†			Public Telephones ¶	Number of Services per 1,000 of Population
		Metropolis‡	Rest of N.S.W.*	Total, N.S.W.*		
1957	2,306	316,547	183,292	499,839	7,739	136
1958	2,323	342,597	196,320	538,917	7,938	144
1959	2,278	363,566	207,555	571,121	8,380	150
1960	2,218	385,066	217,743	602,809	8,911	155
1961	2,171	403,737	226,658	630,395	9,193	159
1962	2,130	426,923	238,411	665,334	9,686	164§
1963	2,105	442,860	252,476	695,336	10,094	169
1964	2,061	463,914	268,830	732,744	10,397	175
1965	2,017	483,836	282,418	766,254	10,525	180§
1966	2,017	515,232	298,440	813,672	10,919	188
1967	2,004	543,035	317,144	860,179	10,960	195

* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

† Represents the number of lines connected to exclusive (i.e., not duplex) telephone services plus the number of duplex service subscribers.

‡ Telephone services connected to exchanges located within 15 miles of Sydney G.P.O.

¶ Included in "Telephone Services".

§ Revised.

For an exclusive (i.e., not a duplex or party line) telephone service, the annual rental ranges from \$16 in respect of non-continuous attendance exchanges and other exchanges where the number of subscribers' lines in the local call area does not exceed 2,000, to \$40 in the Sydney, Newcastle, and Canberra (A.C.T.) local call areas. Effective outward local calls from subscribers' services are charged at the rate of 4c per call, and from public telephones at the rate of 5c per call. There is a connection fee of \$30 for a new telephone service.

INTERNATIONAL CABLE, SATELLITE, AND RADIO COMMUNICATIONS

The Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia) was established in 1946 under the Overseas Telecommunications Act, which implemented in Australia the recommendations of the 1945 Telecommunications Conference between countries of the British Commonwealth. This Conference recommended the transfer to national ownership of the external telecommunication services of the countries concerned and the establishment of a representative advisory board (the Commonwealth Telecommunications

Board) to co-ordinate their development. The Board was formally replaced in 1969 by the Commonwealth Telecommunications Organisation, which comprises a permanent secretariat in London, a Council to meet at least once a year, and triennial meetings of Government representatives.

The Commission, in association with the Postmaster-General's Department in Australia and with communication carriers in overseas countries, provides telecommunication services between Australia and most other countries. These services are provided through high-frequency radio, coaxial submarine cable, and satellite communication systems, and include international telegraph, telephone, telex, phototelegraph, audio-broadcast, and leased services. In addition, the Commission operates the Australian coastal radio services for communication with ships at sea in Australian waters, and high-frequency radio services for communications with ships in any part of the world. The Commission's coastal radio stations also provide certain services to a number of remote stations within Australia and its territories.

In order to meet the increasing demand for overseas communication channels, and because of limitations to performance and capacity inherent in current forms of telegraph cables and high-frequency radio systems, the Commission, in partnership with the overseas telecommunication authorities of Britain, Canada, New Zealand, Malaysia, and Singapore, has installed a large-capacity international telephone cable system. This system comprises a cable between Britain and Canada (CANTAT) (opened in 1961), a trans-Pacific cable connecting Australia, New Zealand, and Canada via Suva and Hawaii (COMPAC) (opened in 1963), and a cable from Australia to Singapore and Kuala Lumpur via Madang, Guam, and Hong Kong (SEACOM) (opened in 1967). This British Commonwealth cable system interconnects with the European network at London, with the United States of America network at Hawaii, and with the U.S.A.-Japanese network at Guam.

Australia's overseas communication facilities have been further enhanced by its participation (as a member of the International Telecommunications Satellite Consortium) in the establishment of a global satellite communications system. The Consortium is responsible for the design, construction, and launching of the satellites and the tracking, control, command, and related facilities required to support their operation. The Commission owns and operates satellite earth stations located within Australia.

The first satellite earth station in Australia was brought into service at Carnarvon (Western Australia) in 1967. It has been used mainly to provide a direct link via satellite between Australia and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration control centre in the United States of America.

The first "standard" earth station designed to provide commercial communications through an INTELSAT satellite commenced operations at Moree in 1968; the station provides circuits to destinations in the United States of America, Canada, and Britain via a satellite in geostationary orbit over the Pacific Ocean. Two additional "standard" earth stations, one at Ceduna (South Australia) and one at the Carnarvon site, are currently under construction.

The following table gives particulars of international telegraph traffic between Australia and overseas countries during the last five years. Details for New South Wales are not available.

Table 787. International Telegraph Traffic between Australia and Oversea Countries

Year ended 31st March	From Australia to—				To Australia from—			
	Common-wealth Countries	Foreign Countries	Total, International	Australian External Territories	Common-wealth Countries	Foreign Countries	Total, International	Australian External Territories
	Thousand paid words							
1962	22,098	13,403	35,501	*	30,106	11,288	41,394	*
1963	25,588	14,790	40,378	2,028	26,723	12,845	39,568	3,703
1964	23,978	16,191	40,168	2,563	27,039	13,830	40,869	4,279
1965	24,370	17,671	42,041	3,298	29,706	15,724	45,430	5,163
1966	27,948	19,434	47,382	3,836	26,870	17,259	44,128	5,537
1967	28,662	21,912	50,574	4,439	26,075	19,037	45,112	6,420

* Not available.

The international telex (teleprinter exchange) service, which is operated by the Commission, enables subscribers to the internal Australian telex system to be connected to telex subscribers in many overseas countries. Direct telephone circuits are provided by the Commission for the operation by the Postmaster-General's Department of telephone services between Australia and most overseas countries. The growth of these services in recent years is illustrated in the next table:—

Table 788. International Telex and Telephone Services, Australia

Year ended 31st March	From Australia to—				To Australia from—			
	Common-wealth Countries	Foreign Countries	Total, Inter-national	Australian External Territories	Common-wealth Countries	Foreign Countries	Total, Inter-national	Australian External Territories
	Paid minutes							
INTERNATIONAL TELEX SERVICE								
1962	154,505	187,823	342,328	...	130,297	240,504	370,801	...
1963	171,771	224,356	396,127	...	145,798	277,933	423,731	...
1964	219,500	306,793	526,293	...	196,385	356,524	552,909	...
1965	279,419	433,967	713,386	1,240	274,730	504,111	778,841	594
1966	311,175	453,752	764,927	12,485	361,961	511,863	873,824	4,291
1967	391,790	531,457	923,247	23,199	430,981	521,572	952,553	17,405
INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE SERVICES								
1962	176,406	110,338	286,744	32,494	197,900	121,612	319,512	46,184
1963	259,979	131,365	391,344	34,450	338,041	134,650	472,691	48,824
1964	431,191	183,768	614,959	40,451	557,001	203,655	760,656	56,474
1965	774,378	371,487	1,145,865	55,735	892,648	350,481	1,243,129	76,692
1966	934,612	503,462	1,438,074	68,615	1,113,576	468,075	1,581,651	98,770
1967	1,246,480	679,413	1,925,893	92,848	1,381,420	580,437	1,961,857	129,440

Direct phototelegraph circuits are operated between Australia and New Zealand, Singapore (relaying to Japan), the United Kingdom (relaying to most European countries, South Africa, and Ceylon), and Canada, and the United States of America. In 1966-67, 1,656 phototelegrams were transmitted from Australia and 6,784 were received from overseas countries.

Radiocommunication Stations

The following table contains a classification of the civil radiocommunication stations authorised by the Postmaster-General, under the Wireless Telegraphy Act, in New South Wales (excluding the Australian Capital Territory) and in Australia (including internal and external Commonwealth Territories). The number of authorised land mobile stations has increased greatly in recent years, reflecting the growth in the number of motor vehicles equipped with two-way radio for communication with central offices. Particulars of broadcasting and television stations are given later in the chapter.

Table 789. Radiocommunication Stations Authorised in N.S.W.* and Australia†, 30th June, 1967

Type of Station	N.S.W.*	Australia†	Type of Station	N.S.W.*	Australia†
Transmitting and Receiving			Transmitting and Receiving		
Fixed Stations‡—			Mobile Stations—		
Aeronautical	11	94	Aeronautical	612	2,074
Services with other			Land Mobile	22,925	64,990
Countries (O.T.C.)	67	153	Harbour Mobile ..	250	770
Outpost	279	2,477	Outpost	269	2,677
Other	344	1,419	Ships	1,810	5,293
Land Stations¶—			Amateur Stations ..	1,755	5,513
Aeronautical	77	241	Receiving Only—		
Base Stations—			Fixed Stations	146	486
Land Mobile	2,174	6,331			
Harbour Mobile ..	33	131			
Coast	31	163			
Special Experimental	169	508			

* Excludes Australian Capital Territory.

† Includes internal and external Commonwealth Territories.

‡ Stations at fixed locations exchanging messages with other fixed stations.

¶ Stations at fixed locations exchanging messages with mobile stations.

BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION

Broadcasting and television services in Australia are operated under the Broadcasting and Television Act, 1942-1969, and comprise national and commercial services. The general control of the services is a function of the Australian Broadcasting Control Board.

The Board, which was established under the Broadcasting and Television Act and which comprises three full-time and two part-time members, appointed by the Commonwealth Government, is responsible for ensuring that (a) the provision of services by broadcasting and television stations is in accordance with plans approved by the Postmaster-General, (b) the technical equipment and operation of the stations conform to standards approved by the Board, (c) programmes provided by the commercial stations serve the best interests of the public, and (d) interference to the

transmission and reception of programmes is detected and prevented. The Board is also required to determine the hours during which programmes may be broadcast or televised and the conditions under which advertisements may be broadcast or televised by commercial stations. It fixes standards and practices for technical equipment, and, subject to direction by the Postmaster-General, it allocates frequencies and operating power.

The Board is obliged to hold public inquiries into applications, made to the Postmaster-General, for licences for commercial broadcasting and commercial television stations in areas for which the Postmaster-General proposes to grant licences, and into any other matter within its function (if the Board thinks it necessary or desirable, or if the Postmaster-General so directs). In exercising its powers and functions in relation to commercial broadcasting and television stations, the Board is obliged to consult representatives of those stations.

National Services

The activities of the National Broadcasting and Television Services are controlled, in terms of the Broadcasting and Television Act, by the Australian Broadcasting Commission. Programmes are provided by the Commission from transmitting stations made available and operated by the Postmaster-General's Department. Under the Parliamentary Proceedings Broadcasting Act, 1946-1960, the Commission is required to broadcast proceedings of the Commonwealth Parliament.

The Commission is appointed by the Commonwealth Government, and comprises nine part-time members, at least one of whom must be a woman. It engages staff and artists, including permanent orchestras and news-gathering personnel. Annual estimates of the Commission's receipts and expenditure are submitted to the Postmaster-General, and funds are appropriated by Parliament.

At 30th June, 1967, programmes of the National Broadcasting Service were being transmitted on a medium-frequency band from 19 stations in New South Wales (including 2 in Sydney) and 2 in the Australian Capital Territory. There was also a high-frequency station in Sydney transmitting to distant areas.

The National Television Service commenced transmitting (in Sydney) in November, 1956. At 30th June, 1967, programmes of the Service were being transmitted from thirteen stations in New South Wales (including one in Sydney) and one in the Australian Capital Territory.

Commercial Services

Commercial broadcasting and television stations are operated under licences, granted and renewed by the Postmaster-General after taking into consideration any recommendations by the Broadcasting Control Board. The initial period of a licence is five years, and renewals are granted for one year. The annual licence fee is \$50 for a broadcasting station and \$200 for a television station plus, for the second and following years, a proportion of the station's gross earnings during the preceding financial year. The proportion (which is applied to both broadcasting and televi-

sion stations) ranges from 1 per cent. on earnings up to \$1,000,000, 2 per cent. on \$1,000,001 to \$2,000,000, and 3 per cent. on \$2,000,001 to \$4,000,000, to 4 per cent. on earnings over \$4,000,000. The commercial stations derive their income from the transmission of advertisements and other publicity.

At 30th June, 1967, there were thirty seven commercial broadcasting stations in New South Wales (including six in Sydney) and one station in the Australian Capital Territory.

The regular transmission of commercial television programmes commenced in New South Wales in September, 1956. At 30th June, 1967, there were thirteen commercial stations operating in New South Wales (including three in Sydney) and one operating in the Australian Capital Territory.

Listeners' and Viewers' Licences

A broadcast listener's licence (or a television viewer's licence) must be held for each address at which a broadcast receiver (or a television receiver) is used. The licence authorises the use of any broadcast (or television) receiver which is (a) in the possession of the licence-holder or a member of his family and is ordinarily kept at the address specified in the licence, and (b) installed in a vehicle which is ordinarily in the possession of the licence-holder or a member of his family and is ordinarily garaged at that address. Since April, 1965, a person who has both broadcast and television receivers at the one address has been required to hold a combined receiving licence.

Broadcast or television receivers let out on hire (other than under a hire purchase agreement) must be covered by a hirer's licence held by the person or firm from whom the receiver is hired. The proprietor of a guest house, hotel, motel, etc., must hold a lodging house licence for each broadcast or television receiver provided in any part of the lodging house available for occupation by lodgers.

Since October, 1968, the ordinary annual licence fees for receivers have been \$6.50 for a broadcast receiver in an area within 250 miles of a national broadcasting station and \$3.30 in other areas, \$14 for a television receiver, and \$20 for a combined receiving licence.

Licences are issued at concessional rates to a person who is in receipt of an age, invalid, or widow's pension, a sheltered employment allowance, a service pension, a war pension for total and permanent incapacity, or (if he is otherwise qualified to receive a pension under the Social Services Act) a tuberculosis allowance, provided that the person lives alone or with another person whose income does not exceed \$25 per week. The rates are \$1 for a broadcast receiver in an area within 250 miles of a national broadcasting station and \$0.70 in other areas, \$3 for a television receiver, and \$4 for a combined receiving licence. Licences are granted free to schools and to blind persons over 16 years of age.

The next table shows the number of broadcast listeners' and television viewers' licences in force in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory in recent years:—

Table 790. Broadcast Listeners' and Television Viewers' Licences, N.S.W.*

At 30th June	Licences						Licence Fees Collected during Year ended June (\$ thous.)
	Ordinary	Pensioner's (Concession Rate)	Blind Persons (Free)	Schools (Free)	Hirer's and Lodging Houses	Total Licences†	
BROADCAST LISTENERS' LICENCES‡							
1957	694,045	80,176	802	2,049	...	777,072	3,548
1958	694,230	87,715	863	2,089	...	784,897	3,904
1959	727,654	96,779	919	2,101	...	827,453	4,231
1960	724,639	105,072	934	2,014	...	832,659	4,046
1961	712,691	109,894	929	2,014	...	825,528	3,985
1962	692,788	115,564	874	2,029	1,095	812,350	3,915
1963	676,129	120,105	969	2,053	2,286	801,542	3,875
1964	687,632	126,922	1,037	2,000	4,587	822,178	3,925
1965	567,916	109,849	1,201	2,056	5,459	686,481	3,789
1966	168,975	62,418	...	...	2,574	233,967	1,690
1967	138,044	56,294	...	...	2,746	197,084	888
TELEVISION VIEWERS' LICENCES‡							
1957	28,255	657	...	...	...	28,912	284
1958	138,425	4,923	... 55	... 19	...	143,422	1,396
1959	287,282	13,444	120	25	...	300,871	2,898
1960	385,479	23,654	171	30	...	409,334	3,989
1961	454,249	33,920	281	66	...	488,516	4,584
1962	507,651	46,153	336	85	415	554,640	5,246
1963	559,137	58,844	430	121	891	619,423	5,985
1964	616,675	72,545	499	217	1,716	691,652	6,635
1965	521,762	63,485	655	329	6,161	592,392	6,556
1966	81,731	10,334	...	...	3,008	95,073	1,824
1967	82,957	11,501	...	...	3,853	98,311	1,837
COMBINED RECEIVING LICENCES‡							
1965	140,767	21,743	...	...	...	162,510	2,055
1966	604,291	86,658	1,243	2,718	...	694,910	9,886
1967	649,549	99,861	1,214	2,581	...	753,205	11,519

* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

Annual licences. Excludes licences issued for periods less than a year for receivers under hire; such licences were first issued in July, 1961.

‡ From April, 1965, persons having both broadcast and television receivers at the one address are required to hold a combined receiving licence.

FACTORIES

Prior to the federation of the Australian States in 1901, the manufacturing industries of New South Wales were engaged primarily in the production, for local use, of food commodities, furniture, bricks, and clothing (from imported materials), in printing, in the repair rather than the manufacture of machinery, and in the preliminary treatment of primary products (such as woolscouring and sawmilling).

The development of the manufacturing industries after federation is illustrated by the following table:—

Table 791. Factories in New South Wales

Year	Establishments	Persons Employed*	Motive Power Installed	Salaries and Wages Paid†	Value of Production	Value of Land, Buildings, Plant and Machinery
			Thous. H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1901	3,367	61,764‡	57	9,890	20,022	27,398
1911	5,039	104,551‡	213	20,096	38,864	51,302
1920-21	5,837	139,211	492	51,238	86,256	119,088
1928-29	8,465	180,756	1,028	77,090	147,254	205,482
1931-32	7,397	126,355	1,383	45,502	93,307	193,482
1935-36	8,486	193,200	1,505	66,630	138,940	202,918
1938-39	9,464	228,781	1,792	89,213	180,532	240,093
1945-46	12,287	310,870	2,349	175,295	306,359	305,738
1956-57	21,838	436,369	4,932	756,663	1,413,598	1,334,582
1957-58	22,270	445,802	5,172	793,383	1,515,724	1,532,014
1958-59	22,684	449,518	5,740	826,029	1,610,630	1,719,901
1959-60	23,274	467,139	6,201	922,289	1,832,893	1,894,373
1960-61	23,515	472,061	6,819	980,032	1,932,758	2,218,148
1961-62	23,629	461,087	7,347	976,139	1,931,612	2,628,235
1962-63	23,729	475,249	7,825¶	1,027,216¶	2,074,886	2,817,915
1963-64	23,642	487,753	8,143	1,101,021	2,267,917	2,958,722
1964-65	24,368	508,980	8,541	1,229,957	2,521,476	3,103,577
1965-66	24,531	519,364	9,461	1,303,680	2,664,771	3,331,316
1966-67	24,849	524,054	10,709	1,399,746	2,928,227	3,622,460

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† Excludes drawings of working proprietors.

‡ Estimated.

¶ Revised.

With the introduction of a uniform protective customs tariff and the removal of barriers to interstate trade after federation, and with favourable economic conditions in the following decade, the manufacturing industries expanded steadily. This expansion was quickened, after the outbreak of war in 1914, as a result of the demand for war materials, the curtailment of imports, and the general increase in money incomes.

Under these conditions, the manufacturing industries entered upon a more advanced stage of development. Large-scale iron and steel works and many subsidiary industries were established, the manufacture of various classes of machinery was undertaken, and the scope and range of items manufactured increased considerably.

General industrial depression from 1929 to 1932 caused a severe contraction in activity. Recovery commenced in 1933, and during the rest of the nineteen-thirties rapid expansion occurred both in established secondary industries and in the development of new industries. This was due partly to import restrictions (which were imposed to adjust the balance of payments during the economic crisis, and which afforded increased protection for local industries), partly to the depreciation of the Australian currency in

1931, and partly to improving economic conditions. Customs and primage duties were gradually reduced, as economic conditions improved, but without materially prejudicing the progress of local manufactures.

When war broke out in 1939, Australia became a major source of supply for British countries east of Suez. In meeting these demands, as well as those arising locally because of interruption of oversea importations, existing manufacturing industries expanded and new enterprises were developed rapidly for the production of munitions, aircraft, ships, machinery and metal manufactures, scientific equipment, textiles, chemicals, etc. The outbreak of war with Japan and Australian responsibilities for supplies in the South-west Pacific gave added impetus to these developments.

In the post-war period, a very considerable expansion of the State's manufacturing industries has taken place. This expansion has been fostered by the marked growth in population and money incomes, the introduction of new products, materials, machines, and techniques, the generally favourable conditions in the primary industries, the volume of local capital available for investment, and the substantial investment of oversea capital. Activity was affected in 1952-53 (by a minor economic recession) and in 1961-62 (as a result of economic measures introduced by the Commonwealth Government), but in each case expansion was steadily resumed. In 1966-67, the value of factory production in New South Wales was nearly ten times as great as in 1945-46, reflecting both the high rate of industrial development and the steep rise in costs and prices during the post-war period.

TARIFFS AND BOUNTIES ON MANUFACTURES

The Australian Customs Tariff has been developed on a policy of protection for economic and efficient Australian industries and preference to imports of British origin. Bounties are paid by the Commonwealth Government to encourage local manufacture of certain products.

Proposals for altering the tariff and for granting bounties are investigated by the Tariff Board. The Board, which is an advisory body appointed by the Commonwealth Government, takes into account the effect of any changes on Australian industries. Where urgent action appears necessary to protect an Australian industry against import competition pending a full inquiry by the Tariff Board, the Government may request a Special Advisory Authority to investigate whether temporary protection should be imposed. Determinations of tariff policies and the rates of duties and bounties are made by the Commonwealth Government.

Further particulars relating to tariffs, the Tariff Board, and the Special Advisory Authority are given in the chapter "Oversea Trade".

The statutory provisions for a bounty usually fix a term of operation of the bounty, provide for payment at a rate varying according to changes in the corresponding customs duty, specify the annual maximum amount of bounty payable, and require bounty to be withheld or reduced if a producer's net profit in the production of the commodity exceeds a certain rate or if rates of wages and conditions of employment in production of the commodity do not conform to prescribed standards.

Bounties are currently payable to Australian producers of cellulose acetate flake, cotton, nitrogenous fertilizers, phosphate fertilizers, sulphate of ammonia, sulphuric acid, tractors, and urea. Particulars of the bounty on raw cotton are given in the chapter "Agriculture".

The Cellulose Acetate Flake Bounty Act, 1956-1966, provides for a bounty of 5c per lb. on cellulose acetate flake produced in Australia and sold for use in the local manufacture of cellulose acetate rayon yarn.

Under the Phosphate Fertilizers Bounty Act, 1963-1966, a bounty has been payable, since August, 1963, in respect of superphosphate and ammonium phosphate produced in Australia and either sold for use in Australia as a fertilizer or used for the production of a fertilizer mixture for use in Australia. Bounty is payable on the phosphorus pentoxide content at the rate of \$40 per ton.

Under the Nitrogenous Fertilizers Subsidy Act, 1966, subsidy is payable on natural sodium nitrate and manufactured nitrogenous substances (including sulphate of ammonia and urea on which separate bounties are also payable—see below) sold for use in Australia as fertilizer or stockfeed supplement. The subsidy is payable to producers on fertilizers produced in Australia and to importers on such imports as are determined by the Minister to be necessary to meet the shortfall between local production and demand. The rate of subsidy is \$80 per ton of nitrogen content.

The Sulphuric Acid Bounty Act, 1954-1966, provides for the payment of a bounty on acid (including oleum) manufactured in Australia from local pyrites and sold for delivery in Australia or used in the local production of any commodity. The bounty is confined (except in special cases) to producers who were already engaged in the manufacture of sulphuric acid from local pyrites before December, 1960. The current rate of bounty is \$5 per ton of 100 per cent. acid.

The Sulphate of Ammonia Bounty Act, 1962-1966, provides for a bounty in respect of sulphate of ammonia produced in Australia and sold for use in Australia as a fertilizer. The current rate of bounty is \$8 per ton.

The bounty payable on agricultural tractors manufactured for sale for use in Australia or its Territories varies according to the power take-off horse-power of the tractor and the proportion of Australian parts and materials used in its manufacture. Under the Agricultural Tractors Act, 1966, the rate of bounty ranges from \$520 to \$800 per tractor.

The Urea Bounty Act, 1966, provides for a bounty on urea produced in Australia and sold for use in Australia as fertilizer. Bounty is payable at the rate of \$16 per ton.

The amounts of bounty paid in Australia in recent years are summarised in the following table:—

Table 792. Bounty Payments in Australia

Bounty	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	\$ thousand					
Cellulose Acetate Flake ..	202	217	135	228	218	220
Copper	1,397	1,389	299	1	...	...
Copper and Brass Strip ..	37	123	154	43	...	...
Cotton	574	947	1,916	3,686	2,813	4,027
Flax Fibre	35	...	...	...	...	...
Nitrogenous Fertilizers (Subsidy)* .. ..	...	...	...	...	6,665	10,308
Phosphate Fertilizers ..	...	18,807	22,881	24,983	26,319	23,564
Pyrites	796	1,228	925	854	103	...
Rayon Yarn	270	...	...	...	...	...
Sulphate of Ammonia ..	360	318	526	427	830	565
Sulphuric Acid	2,189	2,315	1,821	1,906	1,556	1,286
Agricultural Tractors ..	1,926	2,013	2,755	1,902	2,221	2,480
Urea .. ..	...	...	...	...	9	163
Vinyl Resin .. ..	...	228	363	1,938	1,592	...
Total	7,787	27,586	31,775	35,968	42,326	42,614

* Includes payments to importers.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, RESEARCH, AND STANDARDISATION**GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT**

The Commonwealth Department of Trade and Industry is responsible for the encouragement of industrial development in Australia, assisting manufacturers to find markets overseas, the promotion of overseas investment in Australian industry, the promotion of industrial efficiency and decentralisation of manufacturing industries, and the conduct of surveys of the structure, capacity, and operation of Australian manufacturing industries.

The N.S.W. Government's policy on industrial development and decentralisation is implemented by the Department of Decentralisation and Development. The Department provides a central organisation for the collection and presentation of information required by manufacturers and for the co-ordination of negotiations with all governmental authorities. A Country Industries Assistance Fund, created in 1958-59, is used to assist the establishment and expansion of secondary industries in country centres; payments from the Fund in 1967-68 amounted to \$2,569,000, and included \$373,000 for railway freight concessions, \$553,000 for the provision of housing for key personnel, and \$1,287,000 for advances to country industries (made through the Rural Bank).

COMMONWEALTH SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH ORGANISATION

The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation is governed by an Executive of nine members appointed by the Commonwealth Government. The Executive is assisted by an Advisory Council which comprises, in addition to the Executive, the chairmen of the six State Advisory Committees and other persons co-opted by reason of their scientific knowledge. It is the function of the Organisation to initiate and conduct research in connection with industries in Australia, to train research workers, to establish industrial research studentships and fellowships, to make grants in aid of pure scientific research, to establish industrial research associations in various industries, to provide for testing and standardisation of scientific equipment, to conduct an information service relating to scientific and industrial matters, and to act for Australia in liaison with other countries in matters of scientific research.

AUSTRALIAN ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

The Isotopes Division of the Australian Atomic Energy Commission produces and supplies a wide range of radio isotopes for use in medicine, industry, and research. It also undertakes research into the various uses of isotopes, and provides an advisory service on their application.

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

The Standards Association of Australia, which is an independent body incorporated by Royal Charter, is governed by a council comprising representatives of the Commonwealth and State Governments, scientific, professional, and commercial organisations, and private industry. Its funds are obtained from Commonwealth and State Government grants, membership subscriptions, and the sale of publications.

The Association issues standard specifications for materials and codes of practice. Specifications and codes are prepared and revised periodically in accordance with the needs of industry, and standards are evolved and accepted by general consent.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TESTING AUTHORITIES

The National Association of Testing Authorities co-ordinates testing facilities throughout Australia to meet private and governmental needs. Members' laboratories are examined regularly to ensure the maintenance of high standards of testing, and they are registered for the performance of specific classes of test. Certificates of test issued by these laboratories and endorsed by the Association are widely recognised in Australia and overseas.

STATE MUSEUM OF APPLIED ARTS AND SCIENCES

The staff of the State Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences assists in the promotion of industrial efficiency and expansion by undertaking research and disseminating scientific and technical information.

FACTORY STATISTICS

The statistics relating to factories, as shown in this chapter, have been compiled from statutory returns supplied annually by manufacturers. These returns contain particulars of employment, salaries and wages paid, value of premises and equipment, motive power installed, materials and fuels used, and output. The items do not, however, constitute a complete record of the income and expenditure of factories, and are not intended to show the profits and losses of factories collectively or individually.

A factory is defined for statistical purposes as an *establishment* in which four or more persons are employed or where power (other than manual) is used in any manufacturing process. The following are, however, excluded from the scope of the definition—smallgoods makers, laundries, farrieries, photography studios, florists and seedmen, slaughtering establishments, and (in 1952-53 and later years) plants crushing or treating ore, etc. at the site where the material was obtained.

The factory establishment is the basic unit in respect of which returns are collected. Where any other form of activity (e.g., retailing) is carried on in conjunction with manufacturing, the particulars in the return are confined to the manufacturing activities. Where two or more distinctive manufacturing industries are carried on at the one location, each is regarded, as far as practicable, as being carried on in a separate factory establishment. Each separate location at which manufacturing activities are conducted under the one ownership is, in general, regarded as a separate factory establishment.

The *Average Number of Persons Employed* is quoted in the statistics on two bases: (a) the *average during period of operation*, which is the aggregate of the average number employed in each establishment during its period of operation (whether the whole or only part of the year), and (b) the *average during whole year*, in which the number of persons employed in establishments working only part of the year is reduced to the equivalent number for a full year.

Working proprietors are included in the average number of persons employed (unless otherwise specified), but their drawings are not included in the amount of salaries and wages paid.

Value of Output is the value of the goods manufactured or (in the case of repair work or work done on commission) of the work done. It is based generally on the selling value of the goods at the factory, exclusive of delivery costs and excise duties but inclusive of bounty and subsidy payments to the manufacturer. In the case of government factory establishments supplying goods and services for government use, the value of output is estimated by adding 10 per cent. to the total factory costs.

Value of Production is the value added to materials by the process of manufacture. It is calculated by deducting from the *value of output* both the *value of materials used* and the *value of fuel and power used*. In the process of manufacture, many goods are treated in several industries, the output of one becoming the raw material of another, so that these commodities are counted more than once in the aggregate value of output and of materials used. On the other hand, the aggregate value of production is assessed without duplication, the value added by each industry being taken into account once only. For this reason, the value of production, and not the value of output, is used as a measure of activity in the manufacturing industries as a whole.

CLASSIFICATION OF FACTORY ESTABLISHMENTS

Factory statistics for 1945-46 and later years have been compiled on the basis of a standard classification of manufacturing industries adopted by the 1945 Conference of Australian official statisticians. This classification is a revised and extended version of the classification which had been used since 1930-31, but the two classifications are for the greater part comparable.

The classes and sub-classes in the current classification of factory establishments are as follows. Where a sub-class is marked with an asterisk, there is no factory establishment in that sub-class in operation in New South Wales.

CLASS I. TREATMENT OF NON-METALLIFEROUS MINE AND QUARRY PRODUCTS

Coke Works.

*Briquetting and Pulverised Coal.

*Carbide.

Lime, Plaster of Paris, Asphalt.

Fibrous Plaster and Products.

Marble, Slate, etc.

Cement, Portland.

Asbestos Cement Sheets, etc.

Other Cement Goods.

Other.

CLASS II. BRICKS, POTTERY, GLASS, ETC.

Bricks and Tiles.

Earthenware, China, Porcelain, Terra-cotta.

Glass (other than Bottles).

Glass Bottles.

Other.

CLASS III. CHEMICALS, DYES, EXPLOSIVES, PAINTS, OILS, GREASE

Industrial and Heavy Chemicals and Acids.

Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations.

Explosives (including Fireworks).

White Lead, Paints, Varnish.

Oils, Vegetable.

Oils, Mineral.

*Oils, Animal.

Boiling Down, Tallow Refining.

Soap and Candles.

Chemical Fertilizers.

Inks, Polishes, etc.

Matches.

Other.

* No factory in New South Wales.

CLASS IV. INDUSTRIAL METALS
MACHINES, CONVEYANCES

Smelting, Converting, Refining, and
Rolling of Iron and Steel.
Foundries (Ferrous).
Plant, Equipment and Machinery.
Other Engineering.
Extracting and Refining of other
Metals; Alloys.
Electrical Machinery, Cables and
Apparatus.
Tramcars and Railway Rolling
Stock.
Motor Vehicles and Motor Cycles—
Construction and Assembly.
Repairs.
Motor Bodies.
Horse-drawn Vehicles.
Motor Accessories.
Aircraft.
Cycles, Foot, etc., and Accessories.
*Construction and Repair of Vehicles
—Other.
Ship and Boat Building and Repair-
ing, Marine Engineering.
Cutlery and Small Hand Tools.
Agricultural Machines and Imple-
ments.
Non-Ferrous Metals—
Rolling and Extrusion.
Founding, Casting, etc.
Sheet Metal Working, Pressing,
and Stamping.
Pipes, Tubes and Fittings (Ferrous).
Wire and Wire Working (including
Nails).
Stoves, Ovens, and Ranges.
Gas Fittings and Meters.
Lead Mills.
Sewing Machines.
Arms, Ammunition (excluding ex-
plosives).
Wireless and Amplifying Apparatus.
Other Metal Works.

CLASS V. PRECIOUS METALS, JEWEL-
LERY, PLATE

Jewellery.
Watches and Clocks (including Re-
pairs).
Electroplating (Gold, Silver, Chrom-
ium, etc.).

CLASS VI. TEXTILES AND TEXTILE
GOODS (NOT DRESS)

Cotton Ginning.
Cotton Spinning and Weaving.
Wool—Carding, Spinning, Weaving.
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods.
*Silk, Natural.

CLASS VI. TEXTILES AND TEXTILE
GOODS (NOT DRESS) (*continued*)

Rayon, Nylon, and other Synthetic
Fibres.
*Flax Mills.
Rope and Cordage.
Canvas Goods, Tents, Tarpaulins,
etc.
Bags and Sacks.
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing.
Other.
CLASS VII. SKINS AND LEATHER
(NOT CLOTHING OR FOOTWEAR)
Furriers and Fur Dressing.
Woolscouring and Fellmongery.
Tanning, Currying, and Leather
Dressing.
Saddlery, Harness and Whips.
Machine Belting (Leather or Other)
Bags, Trunks, etc.
*Other.

CLASS VIII. CLOTHING (EXCEPT
KNITTED)

Tailoring and Ready-made Clothing.
Waterproof and Oilskin Clothing.
Dressmaking, Hemstitching.
Millinery.
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing.
Foundation Garments.
Handkerchiefs, Ties, Scarves.
Hats and Caps.
Gloves.
Boots and Shoes (not Rubber).
Boot and Shoe Repairing.
Boot and Shoe Accessories.
Umbrellas and Walking Sticks.
Dyeworks and Cleaning (including
Renovating and Repairing).
Other.

CLASS IX. FOOD, DRINK, AND
TOBACCO

Flour Milling.
Cereal Foods and Starch.
Animal and Bird Foods.
Chaffcutting and Corncrushing.
Bakeries (including Cakes and
Pastry).
Biscuits.
Sugar Mills.
Sugar Refining.
Confectionery (including Chocolate
and Icing Sugar).
Jam, Fruit and Vegetable Canning.
Pickles, Sauces, Vinegar.
Bacon Curing.
Butter Factories.

* No factory in New South Wales.

CLASS IX. FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO (*continued*)

Cheese Factories.
 Condensed and Dried Milk Factories.
 Margarine.
 Meat and Fish Preserving.
 Condiments, Coffee, Spices, etc.
 Ice and Refrigerating.
 Salt Refining.
 Aerated Waters, Cordials, etc.
 Breweries.
 Distilleries.
 Wine-making.
 *Cider and Perry.
 Malting.
 Bottling.
 Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, Snuff.
 Dehydrated Fruit and Vegetables.
 Ice Cream.
 Sausage Skins.
 *Arrowroot.
 Other.

CLASS X. SAWMILLS, JOINERY WORKS, BOXES AND CASES, WOODTURNING AND WOODCARVING

Sawmills.
 Plywood Mills (including Veneers).
 Bark Mills.
 Joinery.
 Cooperage.
 Boxes and Cases.
 Woodturning, Woodcarving, etc.
 Basketware and Wickerware (incl. Seagrass and Bamboo Furniture).
 Perambulators.
 Wall and Ceiling Boards (not Plaster or Cement).
 Other.

CLASS XI. FURNITURE OF WOOD, BEDDING, ETC.

Cabinet and Furniture Making and Upholstery.
 Bedding and Mattresses (not Wire).
 Furnishing Drapery.
 Picture Frames.
 Blinds.
 *Other.

CLASS XII. PAPER, STATIONERY, PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, ETC.

Newspapers and Periodicals.
 Printing—
 Government.
 General, incl. Bookbinding.
 Manufactured Stationery.
 Stereotyping and Electrotyping.
 Process and Photo-engraving.
 Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, and Containers.
 Paper Bags.
 Paper Making.
 Pencils, Penholders, Chalks.
 Crayons.
 Other.

CLASS XIII. RUBBER

Rubber Goods and Tyres Made.
 Tyre Retreading and Repairing.

CLASS XIV. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Gramophones and Gramophone Records.
 Pianos, Piano-players, Organs.
 Other.

CLASS XV. MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS

Linoleum, Oilcloth, etc.
 *Bone, Horn, Ivory, and Shell.
 Plastic Moulding and Products.
 Brooms and Brushes.
 Optical Instruments and Appliances.
 Surgical and Other Scientific Instruments and Appliances.
 Photographic Material, including Developing and Printing.
 Toys, Games, and Sports Requisites.
 Artificial Flowers.
 Other.

CLASS XVI. HEAT, LIGHT, AND POWER

Electric Light and Power.
 Gas Works.

* No factory in New South Wales.

COMPARABILITY OF THE STATISTICS

The comparability of the statistics has been affected on occasions by changes in the classification of certain activities or of particular factory establishments, and by changes in the treatment of certain costs or in the method of valuing products used in the process of manufacture. Where the comparability of figures given in a table has been affected significantly, an explanatory footnote has been attached to the table.

STRUCTURE OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

The general structure of the manufacturing industries in New South Wales is illustrated in the following table, which summarises the operations of factories in 1966-67 according to class of industry:—

Table 793. Factories by Class of Industry, N.S.W., 1966-67

Class of Industry	Establishments	Persons Employed*	Motive Power Installed	Salaries and Wages Paid†	Value of Output	Value of Production
			Thous. H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	533	10,118	221	31,722	206,740	72,435
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. . .	298	13,101	110	37,735	116,720	70,438
Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease	643	26,756	461	81,883	725,529	304,563
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	11,438	263,795	1,997	748,781	3,105,850	1,335,000
Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate ..	389	2,355	5	4,899	16,209	9,473
Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress)	434	20,269	77	45,607	211,681	97,203
Skins and Leather (not clothing or footwear)	284	4,977	21	11,451	51,641	19,229
Clothing (except knitted)	3,261	45,654	35	80,075	289,132	146,193
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	2,378	43,958	335	111,935	812,179	297,593
Sawmills, Joinery, etc.	1,932	19,353	229	47,604	200,733	87,871
Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc. ..	843	9,554	27	22,452	88,552	42,580
Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, etc.	1,284	35,926	195	100,404	409,471	216,628
Rubber	248	7,823	84	21,885	88,655	37,394
Musical Instruments	31	531	2	1,340	9,110	5,896
Miscellaneous Products	769	14,784	58	36,499	130,664	68,373
Heat, Light, and Power	84	5,100	6,853	15,474	169,627	117,357
Total	24,849	524,054	10,710	1,399,746	6,632,474	2,928,227

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† Excludes drawings of working proprietors.

On the basis of employment, the principal factory classes are industrial metals, machines, and conveyances (which accounted for 50.3 per cent. of total factory employment in 1966-67), clothing (except knitted) (8.7 per cent.), food, drink, and tobacco (8.4 per cent.), paper, printing, etc. (6.9 per cent.), chemicals, etc. (5.1 per cent.) and textiles (3.9 per cent.). Electricity generating stations and gas works, which form Class XVI, account for only a small proportion of factory employment (1 per cent. in 1966-67), despite the importance of their production.

Of the total value of factory production in 1966-67, metal and machinery works accounted for 45 per cent., chemical and paint works for 11 per cent., and food, drink, and tobacco factories for 10 per cent. Proportions contributed by other important classes of industry were: paper, printing, etc., 7 per cent.; clothing, 5 per cent.; gas and electricity, 4 per cent.; and textiles, 3 per cent.

In 1966-67, the horse-power of engines and electric motors installed in factories other than electricity generating stations was 3,896,000. Of this figure, 51 per cent. was in metal and machinery works, 12 per cent. was in chemical and paint works, and 9 per cent. was in food, drink, and tobacco factories.

SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENTS

The factory establishments in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years are grouped, in the following table, according to the average number of persons employed during their period of operation. It should be noted

that, as explained on page 943, each distinctive manufacturing industry carried on at the one location is regarded, as far as practicable, as being carried on in a separate establishment, and each separate location at which manufacturing activities are conducted under the one ownership is, in general, regarded as a separate factory establishment.

Table 794. Size of Factories in New South Wales

Year	Employing on the Average—							Total
	Under 4 Persons	4 Persons	5 to 10 Persons	11 to 20 Persons	21 to 50 Persons	51 to 100 Persons	Over 100 Persons	
NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS								
1938-39	2,720	976	2,534	1,316	1,101	438	379	9,464
1945-46	3,536	1,118	3,304	1,803	1,490	518	518	12,287
1961-62	10,226	1,872	5,359	2,761	1,986	744	681	23,629
1962-63	10,357	1,871	5,283	2,773	1,977	761	707	23,729
1963-64	10,169	1,865	5,270	2,795	2,012	802	729	23,642
1964-65	10,504	1,859	5,378	2,944	2,107	806	770	24,368
1965-66	10,267	1,956	5,504	3,028	2,160	818	798	24,531
1966-67	10,363	2,010	5,568	3,120	2,153	830	805	24,849
AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED DURING PERIOD OF OPERATION (Including working proprietors)								
1938-39	5,708	3,904	17,553	19,272	35,234	31,223	118,906	231,800
1945-46	7,302	4,472	22,902	26,395	46,458	36,155	172,090	315,774
1961-62	18,914	7,488	37,104	40,247	62,074	51,800	247,289	464,916
1962-63	19,086	7,484	36,733	40,540	62,108	54,360	258,094	478,405
1963-64	18,593	7,460	36,732	40,823	63,105	55,928	268,249	490,890
1964-65	19,003	7,436	37,270	42,690	66,375	56,609	283,938	513,321
1965-66	18,761	7,824	38,269	44,118	68,010	57,170	288,230	522,382
1966-67	19,022	8,040	38,635	45,443	68,102	57,501	290,423	527,166

In 1966-67, factories with more than 100 employees comprised 3 per cent. of the total number of establishments, but the aggregate number of persons employed by them represented 55 per cent. of total factory employment. Establishments with ten or fewer workers comprised 72 per cent. of the total number, but accounted for only 12 per cent. of all factory employees. The distribution of factory employees according to size of establishments has differed little in recent years from that in 1938-39.

The most numerous of the factories with less than four persons employed are motor repair works, bakeries (including cakes and pastries), and boot repairing establishments. In the "under four group" in 1966-67, there were 2,979 motor repair works employing 5,622 persons, 716 bakeries, etc. employing 1,510 persons, and 762 boot repairing establishments employing 1,009 persons.

In the next table, the factories in 1966-67 are classified according to their size and geographical location. Factories in the Sydney Statistical Division in 1966-67 employed 397,014 persons, of whom 55 per cent. were in establishments with more than 100 workers and only 11 per cent. in establishments with ten or fewer workers. This concentration of employment in large industrial units is even more pronounced in the Newcastle and Wollongong Statistical Districts, where establishments with more than 100 employees comprised 4 per cent. of the total number of establishments and absorbed 78 per cent. of the total factory employees in 1966-67. Elsewhere in the State, the small manufacturing unit predominates.

Table 795. Size and Geographical Location of Factories 1966-67

Average Number Employed during Period of Operation	Number of Establishments				Number of Persons Employed*			
	Sydney Statistical Division	Newcastle and Wollongong Statistical Districts	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, New South Wales	Sydney Statistical Division	Newcastle and Wollongong Statistical Districts	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, New South Wales
Under 5	7,376	1,189	3,808	12,373	16,279	2,522	8,261	27,062
5 to 10	3,678	440	1,450	5,568	25,892	3,035	9,708	38,635
11 to 20	2,251	190	679	3,120	32,978	2,723	9,742	45,443
21 to 50	1,741	146	266	2,153	55,486	4,765	7,851	68,102
51 to 100	717	57	56	830	49,640	3,946	3,915	57,501
101 to 500	583	57	45	685	118,815	12,397	8,539	139,751
Over 500	97	19	4	120	97,924	49,093	3,655	150,672
Total	16,443	2,098	6,308	24,849	397,014	78,481	51,671	527,166

* Average during period of operation, including working proprietors.

EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES

The following table shows the average number of persons engaged in the various classes of manufacturing industries in 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 796. Employment* in Factories, by Class of Industry, N.S.W.

Class of Industry	1938-39	1945-46	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Treatment of Non-metalliferous							
Mine and Quarry Products ..	4,529	4,376	9,582	9,837	10,003	10,214	10,118
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. . .	8,312	7,466	12,617	12,542	13,256	13,125	13,101
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. .	8,187	13,164	23,160	23,994	25,199	26,011	26,756
Industrial Metals, Machines, Con-							
veyances ..	82,452	136,602	230,313	239,533	252,682	259,500	263,795
Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate ..	979	1,110	2,179	2,254	2,321	2,353	2,355
Textiles and Textile Goods (not							
dress) ..	15,089	18,341	21,232	21,275	21,755	21,547	20,269
Skins, Leather (not clothing or							
footwear) ..	4,306	6,385	5,237	5,171	5,300	5,140	4,977
Clothing (except knitted) ..	32,019	37,651	44,566	44,852	45,478	45,917	45,654
Food, Drink, Tobacco ..	28,514	35,474	41,046	41,337	42,136	43,490	43,958
Sawmills, Joinery, etc. ..	9,995	13,499	19,055	18,944	19,661	19,638	19,353
Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc. .	6,140	4,987	8,758	8,818	9,177	9,479	9,554
Paper, Printing, etc. . .	17,290	16,959	31,617	32,639	34,260	35,417	35,926
Rubber ..	3,538	3,990	7,591	7,941	8,207	7,950	7,823
Musical Instruments ..	286	311	458	493	502	484	531
Miscellaneous Products ..	3,981	6,407	12,339	12,718	13,805	14,069	14,784
Heat, Light, Power ..	3,164	4,148	5,499	5,405	5,238	5,030	5,100
Total	228,781	310,870	475,249	487,753	508,980	519,364	524,054

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The growth in factory employment since 1945-46 reflects the very considerable expansion and the continuing diversification of the State's manufacturing industries during the post-war period. Factory activity was affected in 1952-53 (by a minor economic recession) and in 1961-62 (as a result of economic measures introduced by the Commonwealth Government), but in each case expansion was steadily resumed. In 1966-67, the number employed in factories in New South Wales was 69 per cent. greater than in 1945-46 and more than twice as great as in 1938-39.

Although the general rate of growth in factory employment was fairly steady during the post-war period, individual industries advanced at varying rates. In general, the light industries were first to expand after the end of the war in 1945, responding quickly to the post-war demand for consumer goods. The basic industries (iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, heavy engineering, cement, chemicals, etc.) took longer to carry out their expansion, which has been very great. Between 1945-46 and 1966-67, employment increased by 93 per cent. in the metals and machinery industry, 103 per cent. in the chemicals, paint, and oil industry, 96 per cent. in the rubber goods industry, 164 per cent. in the cement and cement goods industry, 108 per cent. in the paper and printing industry, and by only 24 per cent. in the food, drink, and tobacco industries, 23 per cent. in the heat, light, and power industry, 21 per cent. in the clothing industry, and 11 per cent. in the textiles and textile goods industry.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT

An occupational grouping of the persons employed in factories in 1938-39 and later years is given in the next table:—

Table 797. Nature of Employment* in Factories in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Working Proprietors			Managerial, Clerical, and Technical Staff			Foremen and Overseers, Workers in Factory, and Others			Total Persons Employed
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
1939†	7,202	502	7,704	15,769	7,513	23,282	144,201	53,594	197,795	228,781
1946	8,634	780	9,414	21,013	14,476	35,489	197,807	68,160	265,967	310,870
1962	12,261	2,031	14,292	44,359	24,904	69,263	292,534	84,998	377,532	461,087
1963	12,235	2,064	14,299	45,212	25,859	71,071	300,669	89,210	389,879	475,249
1964	11,861	1,869	13,730	47,514	27,044	74,558	306,875	92,590	399,465	487,753
1965	11,913	1,844	13,757	50,246	28,764	79,010	317,514	98,699	416,213	508,980
1966	12,154	2,089	14,243	54,160	30,372	84,532	320,867	99,722	420,589	519,364
1967	11,888	2,110	13,998	57,282	31,976	89,258	320,917	99,881	420,798	524,054

* Average number employed during whole year.

† Not strictly comparable with figures for later years.

Of the total persons employed in factories during 1966-67, 3 per cent. were working proprietors, 17 per cent. comprised managerial, clerical, and technical staff, and the balance (80 per cent.) consisted of persons engaged in the actual processes of manufacture, in the storing and packing of finished articles, and as foremen and overseers. The corresponding proportions in 1938-39 were 3 per cent., 10 per cent., and 87 per cent., respectively.

Of the females employed in factories in 1966-67, 2 per cent. were working proprietors, 24 per cent. comprised managerial, clerical, and technical staff, and the remainder (74 per cent.) were factory hands and overseers, etc. In the case of male workers, the proportions were 3 per cent., 15 per cent., and 82 per cent. respectively.

The following table shows the nature of employment in factories in 1966-67 according to the class of industry:—

Table 798. Nature of Employment* in Factories, by Class of Industry, N.S.W. 1966-67

Class of Industry	Working Proprietors	Managerial and Clerical Staff	Chemists, Draughtsmen, and Research Staff	Foremen and Overseers, Workers in Factory, and Others	Total Persons Employed
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	180	1,599	314	8,025	10,118
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc.	98	1,680	109	11,214	13,101
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	93	5,930	1,935	18,798	26,756
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	6,417	40,448	7,230	209,700	263,795
Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate	303	353	2	1,717	2,355
Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress)	154	2,208	180	17,727	20,269
Skins, Leather (not clothing or footwear)	156	511	22	4,288	4,977
Clothing (except knitted)	2,456	3,539	11	39,648	45,654
Food, Drink, Tobacco	1,843	7,433	1,025	33,657	43,958
Sawmills, Joinery, etc.	865	2,491	54	15,943	19,353
Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc.	526	1,248	14	7,766	9,554
Paper, Printing, etc.	535	6,265	248	28,878	35,926
Rubber	64	1,162	180	6,417	7,823
Musical Instruments	22	76	1	432	531
Miscellaneous Products	284	2,352	210	11,938	14,784
Heat, Light, Power	2	371	77	4,650	5,100
Total	13,998	77,646	11,612	420,798	524,054

* Average number employed during whole year.

In industries where small factories predominate, there is usually a higher proportion of working proprietors than the average, and a smaller than average proportion of managerial and clerical staff. In 1966-67, for instance, working proprietors comprised 5.5 per cent. of the persons employed in factories manufacturing furniture of wood, bedding, etc., 5.3 per cent. of those in clothing factories, and 4.4 per cent. of those in sawmills, joinery, etc., as compared with the general average of 2.7 per cent. Industries with a smaller than average proportion of working proprietors included paper, printing, etc. (1.5 per cent.), rubber (0.8 per cent.), bricks, pottery, glass, etc. (0.7 per cent.), chemicals, paints, etc. (0.3 per cent.), and textiles (0.8 per cent.).

Among the industries which had a higher than average proportion (17 per cent.) of managerial, clerical, and technical staff in 1966-67 were chemicals (29 per cent.), food, drink, and tobacco (19 per cent.), paper, printing, etc. (18 per cent.), and industrial metals (18 per cent.). The proportion in the clothing industry (8 per cent.) was well below the average.

MONTHLY FACTORY EMPLOYMENT

Seasonal variations in the level of factory employment are small, female employment fluctuating rather more than male employment. For the most part, the variations are incidental to the Christmas holiday period and to the fruit processing season.

The next table shows the number of employees on factory pay-rolls (excluding working proprietors) on the last pay-day of each month in 1966-67 and earlier years.

Table 799. Monthly Factory Employment*, N.S.W.

Year	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Thousands												
1938-39	217.9	219.5	220.2	221.0	221.2	220.6	213.9	218.6	221.2	219.7	219.9	219.6
1960-61	461.9	463.7	466.2	467.0	468.0	463.9	460.4	458.2	452.5	446.3	441.4	437.5
1961-62	435.2	436.9	440.0	444.6	447.3	445.2	447.2	451.9	453.9	452.6	455.1	455.4
1962-63	455.9	456.9	458.9	461.5	462.8	459.6	459.8	464.2	465.2	463.0	461.8	461.4
1963-64	462.8	465.0	467.8	471.5	474.1	470.8	473.0	478.5	479.7	480.3	480.1	482.0
1964-65	487.0	488.5	491.5	494.4	496.3	493.3	494.5	499.8	501.6	499.4	498.7	498.5
1965-66	504.0	504.1	505.5	505.7	507.8	503.7	504.0	507.8	508.3	505.7	505.2	504.4
1966-67	507.0	507.0	507.7	509.4	511.4	508.5	507.8	514.0	514.7	514.1	513.5	513.8
1966-67—												
Males	376.6	376.1	376.2	376.7	378.6	377.9	378.0	380.7	381.0	381.1	381.0	380.8
Females	130.3	131.0	131.5	132.8	132.9	130.6	129.8	133.2	133.7	133.0	132.5	133.0

* Employees on pay-rolls on last pay-day of month (excluding working proprietors); for 1938-39, mid-monthly ay-rolls.

SEX DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES

The following table shows the number of males and females employed in factories in 1938-39 and later years, and the proportion of the State's population represented by these employees:—

Table 800. Sex of Persons Employed in Factories in N.S.W.

Year	Males		Females		Persons	
	Number Employed *	Number per 1,000 Mean Male Population	Number Employed *	Number per 1,000 Mean Female Population	Number Employed *	Number per 1,000 Mean Population
1938-39	167,172	121.1	61,609	45.4	228,781	83.6
1945-46	227,454	155.3	83,416	56.8	310,870	106.0
1956-57	329,386	182.8	106,983	59.9	436,369	121.6
1957-58	337,211	183.7	108,591	59.6	445,802	121.9
1958-59	340,757	182.6	108,761	58.5	449,518	120.6
1959-60	351,208	185.0	115,931	61.2	467,139	123.2
1960-61	355,392	182.0	116,669	60.6	472,061	121.8
1961-62	349,154	176.0	111,933	57.0	461,087	116.8
1962-63	358,116	177.7	117,133	58.6	475,249	118.4
1963-64	366,250	178.4	121,503	59.8	487,753	119.3
1964-65	379,673	182.8	129,307	62.7	508,980	123.0
1965-66	387,181	183.6	132,183	63.1	519,364	123.4
1966-67	390,087	182.0	133,967	62.4	524,054	122.7

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The high proportion of the population employed in factories in recent years, as compared with the pre-war period, is indicative of the expansion which has occurred in the manufacturing industries. In 1966-67, factories provided employment for 12.3 per cent. of the population of the State, compared with 8.4 per cent. in 1938-39. The proportion of the male population employed in factories rose from 12.1 per cent. in 1938-39 to 18.2 per cent. in 1966-67, and the proportion of the female population rose from 4.5 per cent. to 6.2 per cent.

The proportion of females employed in the principal manufacturing industries in 1938-39 and later years is shown in the next table:—

Table 801. Females Employed in Factories in N.S.W.

Industry	Proportion of Females Employed to Total Employed					Number of Females Employed in 1966-67
	1938-39	1945-46	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Clothing—						
Tailoring and Ready-made Clothing ..	82	85	85	85	85	17,723
Dressmaking and Millinery ..	94	93	86	85	85	1,512
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing ..	92	91	91	91	91	5,426
Boots and Shoes (including Repairs) ..	45	41	47	48	49	3,347
Textiles—						
Cotton ..	59	56	52	52	51	2,261
Wool, Worsted, etc. ..	56	49	58	58	57	2,648
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods ..	76	77	80	80	79	4,401
Industrial Metals and Machines—						
Smelting, Foundries, Heavy Engineering ..	3	8	9	9	10	9,613
Electrical Machinery, Wireless ..	18	28	33	32	32	17,072
Motor Vehicles and Accessories ..	7	10	10	10	10	4,893
Sheet Metal Working ..	24	20	24	24	24	3,150
Food, Drink, and Tobacco—						
Biscuits ..	62	48	62	62	62	1,813
Confectionery ..	59	53	51	50	49	1,447
Jam, Fruit and Vegetable Canning ..	53	48	46	47	47	1,089
Condiments, Coffee, Spices ..	63	62	50	46	47	1,224
Tobacco, Cigars, etc. ..	62	61	46	45	47	1,002
Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines ..	42	40	32	33	32	4,561
Machine Belting, Bags, Trunks ..	50	63	66	66	66	1,653
Papermaking, Stationery, Paper Bags, Cartons, etc. ..	60	46	36	36	36	3,895
Newspapers, Printing, Binding ..	24	26	25	25	25	5,463
Plastic Moulding and Products ..	*	43	44	43	43	2,792
Rubber ..	34	20	21	20	22	1,711
Other Industries ..	12	16	19	19	19	35,271
All Manufacturing Industries ..	27	27	25	25	26	133,967

* Not available.

Although the number of females employed in factories is substantially greater than in 1938-39, the proportion of females employed has fallen slightly. In some industries (e.g. papermaking, etc., condiments, etc., tobacco, etc., and rubber), the fall in the proportion of females has been marked. In other industries (e.g. electrical machinery and wireless, and machine belting, etc.), the proportion has risen noticeably.

Certain industries, notably those concerned with the production of clothing, textiles, biscuits, and machine belting, etc., employ more females than males. In 1966-67, for instance, the proportion of females employed was 85 per cent. in dressmaking and millinery establishments, 91 per cent. in factories making shirts, collars, and underclothing, 79 per cent. in hosiery and knitting mills, 62 per cent. in biscuit factories, and 66 per cent. in factories manufacturing machine belting, bags, trunks.

AGES OF FACTORY EMPLOYEES

The Factories, Shops, and Industries Act prescribes that no child under school-leaving age (15 years since 1943) may be employed in a factory unless by special permission of the Minister for Labour and Industry, who may prohibit the employment of children under the age of 16 years in any factory in connection with dangerous machinery or in any work in which he considers it undesirable that they should be engaged. Moreover,

the employment of children under 16 years of age is not permitted unless the employer has obtained a certificate by a legally qualified medical practitioner regarding the child's fitness for employment in that factory.

The number of certificates of fitness issued in 1939 and more recent years to children under 16 years of age is shown below:—

Table 802. Children under 16 years of Age: Certificates of Fitness to Work in Factories in N.S.W.

Year	No. of Certificates Issued			Year	No. of Certificates Issued		
	Boys	Girls	Total		Boys	Girls	Total
1939	6,023	6,175	12,198	1963	4,008	3,236	7,244
1946	3,461	3,095	6,556	1964	4,387	3,066	7,453
1960	4,255	3,018	7,273	1965	3,762	2,548	6,310
1961	3,791	2,763	6,554	1966	3,161	2,513	5,674
1962	4,280	3,350	7,630	1967	2,468	2,724	5,192

The following table contains an age and sex distribution of the factory employees in 1939 and later years:—

Table 803. Age and Sex of Factory Employees* in N.S.W.

Year	Under 16 Years			16 and under 21 Years			Adults			Total Factory Employ- ees
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
NUMBER OF FACTORY EMPLOYEES										
1939	5,759	7,084	12,843	31,923	24,289	56,212	122,041	28,529	150,570	219,625
1946	2,451	2,265	4,716	30,089	23,353	53,442	203,801	56,701	260,502	318,660
1960	2,625	2,219	4,844	33,937	19,754	53,691	307,794	95,211	403,005	461,540
1961	2,710	2,009	4,719	33,290	17,848	51,138	296,306	85,328	381,634	437,491
1962	2,955	2,646	5,601	35,817	19,770	55,587	303,792	90,461	394,253	455,441
1963	2,623	2,196	4,819	37,434	20,711	58,145	307,286	91,124	398,410	461,374
1964	2,854	2,215	5,069	40,632	22,106	62,738	316,841	97,386	414,227	482,034
1965	2,435	1,829	4,264	41,440	22,009	63,449	326,655	104,170	430,825	498,538
1966	2,212	1,748	3,960	41,362	21,472	62,834	331,546	106,071	437,617	504,411
1967	1,921	1,642	3,563	41,989	20,945	62,934	336,851	110,415	447,266	513,763
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL FACTORY EMPLOYEES										
1939	2.6	3.2	5.8	14.5	11.1	25.6	55.6	13.0	68.6	100.0
1946	0.8	0.7	1.5	9.4	7.3	16.7	64.0	17.8	81.8	100.0
1960	0.6	0.5	1.1	7.3	4.3	11.6	66.7	20.6	87.3	100.0
1961	0.6	0.5	1.1	7.6	4.1	11.7	67.7	19.5	87.2	100.0
1962	0.6	0.6	1.2	7.9	4.3	12.2	66.7	19.9	86.6	100.0
1963	0.6	0.5	1.1	8.1	4.5	12.6	66.6	19.7	86.3	100.0
1964	0.6	0.5	1.1	8.4	4.6	13.0	65.7	20.2	85.9	100.0
1965	0.5	0.4	0.9	8.3	4.4	12.7	65.5	20.9	86.4	100.0
1966	0.4	0.3	0.7	8.2	4.3	12.5	65.8	21.0	86.8	100.0
1967	0.4	0.3	0.7	8.2	4.1	12.3	65.5	21.5	87.0	100.0

* Employees at 15th June in 1939 and 1946, and on last pay-day in June in later years. Excludes working proprietors.

There was a marked decline during the war and early post-war years in the number of factory employees under 21 years of age. This decline reflected the small number of births during the depression in the early nineteen-thirties and the gradual raising of the school leaving age from 14 years in 1940 to 15 years in 1943. The number of adult factory employees rose steeply between 1939 and 1967, reflecting the general expansion in factory activity.

SALARIES AND WAGES IN FACTORIES

The following table contains a comparison of the salaries and wages paid to male and female factory employees and the average earnings per employee during 1966-67 and earlier years:—

Table 804. Salaries and Wages Paid in Factories in N.S.W.
(Excludes Drawings by Working Proprietors)

Year ended 30th June	Salaries and Wages Paid			Average per Employee		
	To Males	To Females	Total	Males	Females	Persons
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$	\$	\$
1939	76,544	12,668	89,213	478	208	404
1946	146,760	28,534	175,295	670	346	582
1957	637,223	119,440	756,663	2,020	1,138	1,800
1958	668,489	124,894	793,383	2,068	1,174	1,846
1959	696,603	129,427	826,029	2,130	1,215	1,906
1960	774,333	147,956	922,289	2,291	1,301	2,042
1961	825,120	154,911	980,032	2,408	1,353	2,144
1962	823,670	152,469	976,139	2,445*	1,396	2,184
1963	864,504	162,712	1,027,216	2,499	1,414	2,228
1964	927,806	173,214	1,101,021	2,618*	1,448*	2,323*
1965	1,034,044	195,912	1,229,957	2,812	1,537	2,484
1966	1,092,517	211,163	1,303,680	2,913	1,623	2,581
1967	1,174,476	225,270	1,399,746	3,105	1,708	2,744

* Revised.

The salaries and wages paid in 1966-67 in the various classes of industry are shown in the next table:—

Table 805. Salaries and Wages Paid in Factories in N.S.W., 1966-67
(Excludes Drawings by Working Proprietors)

Class of Industry	Salaries and Wages Paid			Average per Employee		
	To Males	To Females	Total	Males	Females	Persons
	\$ thousand			\$		
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	30,611	1,111	31,722	3,286	1,786	3,192
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc.	35,479	2,256	37,735	3,035	1,720	2,902
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	68,787	13,096	81,883	3,564	1,779	3,071
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	679,649	69,132	748,781	3,101	1,809	2,909
Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate	3,919	981	4,899	2,791	1,513	2,388
Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress)	26,186	19,421	45,607	3,013	1,700	2,267
Skins, Leather (not clothing or footwear)	7,966	3,485	11,451	2,906	1,675	2,375
Clothing (except knitted)	25,487	54,588	80,075	2,858	1,592	1,854
Food, Drink, Tobacco	87,580	24,355	111,935	3,124	1,730	2,658
Sawmills, Joinery, etc.	45,303	2,301	47,604	2,650	1,655	2,575
Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc.	18,538	3,914	22,452	2,773	1,670	2,487
Paper, Printing, etc.	82,955	17,449	100,404	3,297	1,705	2,837
Rubber	18,970	2,915	21,885	3,134	1,708	2,821
Musical Instruments	988	352	1,340	3,177	1,779	2,633
Miscellaneous Products	26,725	9,774	36,499	3,105	1,659	2,517
Heat, Light, Power	15,334	140	15,474	3,050	2,202	3,035
All Classes of Industry	1,174,476	225,270	1,399,746	3,105	1,708	2,744

The amount of salaries and wages paid to factory employees rose rapidly throughout the post-war period, particularly in 1950-51, 1951-52, 1959-60, and 1964-65, and in 1966-67 was almost eight times as great as in 1945-46. The average earnings of both male and female employees in 1966-67 was more than 4½-times the 1945-46 average.

These movements reflect the rising award rates of pay for factory workers, the incidence of payments above the award rates, and the working of overtime at penalty rates of pay. The average earnings have also been affected by the diminished proportion of junior employees.

Besides differences in wage rates, the average earnings received in different classes of industry are influenced by the relative proportions of females and juniors and of office staff employed. There may also be differences in working time.

An index of award wage rates is given in the Chapter "Wages and Hours".

VALUE OF FACTORY PRODUCTION

The value of production of the manufacturing industries, shown in the following table for 1938-39 and later years, is the value added to materials by the process of manufacture in each industry. It is calculated by deducting from the value of factory output (which is, in general, the value of the goods manufactured) both the value of materials used and the value of fuel and power used. The value of production is the amount available to provide for salaries and wages, drawings by working proprietors, depreciation, insurances, selling expenses and other overheads, taxation, and profit.

Table 806. Value of Factory Output and Production, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Salaries and Wages Paid (excluding drawings by working proprietors)	Value of Materials Used *	Value of Fuel and Power Used †	Value of Output	Value of Production	Average Value of Production per Employee ‡
	\$ thousand					\$
1939	89,213	241,004	15,303	436,839	180,532	788
1946	175,295	403,412	24,413	734,184	306,359	986
1957	756,663	1,896,786	142,890	3,453,274	1,413,598	3,240
1958	793,383	2,033,857	146,903	3,696,483	1,515,724	3,400
1959	826,029	2,141,723	152,550	3,904,903	1,610,630	3,583
1960	922,289	2,412,510	174,216¶	4,419,618	1,832,893	3,924
1961	980,032	2,472,967	184,523	4,590,249	1,932,758	4,094
1962	976,139	2,447,332	187,821	4,566,765	1,931,612	4,189
1963	1,027,216	2,629,648	197,509§	4,902,043	2,074,886	4,366
1964	1,101,021	2,859,622	210,157	5,337,695	2,267,917	4,650
1965	1,229,957	3,212,677	217,548	5,951,702	2,521,476	4,954
1966	1,303,680	3,266,547	223,517	6,154,835	2,664,771	5,131
1967	1,399,746	3,466,134	238,113	6,632,474	2,928,227	5,588

* Includes containers and packing (\$159,758,000 in 1966-67) and tools replaced and repairs to plant (\$136,504,000 in 1966-67).

† Includes value of water and lubricating oil used.

‡ Based on average number employed during whole year, including working proprietors.

¶ Because of a change in the method of valuing certain producer-consumer products, figures for 1959-60 and later years are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years.

§ A substantial part of the increase in 1962-63 is attributable to a change in the method of valuing coal used in the iron and steel industry.

The value of factory production in New South Wales rose continuously throughout the post-war period, and in 1966-67 was more than 9½-times as great as in 1945-46. This expansion reflects both the steep rise in costs and prices and the almost uninterrupted high rate of industrial development during the period.

Since before the war, there has been a much greater increase in the value of factory production than in the value of production for the rural industries. The recorded value of factory production rose from an annual average of \$154 million in the three years ended 1937-38 to \$2,705 million in the three years ended 1966-67, while the value for the rural industries rose from \$128 million to \$814 million.

Particulars of the value of output and production according to class of industry are given in the next table:—

Table 807. Value of Factory Output and Production, by Class of Industry, N.S.W.

Class of Industry	Value of Output	Value of Production				
	1966-67	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	\$ thousand					
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	206,740	49,498	57,308	64,109	64,677	72,435
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. ..	116,720	49,389	53,990	63,892	63,843	70,438
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. ..	725,529	196,376	217,763	245,713	263,471	304,563
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	3,105,850	924,647	1,019,893	1,150,166	1,209,393	1,335,000
Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate ..	16,209	7,233	7,711	8,438	8,643	9,473
Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress)	211,681	73,473	80,540	88,510	92,983	97,203
Skins, Leather (not clothing or footwear)	51,641	16,997	16,865	17,756	18,082	19,229
Clothing (except knitted)	289,132	113,001	119,095	129,353	138,143	146,193
Food, Drink, Tobacco	812,179	221,742	236,222	258,897	279,931	297,593
Sawmills, Joinery, etc.	200,733	66,730	71,507	80,357	80,812	87,871
Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc. ..	88,552	29,729	31,747	36,203	39,016	42,580
Paper, Printing, etc.	409,471	149,451	161,334	180,327	195,776	216,628
Rubber	88,655	26,357	30,584	33,201	34,704	37,394
Musical Instruments	9,110	3,540	4,036	4,753	5,051	5,896
Miscellaneous Products	130,644	47,325	50,933	56,743	59,919	68,373
Heat, Light, Power	169,627	99,398	108,390	103,059	110,327	117,357
Total	6,632,474	2,074,886	2,267,917	2,521,476	2,664,771	2,928,227

VALUE OF PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT

The following table shows the recorded value of the land, buildings, plant, and machinery used for manufacturing purposes in 1939 and more recent years. The recorded values represent book values less any depreciation reserves. Where factory premises are rented by the occupier, the value of the premises has been estimated by capitalising the rent paid at fifteen years' purchase; rented plant and machinery have been valued by capitalising the rent paid at ten years' purchase (fifteen years' purchase for 1939).

Table 808. Value of Factory Premises and Equipment, N.S.W.

At 30th June	Land, Buildings, and Fixtures	Plant and Machinery	Total	At 30th June	Land, Buildings, and Fixtures	Plant and Machinery	Total
	\$ thousand				\$ thousand		
1939	114,707	125,386	240,093	1961	1,003,586	1,214,561	2,218,148
1946	160,617	145,121	305,738	1962	1,286,965*	1,341,270	2,628,235*
1956	520,535	597,826	1,118,360	1963	1,379,533	1,438,382	2,817,915
1957	607,962	726,620	1,334,582	1964	1,454,527	1,504,195	2,958,722
1958	700,339	831,676	1,532,014	1965	1,539,169	1,564,408	3,103,577
1959	800,545	919,355	1,719,901	1966	1,658,597	1,672,719	3,331,316
1960	881,096	1,013,276	1,894,373	1967	1,785,172	1,837,287	3,622,460

* A substantial part of the increase in 1961-62 was attributable to the cost of storage dams, water diversion systems, and power stations associated with new generating capacity brought into use in the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme.

The premises owned by the occupiers were valued at \$1,320,000,000 in 1967, and rented premises (valued as described above) at \$465,000,000.

Changes from year to year in the value of fixed assets, as shown in the previous table, are for the most part the net effect of new investment, revaluation of existing assets, and depreciation charges.

An indication of the scale of new investment in post-war years is given by the next table, which shows for each year the value of the premises and equipment in new factory establishments and the additions and replacements to premises and equipment in existing establishments. These values do not measure the actual capital expenditure in a year because, generally in the case of new factory establishments and sometimes in the case of major extensions to existing establishments, the full cost incurred over more than one year is attributed to the year in which the unit was brought into operation. The figures include the value of second-hand assets purchased by manufacturers.

Table 809. New Investment* in Factory Premises and Equipment, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Land, Buildings, and Fixtures	Plant and Machinery	Total	Year ended 30th June	Land, Buildings, and Fixtures	Plant and Machinery	Total
	\$ thousand				\$ thousand		
1946	4,798	18,658	23,456	1962	256,150†	256,758†	512,908††
1957	78,234	196,644	274,878	1963	91,964	248,242	340,206
1958	91,102	177,526	268,628	1964	72,875	228,655	301,530
1959	95,952	188,572	284,524	1965	71,997	227,894	299,891
1960	66,926	193,716	260,642	1966	121,415	297,513	418,928
1961	77,844	218,620	296,464	1967	117,237	372,123	489,360

* See text preceding table.

† See note *, Table 808.

‡ Revised.

The principal industries in which new plant and machinery were brought into operation in recent years are shown in the following table:—

Table 810. New Investment* in Factory Equipment, by Principal Industries, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Industry						
	Industrial Metals, Machines, and Conveyances	Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	Heat, Light, and Power	Food, Drink, and Tobacco	Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, etc.	All Other Industries	Total
	\$ thousand						
1958	88,048	17,623	25,318	11,336	7,022	28,179	177,526
1959	72,510	26,333	33,700	13,910	9,748	32,371	188,572
1960	80,198	27,838	25,890	12,664	12,860	34,266	193,716
1961	97,946	29,281	18,510	16,806	16,722	39,355	218,620
1962	124,310	48,641	16,992	18,880	11,232	36,703	256,758
1963	99,116	27,536	48,072	16,866	14,948	41,704	248,242
1964	84,873	52,758	21,045	18,057	15,305	36,617	228,655
1965	97,090	23,071	12,876	19,962	21,187	53,708	227,894
1966	116,310	48,679	31,663	24,780	16,871	59,210	297,513
1967	107,140	75,780	99,918	22,892	17,701	48,692	372,123

* See text above previous table.

MOTIVE POWER IN FACTORIES

The statistics of motive power available for use in the manufacturing industries cover the prime movers (but not the electric motors) in electricity generating stations and both the engines and electric motors in other factories.

The following table shows the total rated horse-power of the different types of engines and electric motors installed in factories in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years. The figures include the engines and motors in reserve or idle, as well as those ordinarily in use, but exclude obsolete equipment.

Table 811. Engines and Electric Motors in Factories in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Electricity Generating Stations				Other Factories				
	Steam	Internal Com- bustion*	Water	Total	Steam	Internal Com- bustion		Electric Motors	Total†
						Oil	Gas		
	Horse-power								
1939	848,895	63,052	41,540	953,487	209,697	20,541	6,090‡	601,999	838,327
1946	1,091,562	74,032	37,500	1,203,094	200,272	29,006	4,420‡	912,319	1,146,017
1957	2,280,363	149,383	178,508	2,608,254	264,730	178,680	1,704‡	1,878,410	2,323,524
1958	2,333,703	135,813	219,208	2,688,724	264,837	172,583	1,667‡	2,044,416	2,483,503
1959	2,530,793	117,472	441,720	3,089,985	298,169	156,892	1,456‡	2,193,633	2,650,150
1960	2,609,870	116,504	720,120	3,446,494	288,551	150,279	1,289	2,314,058	2,754,177
1961	3,025,167	103,141	729,050	3,857,358	321,226	149,107	1,252	2,490,110	2,961,695
1962	3,065,532	107,267	1,113,025	4,285,824	319,423	135,016	5,473	2,601,739	3,061,651
1963	3,333,732	113,223	1,106,475	4,553,430	336,326	125,708	7,362	2,802,481	3,271,877
1964	3,508,322	104,920	1,113,025	4,726,267	346,952	119,082	7,361	2,943,376	3,416,771
1965	3,754,027	114,345	1,102,975	4,971,347	383,615	112,863	7,371	3,065,733	3,569,582
1966	4,125,027	114,195	1,492,975	5,732,197	388,789	114,609		3,225,713	3,729,111
1967	4,556,757	115,635	2,141,425	6,813,817	383,031	116,315		3,396,330	3,895,676

* Includes gas engines.

† Includes both the electric motors driven by electricity generated in own works (see next table) and the prime movers from which the electricity was obtained.

‡ Includes a small quantity for water engines.

The total motive power available for manufacturing purposes increased very considerably during the post-war years. In electricity generating stations, the capacity of steam engines (which are the predominant prime movers in the stations) increased by more than four times between 1945-46 and 1966-67. In the same period, the horse-power of electric motors, which are the principal type of power in factories other than electricity generating stations, increased by more than 3½-times. The expansion of motive power available in factories reflects the post-war growth in industrial activity, the increasing mechanisation of industrial processes, and, in the case of generating stations, the growth of population, the construction of new houses, the electrification of railway lines, and the extension of electricity supplies to rural areas.

In electricity generating stations, steam engines (almost exclusively turbine engines) accounted for 67 per cent., internal combustion engines for 2 per cent. and water-powered engines for 31 per cent. of the total horse-power installed in 1966-67. The increase in the capacity of water-powered engines in recent years reflects the development of hydro-electric stations.

In factories other than electricity generating stations, electric motors accounted for 87 per cent., steam engines for 10 per cent., and oil and gas engines for 3 per cent. of the total horse-power installed in 1966-67.

The next table shows, for the last two years, the horse-power of engines and electric motors ordinarily in use and in reserve or idle in factories other than electricity generating stations:—

Table 812. Factories other than Electricity Generating Stations in N.S.W.: Engines and Electric Motors in Use and in Reserve

Type of Engine or Motor	1965-66			1966-67		
	Ordinarily In Use	In Reserve or Idle	Total	Ordinarily In Use	In Reserve or Idle	Total
	Horse-power					
Steam: Reciprocating	50,835	11,461	62,296	47,652	10,952	58,604
Turbine	259,105	67,388	326,493	254,252	70,175	324,427
Internal Combustion	64,198	50,411	114,609	73,054	43,261	116,315
Electric Motors driven by—						
Purchased Electricity	2,781,129	273,650	3,054,779	2,927,244	290,008	3,217,252
Electricity Generated in Own Works	135,248	35,686	170,934	141,318	37,760	179,078
Total Horse-power	3,290,515	438,596	3,729,111	3,443,520	452,156	3,895,676

The following table contains an analysis of the horse-power of engines and electric motors installed in factories (other than electricity generating stations) according to class of industry:—

Table 813. Engines and Electric Motors in Factories other than Electricity Generating Stations, by Class of Industry, N.S.W.

Class of Industry	Horse-power of Engines and Electric Motors Installed			Horse-power per Employee		
	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	207,109	213,189	221,208	20.7	20.9	21.9
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc.	94,608	100,634	109,551	7.1	7.7	8.4
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	389,774	425,216	460,724	15.5	16.3	17.2
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	1,849,956	1,913,158	1,997,198	7.3	7.4	7.6
Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate	5,066	5,235	5,119	2.2	2.2	2.2
Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress)	74,151	75,968	77,284	3.4	3.5	3.8
Skins, Leather (not clothing or footwear)	20,459	21,102	20,693	3.9	4.1	4.2
Clothing (except knitted)	33,347	33,881	34,692	0.7	0.7	0.8
Food, Drink, Tobacco	311,320	327,113	335,171	7.4	7.5	7.6
Sawmills, Joinery, etc.	223,922	223,945	228,719	11.4	11.4	11.8
Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc.	23,077	25,949	26,666	2.5	2.7	2.8
Paper, Printing, etc.	176,345	190,873	195,333	5.2	5.4	5.4
Rubber	73,947	81,606	84,304	9.0	10.3	10.8
Musical Instruments	1,683	1,726	1,669	3.4	3.6	3.1
Miscellaneous Products	51,530	55,479	58,341	3.7	3.9	3.9
Gas	33,288	34,037	39,004	29.7	33.3	39.1
Total (excluding Electricity Generating Stations)	3,569,582	3,729,111	3,895,676	7.1	7.2	7.5

The ratio of installed horse-power per employee is highest in the gas industry. The relatively high average of 21.9 horse-power per employee in establishments treating non-metalliferous mine, etc. products is due mainly to the coke and cement works in this class. The classes of industry next in order in 1966-67 were chemicals, etc., with an average of 17.2 horse-power, and sawmills, joinery, etc., with 11.8. The lowest average horse-power per employee is in the clothing industry (0.8 in 1966-67).

The kilowatt capacity of generators installed in electricity generating stations in 1966-67 and earlier years is shown in the following table. Further information about the stations is given later in the chapter.

Table 814. Generators in Electricity Generating Stations in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Number of Stations	Kilowatt Capacity of Generators Installed						
		Steam		Internal Combustion			Water	Total
		Reciprocating	Turbine	Gas	Light Oils	Heavy Oils		
1939	106	11,016	669,875	3,138	458	38,577	25,620	748,684
1946	100	10,221	813,472	2,402	652	46,468	25,986	899,201
1957	82	2,504	1,637,972	...	1,756	98,002	125,480	1,865,714
1958	72	2,460	1,678,922	...	1,227	90,448	155,055	1,928,112
1959	64	1,960	1,881,422	...	4,703	76,226	311,780	2,276,091
1960	62	760	1,922,150	...	4,895	75,396	521,780	2,524,981
1961	58	560	2,253,247	...	4,564	66,092	528,780	2,853,243
1962	55	560	2,283,247	132	4,889	68,066	808,780	3,165,674
1963	54	560	2,483,247	132	4,706	68,137	808,780	3,365,562
1964	50	560	2,614,247	132	4,756	66,578	808,780	3,495,053
1965	49	560	2,790,127	132	4,698	73,091	801,280	3,669,888
1966	49	560	3,065,127	77,813 78,777			1,086,280	4,229,780
1967	50	560	3,415,127				1,561,280	5,055,744

FUEL AND POWER USED IN FACTORIES

The following table shows the value of the principal items of fuel and power used in factories in 1945-46 and later years:—

Table 815. Value of Fuel* and Power Used in Factories in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Coal†	Coke	Wood	Fuel Oil†	Electricity	Coal Gas	Other (including Tar Fuel)	Total
	\$ thousand							
1946	7,944	4,092	478	2,090	5,880†	1,680†	402†	22,565†
1962	37,924	30,642	777	20,444	54,865	21,545	11,501	177,697
1963	37,535	34,940¶	779	21,076	60,648	20,409	10,898	186,284¶
1964	37,859	39,395	777	23,427	64,201	21,250	10,882	197,791
1965	37,257	40,526	791	25,403	66,175	22,680	11,814	204,646
1966	38,102	42,376	763	25,995	67,418	22,523	12,743	209,921
1967	38,225	45,522	716	28,594	73,258	23,693	13,776	223,783

* Excludes value of water and lubricating oil used.

† The value of coal used for making coke, and of coal and fuel oil used for making gas, is included as a cost of material and not fuel.

‡ Because of a change in 1959-60 in the method of valuing certain producer-consumer products, figures for 1945-46 are not comparable with those shown for later years.

¶ A substantial part of the increase in 1962-63 is attributable to a change in the method of valuing coke used in the iron and steel industry.

Electricity accounted for 33 per cent. of the total value of fuel and power used in factories in 1966-67, coke for 20 per cent., coal for 17 per cent., and fuel oil for 13 per cent.

Particulars of the fuel and power used in 1966-67 in the different classes of industry are given in the next table:—

Table 816. Value of Fuel* and Power Used in Factories by Class of Industry, N.S.W., 1966-67

Class of Industry	Coal†	Coke	Wood	Fuel Oil†	Electricity	Coal Gas	Other (incl. Tar Fuel)	Total
\$ thousand								
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products ..	2,456	88	7	500	2,879	4,938	933	11,802
Bricks, Pottery, Glass ..	2,005	94	253	2,962	2,274	1,139	227	8,953
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. ..	1,945	33	17	8,912	10,133	233	1,416	22,690
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances ..	635	42,709	34	9,397	36,276	14,561	9,566	113,178
Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress) ..	236	1	6	398	2,257	35	261	3,193
Skins, Leather (not clothing or footwear) ..	97	‡	‡	168	366	5	...	637
Clothing (except knitted) ..	50	12	56	454	1,382	107	15	2,077
Food, Drink, Tobacco ..	1,802	55	258	2,250	7,759	1,004	350	13,478
Sawmills, Joinery, etc. ..	145	1	80	359	2,287	19	140	3,030
Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc. ..	1	...	1	17	446	15	3	482
Paper, Printing, etc. ..	1,344	1	1	254	3,129	105	20	4,855
Rubber ..	86	‡	3	500	1,647	17	2	2,255
Heat, Light, Power ..	27,345	2,524	...	2,228	274	1,403	841	34,615
Other ..	80	1	1	192	2,149	112	4	2,539
Total ..	38,225	45,522	716	28,594	73,258	2,3693	13,776	223,783

* Excludes value of water and lubricating oil used.

† The value of coal used for making coke, and of coal and fuel oil used for making gas, is included as a cost of material and not fuel.

‡ Less than \$500.

Three-quarters of the coal used as fuel in factories is for the generation of electricity; large quantities are used also in the manufacture of bricks, tiles, etc., in cement works, in chemical works, and in food and drink factories. The coke is used for the most part in smelting. The bulk of the fuel oil is consumed in metal and machinery works, chemical works, brick and glass works, oil refineries, power stations, and food and drink factories. Large quantities of coke oven gas and blast furnace gas are used in the iron and steel works at Newcastle and Port Kembla. Metal and machinery works, food, drink, and tobacco factories, and the chemicals, etc. group together account for three-quarters of the total value of electricity consumed in factories.

The quantity of coal used as fuel in factories has grown with the expansion of the secondary industries in general, and the electric power stations in particular. Large quantities are also used as raw material in the manufacture of coke and gas. In 1966-67, the total quantity of coal used in factories, either as fuel or raw material, was about three times that in 1945-46. The steep rise in fuel oil consumption reflects the development of oil refining and the consequent availability of oil as a competitively-priced industrial fuel. Tar fuel has become an important fuel for factory purposes in recent years.

The next table shows the quantities of coal used as raw material and fuel, and of coke, wood, oil, and tar fuel used as fuel in factories, in 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 817. Coal, Oil, etc., Used in Factories in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Coal		Coke as fuel	Wood as fuel	Oil as fuel	Tar Fuel
	Fuel	Raw Material in Coke and Gas Works				
	Thousand tons			Thousand gallons		
1939	2,510	2,240	1,344	173	24,216	*
1946	2,959	2,252	1,181	177	23,511	15,407
1957	5,560	4,532	2,033	207	131,171	34,098
1958	5,844	4,622	2,117	199	137,188	32,618
1959	5,984	4,629	2,097	204	169,497	31,908
1960	6,223	5,024	2,376	201	190,590	30,996
1961	6,247	5,734	2,551	201	192,645	35,645
1962	6,206	5,815	2,577	174	223,809	36,223
1963	6,376	5,895	2,551	183	243,013	36,593
1964	6,977	6,306	2,783	184	287,274	38,361
1965	7,105	6,904	2,816	195	336,664	41,181
1966	7,512	7,076	2,816	178	360,291	39,003
1967	7,711	7,540	2,785	151	428,471	41,114

* Not available.

The following table shows the quantities of coal, coke, and fuel oil used as fuel in the various classes of industry in the last three years:—

Table 818. Coal, Coke, and Oil Used as Fuel in Factories in N.S.W.

Class of Industry	1964-65			1965-66			1966-67		
	Coal	Coke	Oil	Coal	Coke	Oil	Coal	Coke	Oil
	Thous. tons	Thous. gals.	Thous. gals.	Thous. tons	Thous. gals.	Thous. gals.	Thous. tons	Thous. gals.	Thous. gals.
Non-metalliferous									
Mine and Quarry Products ..	638	6	4,311	562	6	5,803	563	5	5,870
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. ..	433	7	23,189	346	8	29,985	241	9	47,392
Chemicals, Paints, etc. Metals, Machines, Conveyances ..	194	9	151,619	195	13	144,447	247	2	175,176
Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress) ..	109	2,580	113,042	96	2,578	126,728	92	2,564	132,258
Skins, Leather ..	50	...	3,372	44	...	4,068	24	...	4,237
Clothing (except knitted) ..	14	...	2,080	15	...	1,938	11	...	1,912
Food, Drink, Tobacco ..	7	1	2,578	6	1	2,656	5	1	2,845
Sawmills, Joinery, etc. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc. ..	222	4	16,595	234	4	18,479	236	3	20,569
Paper, Printing, etc. ..	24	...	1,756	24	...	1,823	23	...	1,964
Rubber ..	...	...	214	...	...	208	...	...	202
Heat, Light, and Power ..	152	...	2,587	150	...	2,791	170	...	2,923
Other ..	36	...	3,030	12	...	6,296	10	...	6,247
	5,213	208	11,057	5,817	205	13,792	6,080	200	25,420
	12	...	1,235	11	...	1,278	9	...	1,458
Total Used as Fuel	7,105	2,816	336,664	7,512	2,816	360,291	7,711	2,785	428,471

In addition to these quantities, 7,540,000 tons of coal were used as raw material in coke works and gas works in 1966-67.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF FACTORIES

The following table shows particulars of the factories operating in the various statistical divisions of the State in 1966-67:—

Table 819. Factories in Statistical Divisions of N.S.W., 1966-67

Statistical Division	Establishments	Persons Employed*	Value of—			
			Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid†	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Production
			\$ thousand			
Sydney	16,443	397,014	2,017,218	1,060 107	2,514,826	2,141,596
North Coast	989	8,650	39,952	18,304	56,291	37,703
Hunter and Manning—						
Newcastle Statistical District	1,428	45,687	345,858	125,483	406,580	250 874
Balance	827	7,038	213,024	14,803	38,094	63,461
South Coast—						
Wollongong Statistical District	670	32,794	425,665	100,760	499,814	237,533
Balance	472	4,288	42,374	10,077	26,130	24,575
Northern Tableland	299	1,749	8,404	3,504	6,895	7 720
Central Tableland	757	9,389	82,305	22,411	44,101	48,804
Southern Tableland	348	2,811	34,524	6,260	11,097	13,937
North Western Slope	424	2,832	14,667	6,208	15,719	14,553
Central Western Slope	404	2,180	8,873	4,405	9,543	9,268
South Western Slope	744	5,976	349,000	13,028	28,993	45,616
North Central Plain	202	1,152	7,852	2,432	6,428	6 058
Central Plain	145	592	2,383	1,110	2,273	2,209
Riverina	493	3,770	25,068	8,315	33,356	19,495
Western Division	204	1,244	5,295	2,539	4,108	4,825
Total, N.S.W.	24,849	527,166	3,622,460	1,399,746	3,704,247	2,928,227

* Average during period of operation, including working proprietors.

† Excludes drawings of working proprietors.

The secondary industries of New South Wales are located mainly in the Sydney Statistical Division, where an extremely diversified range of manufacturing activity is undertaken. In 1966-67, its factories absorbed 75 per cent. of the total number of factory employees and contributed 73 per cent. of the total value of factory production. Other important manufacturing centres are adjacent to the major coal-fields in the Newcastle Statistical District (within the Hunter and Manning Division) and the Wollongong Statistical District (within the South Coast Division). Iron and steel works in each of these districts are associated with ancillary plants engaged in the further processing of steelworks products. Non-ferrous metals are also treated at Port Kembla (within the Wollongong Statistical District). Factories in these two statistical districts in 1966-67 employed 15 per cent. of the total number of factory workers and accounted for 17 per cent. of the total value of production.

In the remainder of the State, large-scale factories consist mostly of cement works, milk and other food processing plants, and electricity generating stations, the sites of which are determined by the distribution

Table 820. Factories in Statistical Divisions of N.S.W.

Statistical Division	Establishments			Persons Employed*			Wages and Salaries Paid†		
	1955-56	1965-66	1966-67	1955-56	1965-66	1966-67	1955-56	1965-66	1966-67
							\$ thousand		
Sydney	14,106	16,224	16,443	331,808	393,935	397,014	547,963	985,604	1,060,107
North Coast	1,041	985	989	8,524	8,509	8,650	11,046	17,166	18,304
Hunter and Manning— Newcastle Statistical District	1,104	1,416	1,428	37,687	45,649	45,687	68,639	118,667	125,483
Balance	740	798	827	6,455	6,601	7,038	8,778	13,288	14,803
South Coast— Wollongong Statistical District	425	639	670	18,912	32,153	32,794	36,425	95,314	100,760
Balance	377	470	472	2,967	4,178	4,288	3,910	8,891	10,077
Tableland— Northern	293	305	299	1,849	1,831	1,749	2,281	3,311	3,504
Central	731	766	757	9,310	9,366	9,389	13,168	20,382	22,411
Southern	318	342	348	2,684	2,855	2,811	3,603	5,936	6,260
Western Slope— North	348	416	424	2,331	2,765	2,832	3,115	5,666	6,208
Central	391	392	404	2,308	2,146	2,180	2,821	4,077	4,405
South	724	748	744	6,013	5,800	5,976	7,778	11,645	13,028
Plain— North Central	180	197	202	1,020	1,182	1,152	1,309	2,290	2,432
Central	148	146	145	552	559	592	611	966	1,110
Riverina	473	485	493	3,414	3,586	3,770	4,674	7,504	8,315
Western Division	203	202	204	1,302	1,267	1,244	1,925	2,473	2,539
Total, N.S.W.	21,602	24,531	24,849	437,136	522,382	527,166	718,047	1,303,680	1,399,746

* Average during period of operation, including working proprietors.

† Excludes drawings of working proprietors.

of raw materials. However, a large post-war movement towards decentralisation has led to the establishment of some textile, clothing, and domestic appliance factories in country towns other than satellites of the industrial cities. The most widely distributed factory activities in country towns are printing, baking, motor repairs, manufacture of aerated waters, the generation of electricity, and consumer service industries.

Particulars of factory employees in statistical divisions in 1966-67, according to class of industry, are given in the next table:—

Table 821. Factory Employment* in Statistical Divisions of N.S.W., by Class of Industry, 1966-67

Class of Industry	Statistical Division							
	Sydney	North Coast	Hunter and Manning	South Coast	Tablelands	Western Slopes	Rest of N.S.W. †	Total N.S.W.
Treatment of Non-metalliferous								
Mine and Quarry Products ..	5,110	128	1,350	2,046	1,096	287	144	10,161
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. ..	10,605	99	1,355	571	219	213	56	13,118
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. ..	23,970	66	1,765	553	88	†	†	26,795
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances ..	188,674	2,246	33,865	26,673	6,043	4,856	2,614	264,971
Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate	2,247	11	55	22	13	†	†	2,368
Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress)	16,480	†	2,382	†	719	288	†	20,404
Skins, Leather (not clothing or footwear) ..	4,957	†	†	†	18	6	†	5,026
Clothing (except knitted) ..	38,689	278	2,490	2,135	1,394	800	264	46,050
Food, Drink, Tobacco ..	31,178	2,638	3,167	1,297	1,753	2,189	2,129	44,351
Sawmills, Joinery, etc. ..	9,589	2,577	3,248	1,133	1,313	1,258	663	19,781
Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc.	8,993	45	340	65	126	46	25	9,640
Paper, Printing, etc. ..	32,552	313	1,020	993	482	504	288	36,152
Rubber ..	7,029	71	157	391	75	95	23	7,841
Musical Instruments ..	521	...	†	†	†	†	...	532
Miscellaneous Products ..	14,444	37	194	†	†	†	†	14,871
Heat, Light, Power ..	1,976	125	1,315	687	545	255	202	5,105
Total	397,014	8,650	52,725	37,082	13,949	10,988	6,758	527,166

* Average number of persons employed during period of operation, including working proprietors.

† Comprises Plains, Riverina, and Western Division.

‡ Not available.

The growth of factories in statistical divisions of New South Wales since 1955-56 is illustrated in the table on page 965. Between 1955-56 and 1966-67, factory employment increased by 20 per cent. in the Sydney Statistical Division, by 21 per cent. in the Newcastle Statistical District, and by 73 per cent. in the Wollongong Statistical District. In this period, factory employment declined in the Northern Tableland, Central Western Slope, South Western Slope, and Western Divisions.

GOVERNMENT FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

Factories and workshops operated in New South Wales by the State and Commonwealth Governments include railway and omnibus workshops, electricity generating stations, dockyards, aircraft and munitions factories, post office workshops, printing works, clothing and furniture factories, a brickworks and plant for the treatment of by-products at abattoirs.

Particulars of the operations of the government factories in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years are given in the next table. Factories controlled by local government bodies are classified as private establishments, and are therefore not included.

Table 822. Government Factories in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Average Number Employed *			Value of—				
	Males	Females	Persons	Salaries and Wages Paid	Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output †	Production †
\$ thousand								
1939	15,764	442	16,206	8,174	26,496	7,296	18,532	11,236
1946	27,205	1,957	29,162	18,988	48,908	17,378	42,378	25,000
1957	33,574	956	34,530	65,204	247,088	62,370	172,150	109,780
1958	33,206	1,007	34,213	64,404	314,936	63,040	181,492	118,452
1959	33,017	1,144	34,161	64,566	372,112	64,090	185,272	121,182
1960	31,872	1,379	33,251	67,488	387,222	64,320	196,502	132,182
1961	30,534	1,567	32,101	70,906	386,070	64,518	206,878	142,360
1962	31,373	1,506	32,879	73,608	589,876‡	64,134	215,156	151,022
1963	31,042	1,428	32,470	71,634	636,854	64,102	224,892	160,790
1964	30,651	1,390	32,041	76,868	642,915	64,244	237,413	173,169
1965	29,696	1,500	31,196	79,337	637,456	68,487	236,156	167,670
1966	30,047	1,568	31,615	85,058	704,826	76,167	254,549	178,381
1967	30,259	1,677	31,936	93,761	867,092	80,683	277,213	196,530

* Average during period of operation in 1957-58 and earlier years; average during whole year in 1958-59 and later years.

† The value of output is estimated by adding 10 per cent. to the value of materials, fuel, and power used and other factory costs.

‡ See note *, Table 808.

State Government railway and omnibus workshops accounted for 41 per cent. of the total employment in government factories and 22 per cent. of the total value of government factory production in 1966-67. Electricity generating stations operated by the State Government accounted for 11 per cent. of the total employment and 50 per cent. of the total value of production.

Employment in government factories expanded rapidly during the war years with the production of munitions and other war supplies by government undertakings. Although many of these war-time establishments were sold or leased to private enterprise after the war, employment in government factories remained at a high level, and in 1966-67 it was almost double the 1938-39 figure.

Government factories in 1966-67 accounted for 6 per cent. of all factory employment, 7 per cent. of the total amount of salaries and wages paid to factory workers, and 7 per cent. of the total value of factory production. Females comprised only 5 per cent. of government factory employment in 1966-67 compared with 26 per cent. in private factories.

PRINCIPAL FACTORY PRODUCTS

Table 823 shows the total quantity and value of most of the principal factory products manufactured in New South Wales in the last three years. The figures for each product represent the total recorded production of the item by all factory establishments in the State, irrespective of the manufacturing industries to which the establishments are classified. The production of small establishments which are not regarded as factories for statistical purposes is not included.

Other important factory products are also manufactured in New South Wales, but particulars of these products cannot be disclosed because their manufacture is undertaken by only a few factory establishments.

Table 823. Principal Factory Products in N.S.W.

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory		
		1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
FOODSTUFFS AND BEVERAGES							
		Thousand units			\$ thousand		
Butter†	lb.	67,081	73,901	86,392	25,302§	26,739§	*
Cheese†	lb.	9,245	9,088	11,231	2,063§	2,155§	2,506§
Milk—							
Concentrated and Condensed† ..	lb.	25,367	22,556	24,383	1,813	1,570	1,688
Powdered (All types)*||	lb.	56,369	59,160	76,958	*	*	*
Ice Cream and Other Frozen Dairy Foods||	Gallon	12,010	14,604	17,747	13,732	15,575	15,936
Meat—							
Bacon and Ham (including Canned)**	lb.	31,187	33,723	34,421	*	*	*
Canned (excluding Bacon and Ham) ..	lb.	13,456	11,380	9,043	3,487	3,398	2,834
Meals—Meat and Bone (including Liver, but excluding Blood Meals) ..	lb.	154,847	141,277	120,319	5,878	*	4,994
Wheaten Products—							
Flour, White (incl. Sharps)	Short ton	552	484	527	43,706	39,790	43,533
Flour (Self-raising) ..	Cwt.	305	299	274	2,280	2,241	2,117
Bran	Short ton	82	73	79	*	*	*
Pollard	Short ton	128	110	114	*	*	*
Semolina	Short ton	8	8	9	620	683	764
Bread	lb.	581,646	578,329	594,380	53,453	56,107	61,004
Biscuits	lb.	87,455	94,102	96,374	24,251	26,254	27,666
Wheatmeal for Baking	Short ton	20	17	16	1,688	1,409	1,265
Prepared Stock and Poultry Feeds—							
Poultry Pellets ..	Short ton	213	250	280	15,235	19,698	22,991
Poultry Mash ..	Short ton	103	120	97	6,766	9,242	7,279
Other	Short ton	171	156	127	10,415	10,526	8,990
Preserved Fruit and Vegetables—							
Jams (incl. Conserves, Fruit Spreads, etc.)	lb.	26,721	27,740	29,011	3,919	4,074	4,837
Fruit, Canned or Bottled	lb.	70,542	70,935	78,799	9,663	9,985	10,525
Vegetables, Canned or Bottled††	lb.	55,008	68,764	72,042	11,509	13,409	14,074
Potato Crisps, Chips, Flakes, etc. ..	lb.	*	*	8,933	*	*	4,632
Condiments and Flavours—							
Pepper	lb.	607	503	548	351	313	299
Pickles	Pint	*	3,725	3,419	*	862	706
Chutney	Pint	689	1,117	1,026	235	318	295
Sauces: Tomato ..	Pint	5,487	6,193	6,047	1,545	1,799	1,821
Other	Pint	8,307	9,844	9,423	2,435	2,857	2,973
Spices	lb.	*	738	834	*	271	254
Curry Powder ..	lb.	398	463	509	313	359	396
Essences, Flavouring—							
Culinary	Gallon	70	82	52	433	455	347
Industrial	Gallon	357	380	405	6,171	6,900	6,531

* Not available.

† Production in factories only.

‡ Includes concentrates of whole milk, skim milk, buttermilk and blends thereof, and liquid ice cream mix.

§ Includes powdered whole milk, skim milk, buttermilk, ice cream mix powder, and infants', invalid, and health beverages.

|| Excludes government subsidy.

|| "Other Frozen Dairy Foods" includes milk block, milk-based sherbets, and soft-serve mixes, etc. containing less than 10 per cent. butter-fat.

** "Bone-in" weight basis.

†† Includes pickled vegetables (other than "pickles" or chutney).

Table 823. Principal Factory Products in N.S.W. (continued)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory		
		1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67

FOODSTUFFS AND BEVERAGES (continued)							
		Thousand units			\$ thousand		
Margarine: Table ..	lb.	35,602	38,768	32,279	9,151	10,257	9,511
Other ..	lb.	46,659	41,982	47,618	8,333	8,144	10,134
Sugar: Raw† ..	Cwt.	1,904	1,400	2,799	*	*	*
Icing ..	lb.	29,567	27,762	28,106	*	*	*
Confectionery (excluding Confectionery—Coverure)—							
Chocolate ..	lb.	26,798	27,658	29,589	12,514	12,112	13,381
Other ..	lb.	45,392	47,411	49,269	14,162	15,696	16,206
Cakes, Pastry, Pies, and Puddings ..					33,710	35,831	38,857
Peanut Butter and Paste ..	lb.	2,867	3,354	3,798	1,078	1,150	1,369
Jelly Crystals, Cubes, etc.	lb.	6,669	6,684	5,624	1,495	1,434	1,440
Crumpets ..					462	631	658
Sausage Casings—							
Ox ..	Bundle	45	32	75	23	17	42
Sheep and Lamb ..	Bundle	492	586	567	833	1,154	1,048
Pig ..	Bundle	53	51	51	103	103	100
Aerated Waters and Cordials—							
Aerated Waters (incl. Ginger Beer, Hop Beer, etc.) ..	Gallon	38,864	38,075	41,251	21,901	23,460	25,861
Cordials and Syrups—							
Fruit Juice ..	Gallon	2,357	2,489	2,629	3,338	3,711	3,983
Other (Imitation and Flavoured) ..	Gallon	754	824		1,077	1,232	
Concentrated Cordials and Extracts ..	Gallon	152	179	857	765	950	1,624
Fruit Juices (Natural)	Gallon	1,621	1,089	2,051	2,146	1,347	2,766
Beer and Stout—							
Bulk ..	Gallon	80,229	81,214	83,939	21,638	22,124	22,867
Bottled and Canned ..	Gallon	33,065	32,022	34,459	21,204	21,005	22,626
Liqueurs ..	Gallon	100	105	99	595	716	654
Wine (Beverage)—							
Fortified ..	Gallon	2,279	1,887	2,944	1,867	1,689	2,710
Unfortified ..	Gallon	1,812	2,005	2,698	1,363	1,519	1,995

OILS, WAXES, AND SOAPS							
		Thousand units			\$ thousand		
Motor Spirit ..	Gallon	664,062	555,593	603,376	67,896	62,226	70,632
Diesel Distillate ..							
Fuel ..	Ton	*	802	759	*	19,986	18,600
Coconut Oil—							
Crude ..	lb.	44,348	44,242	43,903	*	*	*
Refined ..	lb.	32,676	34,138	*	4,962	5,271	*
Polish—							
Automobile ..					926	693	794
Floor—							
Solid Wax ..	lb.	1,239	957	971	424	299	312
Liquid Wax ..							
Polish ..	Gallon	994	958	1,069	2,329	2,422	2,797
Furniture ..	Gallon	*	117	136	*	851	885
Soap and Synthetic Detergents—							
Personal Toilet use (incl. Shampoos and Shaving Soap) ..	Cwt.	355	397	416	14,000	17,683	19,884
For Other Purposes—							
Soap and Soap-based Products ..	Cwt.	746	865	849	10,820	13,998	13,659
Other Detergents (excl. Acid Cleansers) ..	Cwt.	761	872	1,088	15,708	18,424	23,120

* Not available.

† 94 per cent. net titre.

Table 823. Principal Factory Products in N.S.W. (continued)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory		
		1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
TEXTILES AND APPAREL							
		Thousand units			\$ thousand		
Yarn, Spun†—							
Wool: Woollen ..	lb.	6,239	5,789	5,841	*	*	*
Worsted ..	lb.	6,705	6,214	4,705	*	*	*
Cotton ..	lb.	29,169	28,412	29,895	*	*	*
Man-made Fibres ..	lb.	2,077	2,167	2,480	*	*	*
Cotton Spinning Waste ..	lb.	1,447	1,186	880	116	92	54
Cloth, Woven†—							
Wool: Woollen‡ ..	Sq. yd.	4,527	3,395	3,550	*	*	*
Worsted ..	Sq. yd.	5,829	5,216	3,892	12,423	11,186	9,035
Cotton (incl. Towels)	Sq. yd.	28,859	28,775	29,178	*	*	*
Man-made Fibres ..	Sq. yd.	18,158	17,440	18,593	12,494	13,988	14,805
Blankets and Rugs (Woollen, incl. Mixtures) ..	Number	643	391	420	3,115	1,738	3,529
Bags, Textile (Hessian, Calico, etc.) ..	Dozen	1,197	1,561	1,562	2,411	2,297	3,083
Tents, Flys, and Marquees ..	...	...	...	...	593	760	873
Tarpaulins ..	...	...	...	...	1,787	864	1,503
Blinds and Awnings—							
Outdoor ..	...	...	...	...	1,726	1,831	1,597
Sails ..	...	...	...	...	394	347	457
Waterproof Piecegoods	Sq. yd.	330	520	464	366	427	397
Outer Clothing, Men's and Youths'—							
Suits ..	Number	467	464	483	*	*	*
Sports Coats and Blazers¶	Number	123	98	107	*	*	*
Sports Trousers ..	Number	2,295	2,348	2,372	*	*	*
Footwear§—							
Men's and Youths' ..	Pair	3,294	3,044	3,150	13,071	12,636	14,299
Women's and Maids' ..	Pair	4,961	4,972	5,184	18,589	19,162	*
Boys', Girls', and Infants'¶	Pair	2,161	1,902	1,853	3,882	3,638	3,921
Cardigans, Pullovers, etc. (Knitted)—							
Men's, Youths', and Boys' ..	Dozen	86	71	83	*	*	*
Women's, Maids', and Girls' ..	Dozen	165	180	193	*	*	*
Infants' and Babies**	Dozen	48	43	42	*	*	*
Bathing Suits—							
Woven Fabric—							
Men's, Youths', and Boys' ..	Dozen	*	*	*	*	*	*
Women's, Maids', and Girls' ..	Dozen	11	17	14	*	*	*
Knitted Fabric ..	Dozen	71	78	73	2,982	2,548	2,703
Shirts (Men's, Youths', and Boys')—							
Sports ..	Dozen	792	825	769	*	*	*
Work ..	Dozen	13	*	16	*	*	*
Other ..	Dozen	209	*	236	*	*	*
Hosiery—							
Men's ..	Doz. prs.	86	86	86	504	513	512
Women's ..	Doz. prs.	657	706	884	3,976	2,717	4,184
Infants' and Children's (sizes 0 to 10) ..	Doz. prs.	109	101	95	495	470	455

* Not available.

† Mixtures are included with the predominant fibre.

‡ Includes blanketing and rug materials.

¶ Excludes Bermuda jackets.

§ Excludes rubber footwear, plastic rainboots and sandshoes.

|| Includes all soft-soled nursery footwear.

** Up to and including 22-inch chest.

Table 823. Principal Factory Products in N.S.W. (continued)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory		
		1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67

TEXTILES AND APPAREL (*continued*)

		Thousand units			\$ thousand		
Nightwear—							
Men's, Youths', and Boys' Pyjamas (Woven)	Dozen	250	286	244	*	*	*
Women's, Maids', and Girls' Nightdresses and Pyjamas (Woven and Knitted)	Dozen	208	183	191	*	*	*
Hats and Caps	Number	3,896	3,507	3,326	*	*	*
Corsets, etc. (incl. Roll-on Girdles and Maternity and Surgical Corsets)	Dozen	133	138	149	5,574	5,373	6,018
Neckties	Dozen	276	271	251	*	*	*
Underwear—							
Men's, Youths', and Boys'	Dozen	1,281	1,223	1,191	*	*	*
Women's, Maids', and Girls'—							
Bloomers, Panties, and Scanties	Dozen	1,011	994	856	*	*	*
Slips and Half Slips	Dozen	286	307	263	*	*	*
Vests and Spencers	Dozen	266	258	279	*	*	*
Gloves, Work (incl. Rubber)	Doz. pr.	318	306	300	2,788	2,186	2,488

PAINTS AND VARNISHES

		Thousand units			\$ thousand		
Paints, Enamels, Varnishes, etc.—							
Paints (not Water) and Enamels—							
Ready for Use—							
Architectural and Decorative	Gallon	4,379	3,733	3,757	17,041	15,021	16,177
Industrial (excl. Lacquers)	Gallon	2,734	2,738	2,930	9,803	10,137	10,224
Bituminous	Gallon	563	482	520	472	472	558
Marine, Anti-fouling, etc.	Gallon	221	248	281	649	760	859
In Paste Form	lb.	1,042	919	759	243	168	166
Paints, Water—							
Ready for Use—							
Plastic Latex Type	Gallon	1,651	2,079	1,893	6,534	8,133	8,001
Alkyd and Other	Gallon	128	117	109	394	415	375
Lacquers (Nitro-cellulose)—							
Clear	Gallon	350	304	315	1,111	1,031	1,068
Colours	Gallon	568	530	524	2,182	2,012	2,079
Stains (all types) Varnishes, etc., packaged, ready for sale	Gallon	451	389	455	1,456	1,143	1,586
Other Paints and Coatings, n.e.i.	Gallon	283	282	358	1,768	1,840	2,135
Tinting Colours (all types) packaged, ready for sale	Gallon	32	37	41	205	233	309

* Not available.

Table 823. Principal Factory Products in N.S.W. (*continued*)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory		
		1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67

PAINTS AND VARNISHES (*continued*)

		Thousand units			\$ thousand		
Paint and Varnish Removers (Liquid) ..	Gallon	74	83	73	223	223	203
Thinners: for Enamels for Lacquers	Gallon	434	459	454	518	555	570
	Gallon	1,367	1,216	1,197	1,812	1,537	1,618
Paint and Varnish Brushes	Gross	18	19	21	1,832	1,815	1,933

HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES AND RADIO AND TV RECEIVERS

					\$ thousand		
Refrigerators (Domestic)	Number	106,139	112,815	120,987	21,304	21,846	24,525
Stoves, Ovens, and Ranges (Domestic, Cooking)—							
Solid Fuel	Number	*	*	*	*	*	*
Electric (Fixed Type)†	Number	76,992	74,843	78,350	8,391	9,002	9,559
Toasters, Domestic (Electric)	Number	171,110	163,136	158,012	1,681	1,741	1,594
Clothes Washing Machines (Electric, Domestic)	Number	148,279	141,380	134,779	19,025	19,038	19,105
Wash Boilers: Electric and Gas	Number	13,378	11,102	9,361	357	317	276
Bath Heaters (all types)	Number	25,663	23,410	20,699	833	771	705
Hot Water Systems—							
Storage‡	Number	78,701	81,469	94,636	4,932	7,118	8,268
Instantaneous ..	Number	15,936	13,120	10,237	781	661	533
Sink Heaters	Number	6,914	6,087	5,973	188	189	183
Irons, Electric (all types)	Number	332,052	*	367,725	3,313	*	3,895
Fans, Electric (Propellor Type)¶	Number	120,813	138,136	205,755	2,241	2,482	3,835
Lawn Mowers (Petrol), Rotary Undercut Type	Number	138,158	*	*	9,380	*	*
Radio Receiving Sets (Complete)—							
Radiograms	Number	55,588	41,352	64,894	5,414	4,514	7,472
Portable and Car ..	Number	192,857	193,309	184,052	5,900	5,343	5,166
Other	Number	30,015	14,199	15,099	859	353	399

* Not available.

† Includes wall-ovens but excludes grill boilers.

‡ Includes heat exchange (coil) type.

¶ Excludes fans used with ducting.

Table 823. Principal Factory Products in N.S.W. (continued)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory		
		1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67

HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES AND RADIO AND TV RECEIVERS (continued)

					\$ thousand		
Television Receiving Sets (Complete)	Number	199,274	176,185	165,036	33,147	30,513	27,671
Cabinets for—							
Radios	Number	65,027	43,117	33,850	116	40	40
Radiograms	Number	61,475	40,947	64,027	1,631	1,167	2,003
Television Sets (incl. Combinations) ..	Number	157,543	128,452	97,708	3,039	2,713	2,121
Radio and Television Valves and Other Parts Made for Domestic Receiving Sets ..	...	...	...	...	15,091	13,266	14,883
Television Aerials and Accessories .. ..	...	...	...	...	1,883	1,092	884

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

					\$ thousand		
Telephone and Telegraph Apparatus .. ..	...	...	...	...	34,065	42,321	46,622
Transformers, Chokes, and Ballasts for—							
Distribution of Power and Light—							
1 kVA to 50 kVA ..	Number	6,766	5,637	4,240	*	*	*
50 kVA to 1,000 kVA ..	Number	1,859	1,934	1,851	*	*	*
Over 1,000 kVA ..	Number	83	158	144	2,754	3,796	4,247
Radio and TV Receivers, Record Players, etc. ..	Number	940,069	750,854	372,224	*	*	*
Fluorescent Lights and Neon Signs (Hot Cathode)	Thousand	1,799	1,887	1,949	*	*	*
Regulating, etc. Apparatus .. ..	...	...	...	...	32,109	32,910	34,517
Electric Motors .. ..	...	...	...	...
$\frac{1}{2}$ H.P. or less	Number	1,393,183	1,348,754	1,353,354	*	*	*
Over $\frac{1}{2}$ H.P. and under 1 H.P.	Number	396,545	387,814	457,482	*	*	*
1 H.P. and Over ..	Number	59,647	64,431	73,617	*	*	*
Batteries, Wet Cell Type (incl. Dry-charged)†—							
Automotive							
(incl. Motor Cycle)—							
6 Volt	Number	318,817	286,680	275,047	2,338	2,295	2,23
12 Volt	Number	680,094	716,554	781,176	7,265	8,111	9,050
Other	Number‡	151,979	147,223	165,819	2,262	2,338	2,927
Meters, Electric (incl. Domestic)	Number	300,134	*	*	4,073	*	*
Electric Welding and Cutting Plant and Equipment .. ..	...	...	...	...	6,450	5,810	5,765
Commercial Refrigeration Cabinets, Free-standing .. ..	...	...	...	...	5,728	5,473	5,925
Electric and Telephone Cable and Wire ..	...	...	...	...	53,068	54,479	49,420
Household Fittings, Electric .. ..	...	...	...	...	4,364	4,337	4,707
Cold Lighting (Neon Signs, etc.) .. ..	...	...	...	...	2,045	1,590	1,440

* Not available.

† Particulars of dry batteries are not available.

‡ Number of 2 volt cells.

Table 823. Principal Factory Products in N.S.W. (continued)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory		
		1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
MACHINERY (EXCLUDING ELECTRICAL) AND VEHICLES AND PARTS							
					\$ thousand		
Machinery, Industrial and Commercial—							
Bakery and Biscuit-making .. ..	...	...	...	...	1,853	1,933	2,011
Conveyors and Appliances .. ..	...	...	...	...	5,566	6,664	6,865
Food Processing and Canning .. ..	...	...	...	...	658	687	784
Hoists, Cranes, Lifting Hydraulic Hoists for Trucks	Number	3,886	3,153	3,218	*	*	*
Metalworking (excl. Machine Tools) ..	...	...	...	...	8,134	8,506	7,908
Mining and Drilling ..	...	...	...	...	3,874	7,167	5,630
Printing .. ..	...	...	...	...	1,049	976	1,151
Pumping (incl. Pumps) ..	...	...	...	...	13,258	10,608	12,604
Woodworking .. ..	...	...	...	...	745	918	819
Rubber Making and Working .. ..	...	...	...	...	*	*	*
Textile .. ..	...	...	...	...	820	705	650
Weighing Appliances ..	...	...	...	...	1,555	1,732	1,704
Machine Tools (excl. Lathes) .. ..	...	...	...	...	393	620	819
Boilers (excl. Domestic)—Steam	Number	436	398	374	1,222	1,802	1,728
Engines (Petrol, etc.)—Marine Inboard ..	Number	232	178	148	118	80	94
Other (excl. Motor Car)	Number	244,570	187,470	233,639	*	*	*
Ploughs (all kinds) ..	Number	1,251	1,323	1,130	*	*	*
Earth Scoops	Number	794	907	684	170	170	169
Motor Vehicles†, Caravans, Trailers, etc.—Cars, Station Wagons, Utilities, and Panel Vans ..	Number	*	101,262	98,084	*	126,602	145,284
Trucks and Truck-type Vehicles ..	Number	*	7,800	7,842	*	*	*
Caravans‡, Trailers, and Semi-trailers ..	Number	8,920	10,374	11,176	*	*	*
Tractors (made and assembled) ..	Number	732	681	883	*	*	*
Cycles, Pedal	Number	*	*	*	*	*	*
Cycle Parts .. ..	...	...	...	...	*	*	*
Hand Trucks (all types) ..	Number	9,507	5,767	*	124	81	*
Railway Freight Cars and Waggon§ ..	Number	302	383	530	*	*	*

* Not available.

† Finished and partly finished motor vehicles.

‡ Includes shells and pre-cut kits.

§ Includes Gangers' Trolleys.

Table 823. Principal Factory Products in N.S.W. (continued)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory		
		1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
METAL PRODUCTS (OTHER THAN MACHINERY AND VEHICLES)							
					\$ thousand		
Iron and Steel—							
Pig Iron†	Thous. ton	3,733	3,913	4,083	*	*	*
Steel Ingots†	Thous. ton	4,999	5,095	5,477	*	*	*
Structural, Fabricated	Thous. ton	235	237	253	65,401	68,273	70,085
Pipe Fittings .. ..	..	..	..	..	7,961	8,200	9,037
Reinforcing Rods ..	Ton	67,630	73,386	67,039	10,822	11,541	10,024
Cans, Canisters, Containers (Metal) .. ..	..	..	..	..	31,461	33,355	38,511
Bed Bases—							
Box Spring	Number	26,453	33,029	40,644	621	788	965
Woven Wire, Link Mesh, and Spring..	Number	251,030§	267,731§	301,325	1,591§	1,785§	*
Furniture (Metal), incl. Office Equipment ..	..	..	..	..	17,226	19,332	19,612
Window Frames (Metal)	..	..	..	..	13,556	16,273	20,751
Venetian Blinds (Metal)	..	..	..	..	4,410	4,010	3,758
Garbage and Sanitary Pans .. ..	..	..	..	..	745	790	709
Kitchenware, Aluminium‡ .. ..	..	..	..	..	4,762	4,830	4,715
Tools—							
Engineers', Small ..	..	..	..	..	3,171	*	*
Hammers (all types)..	Dozen	9,652	*	*	156	*	*
Saw Blades—							
Circular	Dozen	2,537	3,575	2,841	597	669	605
Other	Dozen	4,655	*	*	77	106	116
Nails, Bolts, etc.—							
Bolts and Nuts .. ..	..	..	..	..	9,914	9,454	9,458
Nails (Wire)—Steel ..	Ton	8,517	7,504	7,448	1,697	1,647	1,704
Rivets .. ..	..	..	..	..	*	633	625
Screws .. ..	..	..	..	..	1,933	1,780	1,898
Washers (Metal) ..	..	..	..	..	689	697	611
Springs: Laminated ..	..	..	..	..	3,473	3,891	3,354
Other .. ..	..	..	..	..	5,596	4,889	5,933
Steam, Gas, and Water Fittings, Valves, and Parts¶ .. ..	..	..	..	..	13,756	13,710	14,378
PAPER, PRINTING, AND STATIONERY PRODUCTS							
					\$ thousand		
Bags, etc.—							
Bags and Packets—							
Of Cellulose Film..	..	..	..	..	2,524	2,810	2,629
Of Plastic Sheet or Film (Polythene, etc.) .. ..	..	..	..	..	4,576	3,967	4,687
Of Paper (excl. Multiwall and Carrier Bags) ..	..	..	..	..	6,221	6,793	6,950
Paperboard (incl. Strawboard, Chipboard, etc.) Containers (Boxes, Cartons, etc.) ..	..	..	..	..	48,208	51,316	57,651
Toilet Paper .. ..	..	..	..	..	4,936	*	*
Serviettes, Towels, D'oyleys (Paper) ..	..	..	..	..	1,334	1,201	2,346
Ink—							
Printing and Lithographic	Thous. lb.	14,036	13,523	15,017	4,909	4,976	5,544
Writing and Drawing ..	..	..	..	..	185	183	159
Books of Account, Registers, Exercise Books..	..	..	..	..	3,504	3,745	3,563
Writing Pads .. ..	..	..	..	..	626	688	761
Envelopes .. ..	..	..	..	..	3,559	3,954	4,137

* Not available. † Year ended 31st May. ‡ Excludes pressure cookers.
 ¶ Except ferrous pipe fittings. § Includes wire stretchers.

Table 823. Principal Factory Products in N.S.W. (continued)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory		
		1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67

BRICKS, TILES, EARTHENWARE, CEMENT, AND GLASS							
		Thousand units			\$ thousand		
Bricks and Blocks—							
Clay Bricks (incl. Brickettes) ..	Number	562,096	572,422	549,926	23,770	24,315	25,205
Cement Blocks ..	Number	8,352	9,337	9,219	2,321	2,356	2,287
Firebricks and Blocks ..	...	...	...	...	10,376	9,363	10,441
Cement, Portland ..	Ton	1,321	1,265	1,210	22,601	21,857	21,367
Concrete, Ready-mixed ..	Cub. yd.	2,378	2,423	2,502	26,969	28,194	31,463
Fibrous Plaster—							
Acoustic Tiles ..	Sq. yd.	121	131	119	332	377	361
Other Goods (excl. Sheets) ..	...	...	...	...	991	909	1,056
Pipes—							
Concrete (other than Agricultural) ..	Tons	220	218	195	6,147	6,241	5,995
Earthenware ..	...	...	...	...	7,062	6,944	8,026
Plaster Sheets (incl. Fibrous Plaster) ..	Sq. yd.	*	12,130	12,310	*	7,399	7,398
Tiles, Roofing, (Terra Cotta and Cement) ..	Number	50,148	46,531	45,605	4,651	4,557	5,102
Pottery, Ornamental ..	...	...	...	...	473	569	558
Terra-cotta Ware (excl. Roofing Tiles)—							
Building ..	...	...	...	...	508	741	722
Other ..	...	...	...	...	54	59	*

RUBBER, LEATHER, AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS

		Thousand units			\$ thousand		
Tyres—							
New—							
Motor Car and							
Motor Cycle ..	Number	2,421	2,413	2,281	18,709	18,944	18,291
Truck and Omnibus	Number	277	272	241	10,322	10,629	9,292
Other (incl. Solid)	Number	191	149	179	5,281	4,508	4,646
Retreaded and Re-capped ..	Number	1,400	1,439	1,450	*	*	*
Footwear—see <i>Textiles and Apparel</i>							
Bags of Leather, Fibre, Plastic, Canvas, etc.—							
Handbags, Ladies'—							
Leather ..	Number	286	367	335	1,677	1,860	2,001
Plastic ..	Number	2,056	1,639	1,638	4,084	4,158	4,006
Other ..	Number	343	319	280	1,124	1,157	1,362
Suitcases and Similar							
Bags ..	Number	704	681	657	2,528	2,502	2,627
All other ..	Number	1,288	1,131	1,096	2,063	2,021	1,964
Machine Belting (Leather) ..	...	...	...	...	344	330	290
Harness and Harness							
Parts ..	...	...	...	...	173	137	239
Plastic—							
Buttons ..	...	...	...	...	*	*	1,234
Tableware and	...	...	...	...
Kitchenware ..	...	...	...	...	1,321	1,239	1,998
Handles ..	...	...	...	...	466	483	205

* Not available.

Table 823. Principal Factory Products in N.S.W. (continued)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory		
		1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
OPTICAL, SURGICAL, AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES							
					\$ thousand		
Optical Instruments and Appliances—							
Spectacle Frames ..	Thousand	2,568	2,017	1,987	3,221	3,054	3,089
Other .. .. .	...	...	...	...	1,630	1,624	1,679
Surgical and Medical Instruments .. ..	...	...	...	...	448	225	211
Surgical and Medical Appliances .. ..	...	...	...	...	1,587	2,076	2,057
Scientific Instruments and Apparatus, n.e.i.	...	...	...	...	1,001	1,090	1,726

PRODUCTS OF WOOD

Furniture—					\$ thousand		
Wood .. .. .	...	...	...	...	42,906	44,430	45,818
Seagrass and Bamboo	...	...	...	...	214	236	296
Handles—							
Axe	Gross	2,657	1,947	2,068	163	141	168
Broom, Mop, and Tool, etc. ..	...	...	...	...	843	751	768
Boats and Ships (Wood) Over 5 tons gross ..	{ Number Ton	{ 43 428	{ 86 736	{ 47 427	{ 738	{ 1,101	{ 826
Boxes, Cases, and Crates—							
Fruit, Vegetable, etc. Cases (incl. Shooks)	Thousand	8,164	9,012	8,303	2,846	2,700	2,504
Other .. .. .	...	...	...	...	4,665	4,542	5,271
Plywood ($\frac{1}{8}$ " basis) ..	Thous. sq. ft.	59,045	54,201	58,791	7,500	6,694	7,797
Floorboards—							
Australian Timber ..	Thous. sup. ft.	38,343	37,208	38,266	*	5,492	5,859
Imported Timber ..	Thous. sup. ft.	553	306	145	104	53	31
Weatherboards from Australian Timber ..	Thous. sup. ft.	8,989	8,790	8,167	*	1,346	1,405
Dressed Timber, n.e.i.	Thous. sup. ft.	60,964	77,172	77,822	*	18,514	21,784
Palings and Pickets ..	Thous. sup. ft.	11,148	13,262	10,360	*	984	806
Sleepers (Sawn) ..	Thous. sup. ft.	3,917	4,344	4,490	431	490	543
Sawn Timber†—							
From Native Logs—							
Hardwoods ..	Thous. sup. ft.	325,037	329,973	326,683	*	*	*
Brushwoods and Scrubwoods ..	Thous. sup. ft.	24,733	22,844	19,025	*	*	*
Softwoods ..	Thous. sup. ft.	73,525	73,491	69,666	*	*	*
From Imported Logs—							
Softwoods and Hardwoods ..	Thous. sup. ft.	17,246	16,338	15,116	*	*	*

* Not available.

† These items relate to undressed timber obtained by treating logs in New South Wales sawmills. They include the superficial feet equivalent of sliced and peeled veneers produced, items of undressed timber appearing elsewhere in the table (such as sawn sleepers and box shooks) and timber subsequently dressed to make other articles appearing in the table (such as floorboards and weatherboards). They do not, however, include timber re-sawn from timber imported in the sawn state, which forms a high proportion of softwood timber produced. Oversea imports of sawn timber into New South Wales amounted to 173 million super feet in 1965-66 and 180 million super feet in 1966-67; most of this would be re-sawn prior to sale.

Table 823. Principal Factory Products in N.S.W. (continued)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory		
		1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
TOILET ARTICLES, TOYS, AND FANCY GOODS							
					\$ thousand		
Dentifrices	Thous. lb.	8,873	8,839	9,717	9,218	8,304	9,777
Cosmetic Creams and Lotions	Thous. lb.	2,614	2,712	3,140	6,532	7,190	9,182
Lipstick, Lip Rouge, etc.	lb.	42,873	48,887	54,461	1,690	1,797	2,755
Talcum Powder.. ..	Thous. lb.	5,979	5,496	6,911	2,717	2,381	4,085
Brushes—							
Hair and Cloth	Gross	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nail	Gross	2,011	1,447	1,599	38	31	36
Toys and Games (incl. Dolls) .. ..	...	...	...	...	5,281	5,576	5,373
Picture and Mirror Frames .. ..	...	...	...	...	711	820	945
Badges (Metal) .. ..	...	...	...	...	1,177	628	481
Baskets .. ..	...	...	...	...	82	87	72
Bassinettes, etc. .. ..	...	...	...	...	300	192	211

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, AND FERTILIZERS

					\$ thousand		
Pharmaceutical Products (all types) for Human Use .. ..	...	...	...	...	62,460	65,731	72,396
Insecticides—							
Chlorinated Organics—							
DDT and TDE .. ..	...	...	...	...	764	933	841
BHC and Lindane .. ..	...	...	...	...	*	792	853
Other .. ..	...	...	...	...	153		
Chlorinated Organic and Organic Phosphate Mixtures .. ..	...	...	...	...	97	139	*
Lead Arsenates .. ..	...	...	...	...	*	*	*
Organic Phosphates .. ..	...	...	...	...	2,263	2,589	3,334
Pyrethrine .. ..	...	...	...	...	2,736	*	3,840
Rotenones .. ..	...	...	...	...	24	*	*
Other .. ..	...	...	...	...	1,265	978	829
Fungicides .. ..	...	...	...	...	1,058	879	1,128
Weedicides—							
Selective—							
2,4-D .. ..	...	...	...	...	892	982	1,088
2,4,5-T .. ..	...	...	...	...	445	359	485
Other (incl. Petroleum) .. ..	...	...	...	...	248	*	528
Non-selective .. ..	...	...	...	...	1,673	*	2,276
Disinfectants (including Phenyl and Antiseptics) .. ..	...	...	...	...	2,738	2,054	2,407
Synthetic Resins†	Thous. cwt.	1,271	1,301	1,499	*	*	*
Sulphuric Acid (100%)	Ton	382,825	411,065	405,884	*	*	*
Mixed Chemical Fertilizers (incl. Complete Manures)	Ton	50,392	60,911	92,279	3,209	3,668	7,267
Manures (without added Chemical Fertilizer), of Blood, Bone, and/or Offal	Ton	4,596	4,447	4,829	250	236	284

* Not available.

† Dry weight. Excludes plasticizers.

Table 823. Principal Factory Products in N.S.W. (continued)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory		
		1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS							
					\$ thousand		
Electricity	Million kWh	15,174	15,545	16,722	120,255	130,856	140,950
Gas (Town)	Thous. therms†	125,810¶	124,766¶	125,228¶	¶	¶	¶
Coke (Gasworks) ..	Thous. tons	356	340	315	4,611	4,234	3,965
Tar (Coal Tar): Crude	Thous. gals.	41,807	42,319	40,870	*	*	*
Refined†	Thous. gals.	41,511	41,919	35,124	3,094	2,916	2,420
Bituminous Emulsions..	Thous. gals.	6,074	6,427	6,317	1,308	*	*
Lime (made for Sale or Stocks)	Thous. tons	136	141	153	1,471	1,506	1,601
Ice	Thous. tons	74	72	64	938	897	972
Bottle Closures ..	...	...	...	...	5,651	6,390	7,474
Wool, Scoured ..	Thous. lb.	38,144	33,187	34,298	*	*	*
Wool Tops	Thous. lb.	11,212	11,973	12,442	*	*	*
Hides and Skins—Sheep Pelts	Thous. doz.	154	148	138	*	*	*
Boats (under 5 tons gross)	Number	7,234	10,737	10,911	3,168	3,564	4,108
Leather—							
All forms except Splits and Basils—							
Sold by Weight—							
Sole	Thous. lb.	4,277	3,356	2,521	1,492	1,409	1,373
Other (Harness, Belting, etc.) ..	Thous. lb.	633	382	318	470	315	261
Sold by Area—							
From Hides ..	Thous. sq. ft.	18,646	17,714	15,824	7,357	8,321	8,074
From Skins ..	Thous. sq. ft.	14,301	13,149	11,673	4,900	5,252	4,834
Splits: Dressed ..	Thous. sq. ft.	8,580	7,195	5,313	1,251	1,314	1,182
Not Dressed ..	Thous. sq. ft.	*	*	*	*	*	*
Basils	Thousand	*	*	*	*	*	*
Adhesives (all types) ..	Cwt.	202,546	226,148	246,380	5,249	6,297	6,885
Mattresses—							
Inner Spring	Number	272,336	267,536	257,930	4,334	4,363	4,376
Soft Filled and Other (incl. Rubber, Plastic Foam, etc.) ..	Number	58,901	55,030	78,868	1,042	1,090	1,441
Motor Covers .. ..	...	...	...	...	126	200	193
Horse and Cow Rugs ..	Number	4,451	3,842	4,581	51	48	56
Brooms, Household—							
Bassine	Gross	1,401	1,417	1,676	148	156	194
Hair and Bristle ..	Gross	991	845	1,453	122	142	191
Millet	Gross	4,936	4,920	4,889	645	686	683
Mops, Floor	Gross	8,290	8,916	10,050	523	596	585
Scrubbing Brushes ..	Gross	2,610	2,291	2,513	80	69	71

* Not available.

† Includes road surfacing material incorporating bitumen.

‡ 1 Therm = 100,000 British Thermal Units.

¶ The quantity of gas sold, after allowing for gas used in the producing establishment and losses during transmission, etc., was 108,618,000 therms in 1964-65; 107,755,000 therms in 1965-66; and 109,999,000 therms in 1966-67 valued at \$21,052,000; \$21,119,000 and \$21,280,000 respectively.

INDIVIDUAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

The structure and production of the more important individual manufacturing industries in New South Wales are described in the following pages. The industrial classification which has been used in grouping factory establishments by industry is shown on page 944. The appropriate classification for each establishment is determined according to its predominant activity, but the establishment may also have lesser activities which should, but cannot, be classified to other industries.

In the tables in the following pages, the statistics of "persons employed" refer to the average number employed during the whole year, including working proprietors, and "salaries and wages paid" exclude the drawings of working proprietors.

Particulars of certain industries are not available for publication separately. The principal industries concerned are asbestos cement works, coke works, cotton ginneries, distilleries, foundation garments, linoleum, malt, matches, paper making, sugar mills, sugar refineries, and textile bleaching, dyeing, and printing works.

CLASS I. TREATMENT OF NON-METALLIFEROUS MINE AND QUARRY PRODUCTS

One of the principal industries in Class I is the manufacture of coke for use as fuel in blast furnaces, but separate details for this industry are not available for publication. Particulars of some of the other principal individual industries in Class I are given in Tables 824 to 826; these industries accounted for 57 per cent. of the aggregate employment and 58 per cent. of the value of production in the Class in 1966-67.

Fibrous Plaster and Products

The chief product of the fibrous plaster industry is fibrous plaster sheets for the ceilings and interior wall linings of buildings. Particulars of the industry in 1945-46 and later years are given below:—

Table 824. Fibrous Plaster and Products, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1946	86	459	370	338	217	262	599	337
1957	183	1,064	1,303	1,687	1,617	2,585	4,963	2,378
1958	178	1,095	1,302	1,809	1,767	2,898	5,476	2,578
1959	174	1,085	1,320	1,988	1,815	3,109	5,754	2,644
1960	174	1,085	1,364	2,336	1,952	3,257	6,155	2,897
1961	168	1,010	1,291	2,254	1,857	2,940	5,498	2,558
1962	158	859	1,265	2,361	1,649	2,608	4,868	2,260
1963	157	820	1,272	2,368	1,648	2,636	4,988	2,353
1964	150	800	1,259	2,470	1,613	2,917	5,178	2,261
1965	153	738	1,203	2,476	1,514	2,523	4,740	2,217
1966	150	698	1,253	2,511	1,476	2,131	4,464	2,333
1967	136	543	1,226	2,339	1,261	1,780	3,923	2,143

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Particulars of some of the items produced in this industry are shown on page 976.

Portland Cement Works

There are extensive deposits in New South Wales of the principal raw materials (limestone, clay materials, and gypsum) used in the manufacture of portland cement, and large quantities of gypsum are imported from interstate sources. The five cement works in the State are situated close to the sources of raw material and in proximity to coal mines.

Particulars of the operations of portland cement works in 1938-39 and later years are given in the next table:—

Table 825. Portland Cement Works in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	5	931	48,495	3,292	493	1,177	2,907	1,730
1946	4	633	43,779	2,041	383	1,173	2,034	861
1957	5	1,252	69,220	13,208	2,595	7,955	13,959	6,004
1958	5	1,401	72,122	14,540	2,873	8,838	15,758	6,920
1959	5	1,340	77,973	14,005	2,837	8,456	15,553	7,097
1960	5	1,377	74,966	13,655	3,127	8,447	17,388	8,941
1961	5	1,449	79,056	20,040	3,367	9,160	18,911	9,751
1962	5	1,382	92,724	21,448	3,427	9,176	17,388	8,212
1963	5	1,379	97,770	22,248	3,468	9,230	17,514	8,284
1964	5	1,415	98,460	24,521	3,673	9,572	20,032	10,460
1965	5	1,437	114,657	24,668	4,052	11,453	22,982	11,529
1966	5	1,413	113,435	27,774	3,776	10,759	22,195	11,436
1967	5	1,382	115,212	27,993	4,274	10,426	21,727	11,301

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The capacity of the portland cement works has been increased greatly during the post-war years, to meet the rising demands for cement for residential and other building, public works, and ready-mixed concrete and other cement products. The motive power installed in the cement works in 1966-67 was 2½-times that in 1945-46, and represented an average of 83 horse-power per employee.

In 1966-67, 1,687,400 tons of limestone and 59,790 tons of gypsum were used in the works. The quantity of portland cement produced in 1938-39 and later years is shown in Table 827.

Cement Goods

Particulars of the factories engaged in the manufacture of cement goods are given in the following table. Their principal products are ready-mixed concrete, flat and corrugated asbestos cement building sheets, concrete pipes, concrete blocks and roofing tiles, and asbestos cement mouldings.

Table 826. Cement Goods, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1957	126	2,462	12,035	5,990	5,122	14,016	23,170	9,154
1958	141	2,705	12,105	7,032	5,729	16,469	26,959	10,490
1959	149	2,910	14,967	8,422	6,069	18,911	30,823	11,913
1960	168	3,131	17,507	11,563	7,452	22,831	37,560	14,729
1961	182	3,572	19,547	15,074	8,834	28,581	46,241	17,660
1962	192	3,463	21,046	17,550	8,628	26,494	43,170	16,677
1963	205	3,675	22,715	18,550	9,311	29,852	48,152	18,300
1964	219	3,846	25,611	20,103	10,395	34,831	55,871	21,040
1965	223	3,844	24,793	17,605	11,200	37,875	61,547	23,672
1966	243	3,947	28,112	20,043	11,925	40,125	64,916	24,791
1967	255	3,849	30,016	21,772	12,243	40,394	68,616	28,222

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The considerable expansion that has occurred in these factories since 1956-57 is reflected in the increase of 56 per cent. in the number employed in the factories and the increase of 149 per cent. in the motive power installed.

The trends since 1938-39 in the production of portland cement, cement goods, and bricks (clay) and tiles are illustrated in the next table. Particulars of the production of asbestos cement goods are not available for publication.

Table 827. Cement, Cement Goods, and Bricks and Tiles Produced in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Cement, Portland	Ready-mixed Concrete	Concrete Pipes (excluding Agri-cultural)	Bricks, Clay	Firebricks and Blocks	Roofing Tiles*	Floor and Wall Tiles (Ceramic)
	Thous. tons	Thous. cub. yds.	\$ thous.	Thous.	\$ thous.	Thous.	Thous. sq. yds.
1939	432	†	502	379,236	622	20,129*	82
1946	321	†	446	144,594	982	12,230*	20
1956	829	564	2,270	374,768	5,526	39,596	239
1957	850	732	2,512	355,233	6,572	37,812	287
1958	948	811	3,726	375,873	6,520	40,475	380
1959	962	979	3,496	411,724	6,902	43,217	490
1960	1,046	1,323	4,013¶	446,853	7,746	45,240	574
1961	1,168	1,638	4,671¶	463,734	8,876	43,124	396
1962	1,053	1,565	4,138¶	431,748	8,806	40,849	288
1963	1,068	1,786	4,781¶	454,644	8,280	40,788	†
1964	1,231	2,181	5,856¶	497,473	10,628	46,304	†
1965	1,321	2,378	6,101	562,096†	10,376	50,148	†
1966	1,265	2,423	6,124	572,422	9,363	46,531	†
1967	1,210	2,502	5,863	549,926	10,441	45,605	†

* Terra-cotta only in 1938-39 and 1945-46; terra-cotta and cement in later years.

† Not available.

‡ Includes brickettes in 1964-65 and later years.

¶ Revised.

CLASS II. BRICKS, POTTERY, GLASS, ETC.

Particulars of the principal individual industries in Class II are given in Tables 828 and 829. These industries accounted for 85 per cent. of the aggregate employment and 86 per cent. of the value of production in the Class in 1966-67.

Brick and Tile Works

Brickworks have been established in many parts of the State, and in some cases they are associated with tile-making and the manufacture of earthenware pipes. Particulars of the brick and tile works in 1938-39 and later years are given below:—

Table 828. Brick and Tile Works in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	147	3,910	17,246	3,768	1,728	1,228	4,115	2,887
1946	112	2,532	17,979	3,476	1,418	1,120	3,027	1,906
1957	117	4,697	35,923	13,920	9,235	7,630	21,906	14,276
1958	115	4,831	36,581	15,548	9,719	8,318	23,411	15,093
1959	115	4,986	38,970	16,866	10,437	8,924	25,717	16,792
1960	114	5,093	41,033	18,457	11,388	9,672	28,202	18,530
1961	111	5,138	41,695	23,163	12,083	10,544	30,423	19,879
1962	113	5,042	42,560	25,984	11,963	10,485	29,356	18,870
1963	116	5,100	47,579	31,088	12,103	11,306	30,671	19,364
1964	116	5,190	50,851	34,085	12,943	13,990	37,411	23,421
1965	109	5,279	54,252	36,659	14,035	14,864	42,431	27,567
1966	109	5,350	58,619	39,408	14,609	15,369	41,976	26,607
1967	109	5,214	59,729	41,627	15,105	16,290	45,020	28,730

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Trends in the production of bricks and tiles are illustrated in Table 827.

Glass and Glass Bottle Works

Particulars of the operations of glass and glass bottle works in 1938-39 and later years are given in the next table. Articles produced by the glass and glass bottle industries include plate and sheet glass, glass bricks, bottles and jars, cut crystal, and scientific glass. The glass industry also includes a number of relatively small establishments carrying out further treatment of glass, such as bevelling, cutting, silvering, and mirror-making.

Table 829. Glass and Glass Bottle Works in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	39	3,214	9,073	2,380	1,345	1,705	4,048	2,343
1946	44	4,099	13,464	3,536	2,545	3,213	7,220	4,007
1957	88	4,639	20,451	11,457	8,585	14,909	28,811	13,901
1958	92	4,756	20,581	10,895	8,783	15,286	29,425	14,140
1959	98	4,916	19,749	11,908	9,115	17,724	34,368	16,644
1960	103	5,083	23,687	14,550	10,550	20,652	39,531	18,879
1961	109	5,106	26,347	17,253	11,217	19,336	39,352	20,016
1962	113	5,282	26,055	21,736	12,308	20,034	43,219	23,185
1963	110	5,582	30,981	26,335	12,454	20,981	43,900	22,919
1964	114	5,359	30,666	27,002	12,415	22,546	44,737	22,190
1965	117	5,889	30,677	28,528	14,417	24,453	51,387	26,934
1966	116	5,756	32,240	34,276	15,026	22,425	50,477	28,051
1967	115	5,936	39,287	38,434	17,129	25,979	57,847	31,868

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Except for a sharp contraction in 1952-53 (when employment fell by 21 per cent.), the glass and bottle industries have expanded steadily during post-war years. In 1966-67, the number employed in the industries was 45 per cent. greater than in 1945-46 and the motive power installed was almost three times as great.

Materials used in glass and bottle works in 1966-67 included 115,690 tons of sand and 35,272 tons of soda ash.

CLASS III. CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, GREASE, ETC.

Particulars of the principal individual industries in Class III are given in Tables 830 to 834. These industries accounted for 83 per cent. of the aggregate employment and 86 per cent. of the value of production in the Class in 1966-67.

Industrial and Heavy Chemicals

The rapid expansion of the industrial and heavy chemicals industry during the post-war years has been directed towards replacing previously imported commodities by local production and matching the rapidly increasing demand for chemicals.

Table 830. Industrial and Heavy Chemicals, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1946	77	2,598	17,676	5,653	1,853	5,367	9,589	4,222
1957	141	6,296	63,417	50,465	13,625	47,425	83,846	36,422
1958	146	6,828	70,003	58,658	15,290	52,990	91,589	38,600
1959	159	7,373	75,889	61,213	17,096	59,336	106,335	46,999
1960	138	7,405	79,786	68,437	18,106	62,394	109,724	47,330
1961	146	7,360	82,954	68,911	19,022	58,718	104,196	45,479
1962	154	6,847	85,935	76,472	17,657	62,012	110,836	48,824
1963	160	7,125	94,385	75,320	18,739	69,234	127,775	58,540
1964	159	7,497	108,222	89,284	20,581	75,142	137,439	62,297
1965	158	7,989	119,892	92,858	23,599	87,552	153,529	65,977
1966	158	7,933	140,623	109,220	24,190	91,090	160,852	69,762
1967	162	8,344	168,881	141,731	28,268	105,908	181,122	75,215

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Apart from a temporary contraction in 1952-53 and again in 1961-62, employment in the industry increased steadily throughout the post-war years. In 1966-67, the number employed in the industry was more than three times as great as in 1945-46, and the motive power installed was more than nine times as great.

The principal products of the industrial and heavy chemicals industry are plastic and synthetic resins, sulphuric and other acids, insecticides, agricultural chemicals, industrial gases, synthetic fibres, chemical flavourings, and a wide range of basic organic and inorganic chemicals. (Chemical fertilizers are produced by establishments classified to the chemical fertilizer industry). Particulars of the production of industrial and heavy chemicals, etc. by all factory establishments in New South Wales are given, where available for publication, in Table 823.

Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations

Articles produced by the pharmaceutical and toilet preparations industry include proprietary medicines, pharmaceutical drugs, dentifrices, skin creams and lotions, cosmetics, and hair preparations. Particulars of the industry in 1945-46 and later years are given in the following table:—

Table 831. Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1946	142	3,008	2,817	2,313	1,402	5,704	12,071	6,367
1957	125	3,237	5,108	9,097	4,775	15,625	37,295	21,670
1958	129	3,498	5,730	10,706	5,383	19,256	48,698	29,442
1959	128	3,503	6,598	13,936	5,602	21,983	52,073	30,089
1960	133	4,052	7,188	17,210	6,946	27,953	68,012	40,059
1961	132	4,139	7,585	19,125	7,619	29,951	76,741	46,791
1962	126	4,214	7,791	19,602	8,091	32,967	80,460	47,497
1963	118	4,263	8,385	22,754	8,608	32,994	75,734	42,743
1964	120	4,462	9,576	26,561	9,158	35,934	86,206	50,271
1965	133	4,820	11,741	28,934	10,490	40,672	100,741	60,069
1966	139	5,321	13,926	33,832	12,126	45,593	107,912	62,319
1967	136	5,733	14,880	37,387	14,057	51,315	128,546	77,231

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

In 1966-67, the number employed in these factories was 91 per cent. greater than in 1945-46, and the motive power was more than five times as great. Although the motive power installed was expanded steadily throughout the post-war years, the expansion in employment was concentrated mainly in the years since 1956-57.

Particulars of the production of pharmaceutical and toilet preparations are given in Table 823.

White Lead, Paints, and Varnish

The following table contains particulars of paint and varnish factories in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 832. White Lead, Paints, and Varnish, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	48	1,702	5,683	1,566	844	3,665	6,200	2,535
1946	58	2,180	8,601	1,874	1,442	6,268	9,553	3,285
1957	85	3,101	16,382	7,903	6,021	25,277	38,438	13,161
1958	85	3,029	16,169	8,004	6,084	25,957	40,300	14,342
1959	84	2,892	15,381	7,902	5,902	27,206	41,369	14,163
1960	83	2,946	16,316	9,964	6,415	30,108	47,297	17,189
1961	84	2,865	16,523	11,066	6,605	27,227	44,256	17,029
1962	74	2,789	16,186	11,243	6,501	28,573	45,192	16,619
1963	82	2,792	16,347	11,224	6,673	31,066	48,032	16,966
1964	80	2,882	19,583	12,550	6,804	33,385	51,896	18,512
1965	85	3,046	20,808	14,237	7,692	34,984	55,255	20,271
1966	87	3,054	23,418	14,026	8,281	34,670	56,013	21,343
1967	93	3,077	22,303	15,657	8,869	35,165	59,757	24,591

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors

Between 1945-46 and 1966-67, the number of employees in paint and varnish factories rose by 41 per cent. and the motive power installed in the factories increased by more than 2½-times.

Materials used in the paint and varnish industry include pigments, oils (especially linseed), gums and resins, solvents (especially acetates, petroleum solvents, and mineral turpentine), varnishes, phthalic anhydride, pig lead, and zinc. In the post-war years, a decline in the proportion of paint based on linseed oil has been accompanied by an increase in the proportion of ready-mixed and water paints based on synthetic resins. Particulars of the production of paints, enamels, varnishes, etc. in all factory establishments in New South Wales are given in Table 823.

Mineral Oil Treatment Plants

There has been a very considerable expansion in mineral oil treatment plants (oil refineries and oil and grease blending and re-packing establishments) in New South Wales since 1938-39, as illustrated in the next table. In the main, this has been due to the extension of an existing refinery and to the establishment (at Matraville in 1947, and at Kurnell in 1956 and 1964) and progressive extension of three new refineries.

Table 833. Mineral Oil Treatment Plants in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	13	231	528	578	103	1,136	1,907	771
1946	20	857	5,042	3,504	626	2,573	3,793	1,220
1957	34	1,810	40,703	64,117	4,991	82,911	103,524	20,613
1958	35	2,337	48,785	66,759	5,551	95,252	112,390	17,138
1959	33	2,472	63,783	84,148	6,132	102,418	124,553	22,135
1960	34	2,526	62,346	91,329	6,537	109,380	138,164	28,785
1961	35	2,620	93,437	104,156	7,439	106,109	134,004	27,895
1962	35	2,703	113,414	130,926	8,050	115,494	133,919	18,425
1963	34	2,703	132,084	134,649	8,396	121,276	149,137	27,861
1964	35	2,746	155,025	155,374	9,223	126,304	158,258	31,953
1965	34	2,758	165,311	146,662	9,502	133,547	171,978	32,432
1966	32	2,820	167,717	139,948	10,623	127,653	170,809	43,156
1967	31	2,732	173,306	147,930	11,033	130,343	176,990	46,646

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Between 1938-39 and 1966-67, employment in mineral oil plants rose from 231 to 2,732, and the motive power installed from 528 to 173,000 horse-power. The motive power installed in 1966-67 represented 63.4 horse-power per employee, compared with 2.3 in 1938-39.

The quantity of motor spirit (excluding benzol) produced in New South Wales in 1966-67 was 603,376,000 gallons, compared with 4,575,000 gallons in 1945-46, 141,457,000 gallons in 1955-56, 664,062,000 gallons in 1964-65, and 555,593,000 gallons in 1965-66.

Soap and Candle Factories

A wide variety of household and toilet soaps, soap extracts and powders, and synthetic detergents is produced in New South Wales. The operations in 1938-39 and later years of the factory establishments classified to the industry are summarised in the following table.

Table 834. Soap and Candle Factories in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	27	1,460	3,952	1,120	569	1,654	3,652	1,998
1946	40	1,721	4,280	1,076	991	3,474	6,818	3,344
1957	44	1,790	6,372	3,740	3,108	13,817	25,576	11,759
1958	45	1,791	5,898	3,810	3,337	15,946	29,939	13,993
1959	41	1,755	6,091	4,327	3,419	15,486	29,408	13,922
1960	66	1,962	7,583	6,603	3,923	16,801	34,507	17,706
1961	65	1,991	8,503	6,819	4,390	18,891	38,926	20,035
1962	60	2,012	8,217	7,081	4,454	18,781	37,995	19,215
1963	60	2,057	9,552	7,324	4,732	19,413	39,948	20,535
1964	60	1,958	9,519	7,959	4,785	20,913	42,902	21,989
1965	57	1,920	10,162	10,129	5,176	23,682	50,153	26,471
1966	60	2,047	10,177	11,822	5,868	28,483	58,461	29,978
1967	65	2,215	11,844	12,918	6,795	29,665	67,566	37,901

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The total production of soap and synthetic detergents by all factory establishments in New South Wales is shown in Table 823.

CLASS IV. INDUSTRIAL METALS, MACHINES, CONVEYANCES

Factories engaged in the treatment of industrial metals and the manufacture of machinery, conveyances, etc., comprise the largest group of manufacturing industries in New South Wales. The growth of these industries was accelerated during the war years, when munitions, aircraft, ships, machine tools, and mechanical equipment of types and in quantities not formerly manufactured in New South Wales were produced. During the post-war years there has been considerable further expansion; by 1966-67, employment in these industries was almost double that in 1945-46, and represented 50 per cent. of the total factory employment in New South Wales. The development of the metals and machinery industries since 1938-39 is illustrated in the next table:—

Table 835. Metal and Machinery Works in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—			
				Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.		\$ thousand		
1939	2,634	82,452	383,350	36,990	96,344	159,726	63,382
1946	3,530	136,602	549,596	82,956	154,638	279,780	125,142
1957	8,144	201,652	1,109,421	374,710	847,140	1,473,778	626,638
1958	8,528	209,583	1,225,746	398,258	956,268	1,638,316	682,048
1959	8,886	212,456	1,348,899	416,366	1,025,582	1,744,426	718,844
1960	9,401	223,498	1,420,802	472,682	1,185,842	2,003,730	817,888
1961	9,771	226,766	1,536,742	504,132	1,205,784	2,067,932	862,148
1962	9,896	221,660	1,564,596	498,800	1,173,766	2,023,248	849,482
1963	10,087	230,313	1,702,032	530,788	1,302,788	2,227,436	924,648
1964	10,255	239,533	1,778,606	578,057	1,436,001	2,455,895	1,019,893
1965	10,759	252,682	1,849,956	652,939	1,646,472	2,796,639	1,150,166
1966	11,077	259,500	1,913,158	695,862	1,665,900	2,875,293	1,209,393
1967	11,43	263,795	1,997,198	748,781	1,770,849	3,105,850	1,335,000

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The following table shows particulars of the principal industries in the metal and machinery group in 1966-67.

Table 836. Metal and Machinery Works, N.S.W.: Individual Industries, 1966-67

Industries	Estab- lishments	Persons Em- ployed*	Motive Power Installed	Value of—			
				Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Produc- tion
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
Iron and Steel Smelting, Converting, Refining, and Rolling	16	35,528	1,069,879	114,888	499,608	765,980	266,372
Foundries (Ferrous) ..	72	3,010	14,475	9,102	10,094	20,241	10,147
Pipes, Tubes, and Fittings (Ferrous)	26	4,888	43,798	15,938	48,133	80,271	32,139
Wireworking (incl. Nails) ..	143	5,582	34,479	16,339	56,827	87,240	30,413
Sheet Metal Working ..	436	12,977	45,209	36,454	81,963	150,503	68,540
Plant, Equipment, Mach- inery and Other Engineer- ing	2,513	48,361	201,116	142,364	242,938	495,741	252,803
Extracting and Refining of Non-ferrous Metals ..	36	2,180	33,687	7,355	85,786	105,406	19,620
Rolling and Extrusion of Non-ferrous Metals ..	14	5,787	119,491	18,898	129,259	169,519	40,260
Founding, Casting, etc. of Non-ferrous Metals ..	218	6,367	25,795	16,827	36,601	70,265	33,663
Electrical and Wireless Equipment	953	52,667	112,054	141,727	270,054	510,946	240,892
Motor Vehicles and Cycles Railway and Tramway ..	6,173	48,785	98,716	116,595	213,552	404,454	190,902
Rolling Stock	41	13,407	58,096	40,073	39,980	89,481	49,500
Ship and Boat Building ..	186	10,077	63,490	29,397	16,571	53,265	36,694
Aircraft	45	5,754	15,408	20,332	15,527	42,361	26,835
Other	566	8,425	61,505	22,493	23,956	60,177	36,220
Total, Metal and Machinery Works	11,438	263,795	1,997,198	748,781	1,770,849	3,105,850	1,335,000

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Iron and Steel Smelting and Rolling

The great expansion of the metal and machinery works group was bound up with the remarkable progress of the iron and steel industry in New South Wales.

The steel works at Newcastle and Port Kembla produce about 90 per cent. of Australia's steel output. These steel works are modern and efficient, and they are controlled by an organisation which also owns large deposits of iron ore, limestone, coal, and other minerals, and a fleet of ships for the transport of iron ore and other raw materials and iron and steel products. Coal mined near the works is used in association with high-grade iron ore brought by sea from Whyalla in South Australia and from Yampi Sound in Western Australia.

Before the war, the steel industry had made Australia self-sufficient in practically all basic steel products except tinplate. High output levels were achieved during the war, but in the early post-war years the industry was unable to meet the local demand for steel, and basic steel products were imported in large quantities. In order to satisfy the growing requirements, a huge developmental programme at Port Kembla, and a slightly lesser expansion of capacity at Newcastle, have been undertaken.

At Port Kembla, a fourth blast furnace (with a capacity of more than 2,000 tons of basic iron per day) was brought into operation in 1959, a battery of 96 coke ovens was commissioned in 1960 and a further battery of 66 ovens (bringing the total to 306) in 1966, two large-scale ore

preparation and sinter plants were completed in 1956 and 1960, and five additional open-hearth steel-making furnaces (with capacities ranging from 320 to 550 tons per heat) were brought into production between 1956 and 1962. There has been a noteworthy expansion at Port Kembla in the flat products field, a 75" plate mill (producing plates up to 4½" thick) and a plate finishing section having been opened in 1954, a continuous hot finishing mill in 1955, a hot-dip tinplate plant in 1957, a slabbing mill (with a rolling capacity of up to 3,000,000 tons per year) in 1958, a continuous cold reduction mill in 1961, an electrolytic tinplate plant in 1962, a 140" plate mill (producing the small plate thicknesses) in 1963, a continuous annealing line in 1964, a 120" plate finishing line in 1965, and a two-stand temper and cold reduction mill and an 84" hot coil processing line in 1967.

At Newcastle, the blast furnaces, open-hearth furnaces, and rolling mills have been modernised and expanded. A skelp and strip mill (with a rolling capacity of over 500,000 tons per year) was completed in 1958, a large-scale ore preparation and sinter plant in 1961, and a high-speed rod mill in 1962. Two basic-oxygen steel-making furnaces (with a capacity of up to 2,000,000 tons of ingot steel per year) and associated oxygen plants came into operation in 1962-63, a fourth blast furnace was blown in during 1963, and a further basic-oxygen steel-making furnace and a continuous billet casting plant were commissioned in 1967.

The trends since 1938-39 in the production of iron and steel in New South Wales are illustrated in the next table:—

Table 837. Iron and Steel Production in N.S.W.

Year ended 31st May	Pig Iron	Steel Ingots	Direct Steel Castings	Year ended 31st May	Pig Iron	Steel Ingots	Direct Steel Castings
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
1939	1,104,605	1,168,305	16,701	1961	2,712,048	3,724,458	26,602
1946	852,197	1,054,483	18,495	1962	3,082,444	4,055,025	26,017
				1963	3,152,981	4,237,794	25,411
1957	1,851,779	2,765,654	20,643	1964	3,523,220	4,736,542	27,370
1958	2,030,106	3,026,302	21,990	1965	3,733,157	4,998,829	28,701
1959	2,048,682	3,189,782	22,323	1966	3,913,462	5,094,935	25,520
1960	2,399,017	3,503,391	25,065	1967	4,082,892	5,476,557	18,832

The following table shows the Australian overseas imports and exports of pig iron, steel ingots, and selected basic steel products in 1938-39 and later years. In the early post-war years, the steel industry was unable to meet the local demand for steel, and as a result exports of iron and steel were severely restricted and imports rose to high levels. During subsequent years, a very considerable expansion of steel-making capacity was undertaken and the level of steel production was raised substantially. For a time during this period imports tended to rise sharply in years of buoyant local demand, and exports tended to reflect a contraction of local demand for steel. However, in more recent years exports have increased sharply and imports have tended to fall.

Table 838. Iron and Steel: Oversea Imports and Exports, Australia

Product	1938-39	1945-46	1960-61	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	Tons						
IMPORTS							
Ingot, Blooms, Slabs, etc.	190	30	1,050	56,690	390	80	320
Angles, Tees, Bars, Rods	6,980	1,460	107,860	140,320	64,470	19,610	21,640
Hoop and Strip	9,670*	1,750	36,940	25,140	27,160	34,090	37,160
Plate and Sheet—							
Plain	28,540*	3,750	298,630	145,740	78,730	86,170	104,700
Galvanised	8,700						
Tinned	69,980						
Pipes and Tubes	6,840	1,050	29,940	54,920	54,140	60,080	95,100
Structural Steel	260	160	89,470	133,830	146,010	15,690	18,450
Ferro-alloys	6,340	700	53,340	24,900	24,770	17,660	26,420
EXPORTS							
Pig Iron	52,320	5,850	213,510	59,710	49,830	129,750	182,920
Ingot, Blooms, Slabs, etc.	17,660	106,100	2,060	16,860	84,290	492,670	427,350
Angles, Tees	104,710	1,090	6,200	4,640	11,180	59,850	9,830
Bars, Rods							
Hoop and Strip	20	40	1,110	3,260	4,290	9,820	19,190
Plate and Sheet—							
Plain	11,310	15,240	133,140	175,340	159,230	299,630	182,410
Galvanised	1,610	2,130					
Tinned, Plated, etc.	170	40					
Pipes and Tubes	†	7,260	42,160	47,570	51,720	53,570	55,480
Structural Steel	9,650	11,570	6,500	60,030	26,500	30,220	41,950
Scrap: Tinplate	72,920	590	224,110	368,490	265,070	403,150	423,160
Other							

* "Strip" is included with "Plate and Sheet—Plain".

† Not recorded separately.

The following statement gives comparable prices of pig iron, steel merchant bars, and structural steel to domestic purchasers in Australia, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America:—

Table 839. Prices* of Iron and Steel, per long ton, Australia and Oversea

At 31st March	Pig Iron			Steel Merchant Bars			Structural Steel		
	Australia	United Kingdom	U.S.A.	Australia	United Kingdom	U.S.A.	Australia	United Kingdom	U.S.A.
	SA	SA	SA	SA	SA	SA	SA	SA	SA
1938†	9-00	†	10-16	20-26	28-62	25-62	20-26	25-70	23-92
1946†	11-50	†	16-56	25-26	44-20	35-02	25-26	38-70	32-92
1957†	42-25	50-12	58-03	78-98	94-75	101-50	78-98	93-44	100-00
1958†	42-25	53-25	59-38	78-98	102-25	108-50	78-98	99-07	105-50
1959†	42-25	53-25	59-38	78-98	97-62	113-50	78-98	97-18	110-00
1960	42-25	53-49	59-53	84-82	98-02	113-50	84-82	95-07	110-00
1961	42-25	53-88	59-38	84-82	98-02	113-50	84-82	95-07	110-00
1962	42-25	55-34	59-38	84-82	100-40	113-50	84-82	98-64	110-00
1963	42-25	55-34	56-70	84-82	100-40	113-50	84-82	98-64	110-00
1964	42-25	55-35	56-95	84-83	100-40	119-03	84-83	98-64	111-50
1965	45-25	55-34	57-20	87-26	100-40	119-57	87-75	98-64	114-93
1966	45-25	55-35	57-10	87-26	100-40	119-35	83-85	100-21	114-82
1967	49-25	57-86	57-05	91-65	105-42	118-84	88-24	104-92	114-72

* Prices are expressed in Australian currency. The quotations are the minimum domestic prices to large users, and are on these bases—Australia: c.i.f. State capital city ports; United Kingdom: to buyer's works or railway station (for Pig Iron, to works in Birmingham area); U.S.A.: f.o.b. at producing points.

† At 30th June.

‡ Not available.

The prices of Australian steel have more than trebled since 1946, but they have remained substantially lower than the overseas prices. In 1962, the price of steel merchant bars in Australia was 13 per cent. less than in the United Kingdom and 22 per cent. less than in the United States, and there were similar differences between the prices of structural steel. Australian pig iron prices have also been substantially lower than prices in the United States and, since 1957, the United Kingdom; in 1967, they were 15 per cent. less than in the United Kingdom and 14 per cent. less than in the United States.

Although the steel works at Newcastle and Port Kembla are completely integrated, their coke making and electricity generating activities are classified, for statistical purposes, to the coke and electric power industries.

The development of all smelting and rolling works in New South Wales during the post-war years is illustrated in the following table. The figures for 1956-57 and later years are not comparable with those for 1945-46, because of the re-classification (in 1955-56) of certain activities from coke works and electricity generating stations to iron and steel smelting, and because of the inclusion of details for the iron and steel sheets industry. The details for this industry (which cannot be published separately because they relate to the operations of a single manufacturer) were formerly included with the sheet metal working industry.

Table 840. Iron and Steel Smelting, Converting, Refining, and Rolling, etc., N.S.W.

Year ended 31st May	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1946	16	9,213	214,346	13,508	7,474	42,564	56,264	13,700
1957†	17	24,168	470,404	133,252	53,558	303,838	429,152	125,314
1958	17	26,622	569,240	153,588	59,026	308,610	441,188	132,578
1959	17	28,065	678,543	178,428	64,472	341,878	488,978	147,100
1960	17	29,683	733,225	209,248	72,576	368,136‡	527,560	159,424‡
1961	16	31,464	813,456	336,874	81,836	396,036	581,162	185,126
1962	17	32,235	827,348	401,634	83,190	375,590	554,282	178,692
1963	16	33,303	927,700	423,294	89,458	421,658‡	621,614	199,956‡
1964	16	34,640	962,715	425,789	95,722	448,029	664,802	216,773
1965	17	35,490	1,004,902	433,164	106,739	478,993	724,644	245,652
1966	16	35,873	1,024,044	447,765	110,918	477,048	708,351	231,303
1967	16	35,528	1,069,879	454,160	114,888	499,608	765,980	266,372

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† See text above table.

‡ Because of changes in the method of valuing certain producer-consumer products, in 1959-60 and in 1962-1963 figures for these and later years are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years.

Ferrous Foundries

Most of the ferrous foundries in New South Wales specialise in the use of either iron or steel, only a few producing castings in both metals. Steel castings are supplied to heavy engineering works producing railway rolling stock, earthmoving equipment, mining and crushing plant, and general

machinery for manufacturing industry. Iron castings are widely used in domestic appliances, hardware, motor vehicle parts, farm machinery, and general machinery.

Almost all of the steel foundries in the State produce castings direct from electric steel furnaces operating principally on scrap metal, and are classified for statistical purposes to the steel industry. Many of the iron foundries are "captive" foundries integrated with other metal and machinery works, and are included, for statistical purposes, in the industry to which their parent establishment has been classified. Particulars of the operations of the other ferrous foundries (mostly iron foundries) in New South Wales in 1945-46 and later years are given in the following table:—

Table 841. Iron Foundries, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed*	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1946	60	1,243	3,221	747	788	608	1,734	1,127
1957	85	2,712	14,300	4,559	5,200	4,402	11,691	7,288
1958	85	2,855	14,697	4,732	5,600	4,905	12,908	8,003
1959	86	2,831	15,364	5,006	5,760	4,886	13,335	8,449
1960	80	2,876	13,897	5,291	6,396	5,857	14,427	8,570
1961	79	2,893	14,254	5,738	6,646	5,966	15,381	9,415
1962	79	2,570	14,531	6,070	5,965	5,387	13,208	7,821
1963	72	2,740	14,447	6,341	6,532	5,977	14,441	8,463
1964	72	2,770	14,000	7,313	6,900	6,823	16,243	9,420
1965	72	3,204	14,954	7,875	9,301	8,378	21,029	12,651
1966	76	3,307	13,621	7,511	9,505	9,518	22,043	12,525
1967	72	3,010	14,475	8,948	9,102	10,094	20,241	10,147

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Iron and Steel Pipes, Tubes, and Fittings

The operations of factories engaged in the manufacture of iron and steel pipes, tubes, and fittings are summarised in the next table:—

Table 842. Iron and Steel Pipes, Tubes, and Fittings, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed*	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1946	14	3,265	13,928	1,366	2,026	4,193	7,507	3,314
1957	16	3,818	23,230	7,554	7,928	28,926	42,847	13,920
1958	16	4,089	24,133	7,821	8,767	32,566	49,569	17,003
1959	17	4,162	24,277	7,820	9,439	32,517	49,693	17,176
1960	19	4,564†	26,601	14,142	10,533	38,115	60,564	22,449
1961	22	4,581	27,433	14,073	11,354	34,873	57,480	22,607
1962	27	4,319	29,405	14,481	10,850	33,285	54,339	21,054
1963	25	4,506	34,965†	20,147	11,551	33,426	53,572	20,146
1964	22	4,650	34,931	20,063	12,598	38,223	62,197	23,974
1965	23	4,898	35,155	20,665	14,365	43,789	71,986	28,197
1966	25	4,798	36,913	20,397	14,722	40,858	69,683	28,825
1967	26	4,888	43,798	21,497	15,938	48,133	80,271	32,139

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† Revised.

Most of the iron and steel pipes, tubes, and fittings manufactured in New South Wales are for plumbing installations—galvanised for water pipes, and black for gas pipes. Spun and cast iron pipes and larger diameter pipes of welded mild steel plate are also made for water and gas mains, etc.

Wireworking (including Nails)

The next table summarises the operations of the wireworking industry in New South Wales. This industry comprises two large establishments which draw steel wire from rod and manufacture black and galvanised wire and wire products, and a large number of small establishments which make wire rope, wire fences, nails, gates, mattresses, wire springs, and other wire products. For statistical purposes, the industry does not include the manufacture of non-ferrous wire (which is included in "non-ferrous rolling and extrusion") or covered cable (included in "electrical machinery, cables, and apparatus").

Employment in the wireworking industry has expanded fairly steadily throughout the post-war years, and in 1966-67 was 90 per cent. greater than in 1945-46. The motive power installed in the industry in 1966-67 was more than double that in 1945-46, and represented 6.2 horse-power per employee.

Table 843. Wireworking (including Nails), N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	43	2,812	11,922	2,099	1,320	4,231	6,553	2,322
1946	72	2,931	16,869	2,430	1,878	4,176	7,023	2,847
1957	109	4,624	24,868	10,414	9,206	31,542	47,976	16,434
1958	113	4,997	25,050	11,240	9,986	36,572	56,018	19,446
1959	125	4,865	25,405	11,729	9,852	35,113	53,389	18,276
1960	132	5,245	26,187	13,684	11,473	42,562	64,505	21,943
1961	128	5,293	26,030	14,837	12,223	44,229	66,745	22,516
1962	127	5,031	28,573	16,690	11,532	40,699	61,294	20,595
1963	130	5,299	30,229	18,204	13,069	45,564	68,130	22,566
1964	136	5,480	30,393	18,288	13,769	50,606	73,809	23,204
1965	141	5,692	30,947	19,973	15,178	54,213	81,397	27,184
1966	144	5,565	34,434	23,410	14,906	49,880	76,210	26,330
1967	143	5,582	34,479	26,577	16,339	56,827	87,240	30,413

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Particulars of the wire manufactured are not available for publication, but the production of some other items is shown in Table 823.

Sheet Metal Working

The operations of factories in the sheet metal working industry (sheet metal working and iron and steel sheets industries in 1938-39 and 1945-46) are summarised in the next table. From 1955-56, the iron and steel sheets industry (for which separate details cannot be published because they relate to the operations of a single manufacturer) has been grouped with iron and steel smelting.

Table 844. Sheet Metal Working, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	106	6,481	23,637	4,986	2,665	7,767	12,220	4,453
1946	183	9,165	33,525	5,947	5,435	13,716	21,838	8,122
1957†	310	8,013	24,980	18,129	14,134	29,210	53,704	24,494
1958	325	8,504	26,184	20,621	15,760	33,268	61,206	27,938
1959	333	8,829	26,881	21,641	16,828	35,321	66,111	30,790
1960	361	9,356	28,220	25,159	19,905	42,070	78,828	36,758
1961	382	10,013	31,111	31,724	21,990	46,238	85,570	39,332
1962	384	9,942	31,370	35,356	21,839	49,129	87,786	38,656
1963	385	10,606	32,962	39,282	23,298	51,754	95,000	43,246
1964	402	11,271	35,297	43,246	26,723	62,043	109,990	47,947
1965	418	12,260	38,726	46,342	30,770	71,443	126,810	55,366
1966	428	12,628	42,605	49,236	32,989	76,092	135,343	59,251
1967	436	12,977	45,209	51,278	36,454	81,963	150,503	68,540

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† See text above table.

The sheet metal working industry produces a wide variety of articles, such as packers' metal cans and cannisters, guttering and downpipe, metal bottle closures, kitchenware, metal furniture and office equipment, stainless steel sinks and laundry tubs, metal window frames, window and door fittings, and metal decking and cladding. In 1966-67, the total production of packers' cans and other metal containers (including the output of establishments classified to the food, paint, and other industries) was valued at \$38,511,000.

Plant, Equipment, Machinery, and Other Engineering

The post-war development of factories engaged in the manufacture, assembly, and repair of plant, equipment, and machinery and in jobbing and general engineering is illustrated in the next table:—

Table 845. Plant, Equipment, Machinery, and Other Engineering, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1946	930	26,264	58,899	18,845	16,050	18,286	42,025	23,739
1957	1,878	34,065	125,611	70,618	66,073	98,442	208,431	109,989
1958	1,892	34,078	130,853	78,883	66,940	117,041	229,965	112,924
1959	1,940	35,131	134,632	87,967	71,364	128,635	248,608	119,974
1960	2,022	36,868	144,327	97,028	81,581	146,902	286,541	139,638
1961	2,076	38,528	151,887	114,024	88,907	154,663	305,502	150,839
1962	2,098	37,969	156,059	122,459	89,029	150,986	298,858	147,872
1963	2,122	39,258	163,631	133,033	93,031	171,484	329,596	158,112
1964	2,176	41,822	170,854	144,120	104,425	193,750	373,413	179,664
1965	2,307	44,786	176,937	160,782	120,566	221,353	432,235	210,882
1966	2,389	47,697	191,331	177,449	132,790	232,615	460,140	227,525
1967	2,513	48,361	201,116	203,823	142,364	242,938	495,741	252,803

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Factories in this group of industries manufacture a wide variety of products, including industrial plant and machinery, earthmoving and construction equipment, materials handling plant and equipment, engines and turbines, power boilers, machine tools, vending machines, non-electric domestic machines and appliances, lawn mowers, water meters, metal furniture, nuts and bolts, laminated springs, and screws, and undertake jobbing engineering, tool making, diemaking, and general welding. Some of the factories are engaged in the preparation of structural steel for building purposes.

Apart from temporary falls in 1952-53, 1953-54, and 1961-62 employment in these factories has expanded steadily, and in 1966-67 was 84 per cent. greater than in 1945-46. The motive power installed in the factories more than trebled during this period.

Extracting and Refining of Non-ferrous Metals

The main activities in this industry are the reduction of lead and zinc concentrates at Cockle Creek, near Newcastle, the electrolytic refining of copper (at Port Kembla), and the recovery of metal from scrap. The bulk of the silver, lead, and zinc concentrates mined in New South Wales are not refined in this State, but (as described in the chapter "Mining") are despatched to other States or overseas for treatment.

The following table illustrates the operations of the industry in New South Wales since 1938-39. The figures shown for the years 1938-39 and 1945-46 are not strictly comparable with those for later years, because of the transfer to the mining industry of plants treating or crushing ore, etc. at the site where the material was obtained.

Table 846. Extraction and Refining of Non-ferrous Metals, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	10	1,071	33,682	2,371	616	19,990	22,523	2,533
1946	17	1,372	38,430	2,870	1,014	16,322	20,226	3,904
1957†	25	1,354	13,667	4,626	3,198	27,324	35,490	8,166
1958	28	1,291	13,230	5,658	2,960	27,002	33,701	6,700
1959	32	1,355	16,776	6,918	3,332	28,104	34,916	6,812
1960	33	1,370	16,778	7,577	3,576	31,508	38,046	6,538
1961	29	1,251	19,895	7,414	3,324	30,108	36,240	6,132
1962	29	1,627	29,897	19,822	4,350	34,208	42,421	8,213
1963	29	1,704	30,268	19,641	4,682	39,341	50,578	11,237
1964	30	1,784	31,393	19,617	4,973	47,283	60,046	12,763
1965	31	1,846	32,091	20,647	5,532	72,794	90,596	17,802
1966	33	1,953	33,682	19,969	6,084	77,097	94,276	17,180
1967	36	2,180	33,687	23,190	7,335	85,786	105,406	19,620

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† See text above table.

Details of the mine production of metals in New South Wales are given in the chapter "Mining".

Rolling and Extrusion of Non-ferrous Metals

This industry produces copper, aluminium, and brass sheet and strip, rods, bars, and sections, pipes and tubes, and wire, as well as zinc sheet, strip, and wire. The production of aluminium foil was begun in 1960.

The development of the industry during post-war years is illustrated in the following table. Fabricators in the industry have been engaged in recent years in a major expansion of their aluminium and copper rolling and extruding capacity.

Table 847. Rolling and Extrusion of Non-ferrous Metals, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
1946	3	2,425	H.P. 17,512	\$ thous. 3,177	\$ thous. 1,620	\$ thous. 5,627	\$ thous. 8,547	\$ thous. 2,921
1957	8	3,874	42,505	12,131	8,419	45,162	58,663	13,501
1958	9	4,105	46,151	15,423	9,159	49,972	66,741	16,768
1959	9	4,286	50,579	17,569	9,944	54,257	72,726	18,469
1960	11	4,714	53,276	23,520	12,085	65,101	88,057	22,955
1961	12	5,029	66,414	42,568	12,565	58,934	79,557	20,623
1962	13	5,106	69,977	44,981	13,439	64,710	87,540	22,830
1963	13	5,353	79,494	51,284	14,309	71,013	98,609	27,596
1964	12	5,639	104,352	57,409	16,452	86,630	120,079	33,449
1965	12	5,998	107,437	57,622	18,095	118,142	154,795	36,652
1966	13	5,739	113,618	59,066	18,113	120,327	165,261	44,935
1967	14	5,787	119,491	61,192	18,898	129,259	169,519	40,260

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Founding and Casting, etc. of Non-ferrous Metals

The founding and casting of non-ferrous metals include the manufacture of aluminium kitchenware and the moulding and finishing of brassware (such as taps and other steam, gas, and water fittings and valves), as well as window and door fittings, furniture fittings, etc. Particulars of the industry in 1945-46 and later years are given in the following table:—

Table 848. Founding and Casting of Non-ferrous Metals, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
1946	116	2,077	H.P. 6,518	\$ thous. 1,534	\$ thous. 1,237	\$ thous. 2,556	\$ thous. 4,570	\$ thous. 2,015
1957	196	4,253	17,000	8,898	7,597	15,918	29,564	13,646
1958	202	4,634	14,920	9,901	8,630	17,473	32,838	15,365
1959	204	4,862	16,204	11,922	9,346	18,389	35,828	17,439
1960	208	5,075	17,442	13,843	10,830	22,925	41,849	18,924
1961	212	4,973	19,104	15,612	10,751	22,078	40,677	18,599
1962	215	4,785	19,480	17,173	10,289	22,680	41,600	18,920
1963	209	5,037	20,542	17,233	11,167	24,667	45,224	20,557
1964	207	5,287	20,319	17,933	12,236	27,630	53,203	25,574
1965	211	5,995	21,952	20,030	15,046	34,278	64,301	30,024
1966	221	6,255	24,318	23,725	15,862	35,864	66,774	30,910
1967	218	6,367	25,795	26,177	16,827	36,601	70,265	33,663

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Electrical and Wireless Equipment

The next table illustrates the growth of factories engaged in the manufacture of electrical machinery, cables, and apparatus and wireless and amplifying apparatus:—

Table 849. Electrical and Wireless Equipment, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	194	10,102	9,970	4,328	3,688	6,313	12,528	6,214
1946	324	21,316	21,604	5,524	11,758	14,560	31,303	16,743
1957	652	36,460	80,256	60,743	63,500	128,871	231,778	102,907
1958†	663	39,767	83,316	72,169	71,975	162,596	284,837	122,242
1959	702	41,222	82,223	81,678	77,332	175,610	307,319	131,708
1960	769	45,191	88,078	90,663	91,114	213,529	374,038	160,509
1961	789	44,041	91,589	101,484	93,333	197,841	348,314	150,473
1962	794	41,522	92,368	108,816	89,169	189,978	334,597	144,619
1963	804	43,774	95,243	117,228	97,522	195,627	351,962	156,335
1964	817	45,968	102,481	123,950	105,458	216,482	392,833	176,351
1965	872	49,812	106,684	133,619	120,703	247,713	439,203	191,491
1966	916	51,085	111,295	141,957	131,458	249,399	473,463	224,064
1967	953	52,667	112,054	154,810	141,727	270,054	510,946	240,892

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† Figures for 1957-58 and later years are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years, because of the inclusion of details for certain factory establishments formerly classified to other industries.

The steady expansion of these factories during the early post-war years was interrupted in 1952-53, when activity was affected by a minor economic recession, but recovery was rapid. The commencement of regular television transmission in 1956-57 stimulated the expansion of the factories. Activity declined slightly after 1959-60, but expansion was resumed in 1962-63. The motive power installed in the factories increased more than five-fold between 1945-46 and 1966-67.

Details of articles produced in electrical and wireless factories are given in Table 823.

Motor Vehicles and Motor Cycles

Before the war, the motor vehicle industry in Australia was confined to repair work, body building, chassis and body assembly substantially from imported components, and the manufacture of parts and accessories. The proportion of Australian-made components used in the assembly of vehicles had been increasing for many years, but it was not until 1948 that the mass-production of the first vehicle made substantially from Australian components was commenced. Since then, there has been rapid growth in the manufacture of vehicles with a predominantly Australian content. Most of the vehicles now reaching the Australian market are almost completely manufactured in Australia or are assembled in Australia from local and imported components, although the number of fully-assembled vehicles imported from overseas (chiefly from Japan) has increased significantly

since 1961-62. The development of the motor vehicle industry has been assisted by Commonwealth policies designed to discourage the import of built-up vehicles and to maximize the Australian content in vehicles assembled in Australia.

Within New South Wales, the motor vehicle industry concentrates mainly on the assembly of vehicles, the manufacture of parts and accessories, and repair work.

The rapid expansion of the industry in New South Wales since 1945-46 is illustrated in the following table. The figures exclude establishments manufacturing tractors, tyres and tubes, and certain parts and accessories.

Table 850. Motor Vehicles and Motor Cycles, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1946	1,348	11,069	12,233	9,182	5,392	7,270	15,604	8,334
1957	4,221	35,602	70,034	83,638	55,604	79,542	169,282	89,740
1958	4,530	37,550	72,377	103,930	61,490	110,918	211,394	100,476
1959	4,764	38,074	71,928	109,954	64,062	118,908	224,558	105,650
1960	5,069	40,493	80,955	119,620	73,652	149,642	268,708	119,066
1961	5,315	41,245	84,902	132,122	77,950	152,676	281,852	129,176
1962	5,387	39,996	84,338	137,616	77,740	147,486	279,746	132,260
1963	5,534	43,456	86,392	144,388	86,890	183,304	333,824	150,520
1964	5,619	44,906	88,980	154,664	93,068	194,325	353,976	159,650
1965	5,858	46,710	92,074	174,456	102,772	209,680	382,083	172,403
1966	6,000	48,175	96,074	182,489	109,527	200,817	381,597	180,780
1967	6 173	48,785	98,716	198,570	116,595	213,552	404,454	190,902

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The next table shows the post-war growth of the four groups into which the industry in New South Wales is divided for statistical purposes. It should be noted that establishments have been classified to one of these groups according to their predominant activity, and as a result there is overlapping of activities between the groups.

Table 851. Major Divisions of Motor Vehicle Industry, N.S.W.

Division	1945-46			1966-67			
	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of Production	Estab-lishments	Persons Em-ployed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of Pro-duction
Construction and Assembly	1,154	H.P. 1,289	\$ thous. 860	14	6,357	H.P. 19,332	\$ thous. 24,880
Bodies and Body Repairs	993	1,549	824	1,031	7,560	16,323	33,636
Accessories, Parts, and Components	821	1,851	748	120	6,815	31,345	36,315
Repairs	8,101	7,544	5,902	5,008	28,053	31,716	96,072
Total	11,069	12,233	8,334	6,173	48,785	98,716	190,902

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Particulars of the motor vehicles assembled in New South Wales are given in Table 823.

Because of the volume of interstate transfers of motor vehicle components at various stages of manufacture, the development of the industry is better illustrated by statistics for Australia than for New South Wales.

Railway and Tramway Rolling Stock

Railway rolling stock establishments in New South Wales comprise 32 government and 9 private establishments, the former having 81 per cent. of the employees. The principal government establishments are railway repair and maintenance shops, situated at Eveleigh, Chullora, Clyde, and Enfield, and at Newcastle, Goulburn, and other country centres. With the progressive conversion of State tramway services to omnibus operation completed in February, 1961, there are now no tramway rolling stock establishments in operation.

Particulars of the operations of these establishments in the last eleven years are shown in the next table:—

Table 852. Railway and Tramway* Rolling Stock, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed †	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1957	51	18,501	59,696	35,100	34,361	23,842	65,999	42,157
1958	53	17,531	61,453	35,495	32,327	22,052	63,905	41,853
1959	51	16,711	60,737	38,193	30,997	18,375	57,299	38,924
1960	49	16,338	59,698	40,858	32,647	21,347	60,590	39,243
1961	46	15,497	59,181	42,013	33,333	21,933	62,284	40,352
1962	45	15,197	57,366	41,744	33,247	20,409	61,835	41,425
1963	43	14,224	56,657	42,946	30,751	17,556	56,020	38,464
1964	41	14,226	56,676	43,946	33,410	21,685	62,162	40,478
1965	42	14,106	61,045	47,410	35,654	35,527	79,394	43,867
1966	42	13,801	61,605	47,625	36,074	42,107	85,404	43,297
1967	41	13,407	58,096	48,687	40,073	39,980	89,481	49,500

* The progressive conversion of N.S.W. State tramway services to omnibus operation was completed in February, 1961.

† Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Ship and Boat Building

The facilities for building, fitting, and repairing ships in New South Wales include three large graving docks in Sydney, a smaller graving dock in Ballina, and a large floating dock attached to the State Government Dockyard at Newcastle.

The vessels completed in New South Wales shipyards in 1966–67 included 47 wooden vessels (with a gross weight of 427 tons), 20 steel vessels (with a gross weight of 10,619 tons), and 3,032 fibre-glass and 7,879 other small boats of less than 5 tons gross.

The following table contains particulars of establishments engaged in ship and boat building and repairing in 1938-39 and later years. In 1966-67, five of the establishments were government undertakings with a total of 5,630 employees.

Table 853. Ship and Boat Building and Repairing, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	51	4,820	8,622	6,196	2,585	1,378	4,517	3,139
1946	87	13,160	43,889	8,719	9,784	5,540	17,946	12,406
1957	133	10,570	62,959	12,874	20,292	7,885	32,474	24,590
1958	134	10,278	64,162	13,082	19,783	7,687	32,130	24,443
1959	140	9,354	64,297	10,089	18,661	8,197	30,392	22,195
1960	150	8,374	56,102	10,935	17,531	7,743	29,445	21,702
1961	155	8,511	56,890	11,563	19,532	7,927	31,767	23,840
1962	153	8,638	56,530	12,335	19,901	8,273	33,188	24,915
1963	167	8,846	58,064	13,329	20,807	10,063	35,858	25,794
1964	168	9,022	61,214	13,754	22,643	11,003	38,752	27,749
1965	189	9,157	61,897	15,784	24,427	14,135	43,610	29,476
1966	191	9,359	62,800	17,715	26,492	13,753	44,928	31,176
1967	186	10,077	63,490	19,985	29,397	16,571	53,265	36,694

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Aircraft Factories

The aircraft industry in New South Wales engages in the repair and maintenance and (on a smaller scale) the manufacture and assembly of aircraft and aircraft engines.

The industry in New South Wales was of negligible importance before the war. Very considerable expansion took place during the war years, but the transition to a peace-time basis caused a rapid reduction in activity. The development of the industry since the late 'forties has been associated with the growth of civil aviation in the State.

Table 854. Aircraft Factories in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	8	130	47	58	54	88	166	77
1946	25	6,400	9,904	5,736	4,059	5,891	11,096	5,205
1957	33	5,697	18,402	6,876	11,689	7,849	22,816	14,967
1958	32	5,267	18,952	7,165	11,086	8,499	23,106	14,606
1959	33	4,691	19,930	9,142	10,261	8,549	21,922	13,373
1960	32	4,737	19,136	10,213	11,862	9,709	25,197	15,489
1961	31	4,576	16,618	9,620	12,044	11,287	26,961	15,674
1962	34	4,330	14,610	12,657	11,240	10,401	25,233	14,832
1963	39	4,121	14,134	13,177	11,119	9,734	24,421	14,687
1964	40	4,207	14,188	12,139	12,344	7,906	23,988	16,082
1965	40	4,802	14,567	12,286	15,221	12,490	31,035	18,545
1966	45	5,305	15,571	13,610	17,075	16,888	37,793	20,905
1967	45	5,754	15,408	13,247	20,332	15,527	42,361	26,835

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

CLASS VI. TEXTILES AND TEXTILE GOODS (NOT DRESS)

Particulars of the principal individual industries in Class VI are given in Tables 855 to 860. These accounted for 79 per cent. of the aggregate employment and 77 per cent. of the value of production in the Class in 1966-67.

Cotton Spinning and Weaving

The products of the cotton spinning and weaving industry in New South Wales include cotton yarns and waste, sewing threads, narrow fabrics, towels, drills, canvas and duck, tweed, towelling, sheeting, furnishing and upholstery fabrics, tyre cord, and tyre cord fabric. The range of the industry's products was greatly extended during the war years.

The development of the industry since 1938-39 is illustrated in the next table:—

Table 855. Cotton Spinning and Weaving, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed*	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	13	1,716	3,395	1,098	434	1,282	2,094	812
1946	40	3,381	8,805	2,541	1,554	4,783	7,610	2,827
1957	44	4,289	20,194	9,724	6,835	19,491	32,250	12,759
1958	48	4,444	22,085	11,191	7,222	20,174	33,254	13,080
1959	48	4,295	22,130	18,380	6,958	18,313	31,481	13,168
1960	49	4,389	22,749	17,994	7,827	20,793	36,400	15,607
1961	45	4,164	23,659	20,361	7,487	19,181	33,600	14,419
1962	42	4,034	27,404	22,247	7,289	19,274	33,673	14,398
1963	44	4,201	27,546	28,158	7,667	20,925	36,996	16,070
1964	44	4,461	26,275	27,400	8,397	23,065	41,756	18,691
1965	41	4,695	25,060	27,947	9,630	24,377	45,172	20,796
1966	44	4,54	22,866	25,243	9,923	23,553	45,584	22,031
1967	41	4,394	24,547	25,008	10,347	25,836	49,675	23,839

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The production of pure cotton piecegoods amounted to 28,005,000 square yards in 1966-67, compared with only 1,909,000 square yards in 1938-39. The quantity of cotton piecegoods imported into New South Wales from overseas greatly exceeds the local production, and in 1966-67 amounted to 155,000,000 square yards. Most of the State's requirements in the finer and lighter piecegoods (such as dress materials and shirtings) are still imported.

Wool Carding, Spinning, and Weaving

Most of the woollen goods required in New South Wales are manufactured within the State or in Victoria. Wool textile mills have been established in Sydney, St Mary's, Goulburn, Albury, Lithgow, Orange, and Wyong. Some of the mills are fully integrated, carrying out all processes from scouring of the greasy wool to weaving of the cloth; others are concerned with topmaking, or spinning, or weaving only. Tops are made for export as well as for local use.

The operations of the wool textile industry in New South Wales since 1938-39 are summarised in the following table:—

Table 856. Wool Carding, Spinning, and Weaving, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	22	6,712	11,845	3,497	1,949	5,286	8,599	3,313
1946	37	6,801	14,778	4,472	3,311	8,279	13,769	5,490
1957	44	6,595	23,169	11,015	9,047	27,941	42,247	14,306
1958	43	6,133	22,417	11,481	8,910	21,390	35,985	14,595
1959	40	5,907	23,135	12,634	9,004	18,751	34,324	15,573
1960	39	6,351	22,171	13,275	10,387	24,490	42,669	18,179
1961	39	5,898	20,651	13,592	9,703	19,832	36,527	16,695
1962	39	5,305	21,571	14,609	9,377	22,162	38,454	16,293
1963	40	5,784	21,639	14,182	9,933	23,251	40,888	17,637
1964	36	5,302	19,328	14,096	9,762	26,600	43,329	16,729
1965	38	5,586	21,183	16,483	10,856	26,403	44,431	18,028
1966	37	5,416	20,104	16,954	10,638	27,061	45,300	18,238
1967	35	4,685	20,322	16,140	9,975	27,202	46,930	19,727

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Employment in the wool textile industry rose slowly during the early post-war years to 8,378 in 1948-49, and since then has declined. In 1966-67, the number employed was 44 per cent. less than in 1948-49 and 30 per cent. less than in 1938-39. Nearly three-fifths of the employees are females.

The next table shows the quantity of scoured wool processed in wool textile mills in New South Wales, and the quantities of tops, noils, and yarn produced in the mills in 1938-39 and later years. The production figures include both the marketable output of tops, noils, and yarn and the quantities produced for further processing in the mills.

Table 857. Scoured Wool Processed and Wool Tops, Noils, and Yarn Produced in Wool Textile Factories, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Scoured Wool Used		Wool Tops		Noils, Fettleings, and Usable Wastes Produced	Wool Yarn Produced †	
	Worsted System	Woollen System	Produced	Used for Making Yarn*		Worsted	Woollen ‡
	Thousand lb.						
1939	11,865	2,286	10,122	8,623	910	8,116	2,376
1946	10,361	2,918	9,239	8,538	967	7,628	2,988
1957	11,151	3,070	9,792	7,105	1,240	6,769	3,885
1958	8,543	3,712	7,318	5,959	956	5,719	4,319
1959	10,219	3,596	9,047	5,699	1,150	5,313	4,334
1960	13,002	4,635	11,128	6,736	1,212	6,171	3,859
1961	10,173	4,484	9,251	6,191	1,082	6,077	5,581
1962	11,714	3,861	10,191	5,783	1,267	6,238	4,907
1963	11,885	4,970	10,887	6,413	1,275	6,430	5,716
1964	13,298	4,557	11,830	6,165	1,820	6,117	6,221
1965	12,536	6,102	11,212	6,825	966¶	6,705	6,239
1966	13,126	6,213	11,973	6,614	1,164¶	6,214	5,789
1967	13,864	§	12,442	5,295	1,172¶	4,705	5,841

* Includes mixed tops containing wool.

† Includes mixtures predominantly of wool.

‡ Includes some yarn produced in other industries

¶ Noils only.

§ Not available.

There has been a marked increase in recent years in the manufacture of yarns containing a mixture of wool and man-made fibres such as rayon or nylon. In 1966-67, mixtures represented 30 per cent. of the total production of wool yarns.

Particulars of the production of wool textiles are given in Table 823.

Hosiery and Knitting Mills

The operations of hosiery and knitting mills in New South Wales since 1938-39 are illustrated in the following table. There has been a very marked decline since 1959-60 in the production of men's hosiery.

Table 858. Hosiery and Knitting Mills in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	78	5,298	2,857	2,649	1,394	3,039	5,240	2,200
1946	104	5,049	3,990	2,536	2,173	4,890	8,559	3,669
1957	207	7,280	8,906	10,499	9,974	21,835	40,399	18,564
1958	201	6,931	9,492	11,355	9,778	22,995	42,272	19,277
1959	200	6,607	9,508	11,778	9,746	22,703	41,288	18,585
1960	195	6,492	7,085	10,668	10,032	23,965	43,381	19,416
1961	188	6,562	7,185	11,596	10,422	24,349	44,560	20,211
1962	174	6,053	6,700	12,277	9,500	22,578	41,278	18,700
1963	156	5,983	6,160	12,156	9,785	24,051	43,866	19,814
1964	143	6,112	6,801	12,308	10,175	23,830	45,941	22,111
1965	137	5,964	6,982	12,596	10,765	27,283	52,788	25,505
1966	129	5,859	6,588	14,553	11,045	27,803	53,802	25,998
1967	126	5,594	6,719	15,323	11,527	29,956	56,284	26,327

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Particulars of the principal yarns used in the hosiery and knitting mills in 1938-39 and later years are given in the next table:—

Table 859. Hosiery and Knitting Mills in N.S.W.: Principal Yarns Used

Year ended 30th June	Wool	Cotton	Mercerised Cotton	Rayon	Synthetic Fibres		Mixed Yarns	
					Poly- amides*	Other	Predominant- ly of Wool	Other
	Thousand lb.							
1939	1,537	2,334	245	3,031	...	...	†	...
1946	1,933	3,197	238	2,908	†	...	†	...
1957	2,228	4,380	76	2,112	1,078	28	312	154
1958	1,981	5,050	50	1,775	1,183	117	499	65
1959	1,766	5,238	43	2,012	1,271	236	306	90
1960	1,822	5,717	42	2,229	1,202	363	525	81
1961	1,934	5,087	47	1,469	1,255	452	463	106
1962	1,870	5,042	64	1,160	698	775	387	260
1963	1,999	4,758	104	1,214	977	1,141	672	242
1964	2,308	5,100	125	†	1,752	961	585	348†
1965	2,582	6,168	93	†	1,995	1,562	274	533
1966	2,047	6,496	196	†	2,449	1,694	292	411
1967	1,640	†	201	†	2,368	2,095	349	775

* Nylon, perlon, etc.

† Not available.

‡ Revised.

There has been a marked increase during recent years in the quantities of synthetic fibre yarns used in the mills. On the other hand, the usage of wool yarn has remained fairly constant, the usage of cotton yarn has tended to fluctuate, and the usage of rayon yarn, which reached a peak in 1950-51, has declined sharply.

Details of hosiery and knitted apparel produced are given in Table 823.

Rayon and Nylon, etc.

Increasing quantities of piecegoods made from man-made fibre yarns (and, in the most recent years, from mixtures of man-made fibres with natural fibres) are being produced in New South Wales factories. Output doubled between 1959-60 and 1966-67, and it is now equal to about one-half of the quantity of man-made fibre cloth consumed in New South Wales. Important quantities of rayon tyre cord fabric have been produced in New South Wales in recent years.

The following table contains particulars of those factories engaged in the production of man-made (or predominately man-made) fibre spun yarns, piecegoods, and ribbons, etc., which are classified to the "Rayon, Nylon etc." industry. Large quantities of these goods are also produced in factories classified to the "Cotton Spinning and Weaving" and the "Wool Carding, Spinning, and Weaving" industries. For statistical purposes, the factories producing filament yarns of man-made fibre are classified to the industry "Industrial and Heavy Chemicals".

Table 860. Rayon, Nylon, etc., N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1948	8	1,118	2,127	2,098	746	1,344	3,390	2,046
1957	8	1,051	3,785	3,184	1,694	3,382	6,449	3,067
1958	9	1,007	3,844	3,323	1,629	2,774	5,288	2,514
1959	11	898	3,171	3,823	1,538	3,071	5,225	2,154
1960	10	872	3,447	4,014	1,673	3,650	6,168	2,518
1961	15	1,226	4,301	4,980	2,402	5,351	9,128	3,778
1962	15	1,185	4,923	4,868	2,328	5,509	9,314	3,805
1963	14	1,331	4,910	5,242	2,751	6,388	11,088	4,701
1964	14	1,388	4,933	4,935	2,854	6,204	11,540	5,335
1965	14	1,433	4,951	4,835	3,147	6,717	12,237	5,520
1966	14	1,459	5,175	4,809	3,104	6,792	12,582	5,790
1967	13	1,358	4,200	4,727	3,144	6,476	11,301	4,825

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

CLASS VII. SKINS AND LEATHER (NOT CLOTHING OR FOOTWEAR)

Particulars of selected individual industries in Class VII are given in Tables 861 to 865. These industries accounted for 42 per cent. of the aggregate employment and 48 per cent. of the value of production in the Class in 1966-67.

Woolscouring and Fellmongering

Only a small proportion of the wool clip in New South Wales is scoured locally. Oversea manufacturers generally prefer to buy wool in the grease and to treat it according to the purposes for which it is to be used.

The operations of the woolscouring and fellmongering works in New South Wales are summarised in the next table. The figures do not include woolscouring plants in wool textile mills.

Table 861. Woolscouring and Fellmongering Works in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used†	Output	Production
				\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	29	871	3,590	627	417	2,150	2,690	540
1946	31	1,310	4,606	794	878	2,812	4,036	1,224
1957	20	1,050	6,322	2,481	2,087	15,828	19,298	3,469
1958	17	882	6,008	2,435	1,805	9,758	12,518	2,760
1959	16	893	5,964	2,646	1,927	8,501	11,359	2,858
1960	16	950	5,595	2,569	2,213	10,984	14,445	3,461
1961	17	875	5,643	2,581	2,092	10,077	12,970	2,892
1962	16	869	5,567	2,680	1,995	11,933	14,817	2,884
1963	18	867	6,422	3,863	2,148	12,566	15,545	2,979
1964	17	707	6,468	3,718	1,919	13,717	16,411	2,694
1965	17	680	5,380	4,245	1,947	12,616	15,096	2,480
1966	16	606	4,862	3,611	1,724	11,877	13,884	2,007
1967	13	542	4,435	3,515	1,708	11,383	14,002	2,619

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† Excludes value of large quantities of wool and skins treated on commission basis.

The following table shows the quantity of scoured wool produced in the woolscouring and fellmongering works and in wool textile mills in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years. The table also shows the quantity of virgin greasy wool and other materials treated.

Table 862. Production of Scoured Wool in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Woolscouring and Fellmongering Works					Wool Textile Mills		Total Scoured Wool Produced
	Virgin Greasy Wool Treated	Sheepskins Treated	Skin Pieces Treated	Scoured Wool Produced	Pelts Produced	Virgin Greasy Wool Treated	Scoured Wool Produced	
	Thous. lb.	Thous.	Thous. lb.	Thous. lb.	Thous.	Thous. lb.	Thous. lb.	
1939	38,196	3,443	1,564	30,025	1,753	11,373	5,917	35,942
1946	36,913	4,322	2,181	33,241	2,309	19,631	10,517	43,758
1957	53,825	2,509	1,456	38,151	1,616	7,347	4,642	42,793
1958	39,522	2,262	1,412	29,805	1,451	7,451	4,728	34,533
1959	47,980	2,911	1,247	32,408	1,670	7,378	4,724	37,132
1960	57,372	3,243	636	36,534	2,091	7,208	4,548	41,082
1961	46,928	3,354	816	33,255	2,007	6,133	3,876	37,131
1962	48,232	3,146	*	32,403	1,911	6,121	3,975	36,378
1963	49,791	3,188	999	37,425	1,867	7,108	4,541	41,966
1964	44,135	2,883	910	34,648	2,137	7,083	4,481	39,129
1965	46,536	2,619	935	33,057	1,844	8,016	5,087	38,144
1966	38,668	2,408	953	28,363	1,773	2,723	4,824	33,187
1967	43,455	2,155	1,256	30,121	1,662	6,387	4,177	34,298

* Not available for publication.

During the post-war years, there has been considerable fluctuation in the quantity of scoured wool produced in the State, and the quantity produced in wool textile mills has declined markedly.

The quantity of scoured wool processed in New South Wales factories in 1938-39 and later years is shown in the next table. A wide range of wools is consumed in the factories, from the best merinos and comebacks for worsteds to broader comebacks and crossbreds for knitting yarns, as well as considerable quantities of crutchings, locks, and lambs in the shorter wool group for flannels, blankets, and felts of all descriptions.

Table 863. Scoured Wool Used in N.S.W. Factories

Year ended 30th June	Wool Textile Mills*	Other Factories†	Total	Year ended 30th June	Wool Textile Mills*	Other Factories†	Total
Thousand lb.				Thousand lb.			
1939	14,151	1,796	15,947	1961	14,657	1,473	16,130
1946	13,279	4,000	17,279	1962	15,575	1,795	17,370
				1963	16,855‡	1,685	18,540‡
1957	14,221	1,587	15,808	1964	17,855‡	1,765	19,620‡
1958	12,255	1,401	13,656	1965	18,638	¶	¶
1959	13,815	1,017	14,832	1966	19,339	¶	¶
1960	17,637	1,636	19,273	1967	¶	¶	¶

* Quantities used on worsted and woollen systems are shown in Table 857.

† Almost entirely for felt manufacture.

‡ Revised.

¶ Not available.

Tanneries

The tanning industry is able to meet almost all local requirements of leather. The supply of hides and skins for treatment is dependent principally on livestock slaughterings, which in turn are affected by the level of meat and wool prices and the nature of the seasons.

The following table shows particulars of New South Wales tanneries in 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 864. Tanneries in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	60	1,632	5,180	1,013	714	2,670	3,820	1,150
1946	76	1,945	7,462	1,438	1,262	4,528	6,587	2,060
1957	65	1,782	14,431	3,716	3,444	9,922	14,183	4,261
1958	60	1,745	14,802	3,786	3,440	10,534	15,125	4,591
1959	60	1,779	14,103	4,013	3,643	11,232	16,727	5,496
1960	58	1,753	14,579	4,748	3,878	14,410	20,266	5,855
1961	56	1,761	14,174	5,059	4,029	13,274	19,130	5,856
1962	53	1,764	14,644	4,985	4,094	13,027	19,524	6,497
1963	49	1,740	13,080	5,218	4,075	10,305	17,018	6,713
1964	50	1,769	13,418	5,792	4,192	10,039	16,588	6,549
1965	50	1,764	13,401	5,856	4,590	9,965	16,351	6,386
1966	49	1,631	14,087	5,902	4,351	11,114	17,927	6,812
1967	46	1,533	14,020	6,072	4,214	10,423	17,053	6,631

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Employment in tanneries declined from a peak of 2,005 in 1946-47 to 1,829 in 1951-52: it then rose to 1,989 in 1953-54, but has fallen in later years. The number employed in 1966-67 was 99 fewer than in 1938-39. The motive power installed in tanneries has almost trebled

since 1938-39; it represented an average of 9.1 horse-power per employee in 1966-67 compared with 3.2 in 1938-39.

The next table shows details of the principal materials used and articles produced in tanneries in 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 865. Tanneries, N.S.W.: Materials Treated and Leather Produced

Year ended 30th June	Materials Treated, etc.						Articles Produced		
	Hides and Skins			Bark Used	Vegetable Tanning Extract Used	Synthetic and Chemical Tanning Agents	Leather		Basils
	Cattle	Sheep	Goat				Sold by Area*	Sold by Weight†	
	Thousand			Tons	Tons	\$ thous.	Thousand sq. ft.	Thousand lb.	Thousand
1939	1,254	3,010	989	8,092	1,731	‡	26,059	11,120	1,386
1946	1,475	3,168	731	3,808	5,504	‡	35,732	13,277	897
1957	1,578	2,001	381	2,145	2,231	362	35,222	8,893	263
1958	1,742	1,808	348	1,967	2,327	406	35,999	7,902	202
1959	1,537	1,737	521	1,602	1,876	466	39,210	7,027	178
1960	1,585	1,934	467	1,253	1,794	556	39,538	5,535	187
1961	1,546	1,892	378	1,290	1,895	568	37,134	5,542	225
1962	1,478	1,614	317	1,084	1,752	540	38,056	5,421	186
1963	1,446	2,226	‡	1,006	1,728	584	36,347	5,633	‡
1964	1,356	2,351	‡	974	1,754	637	34,332	5,225	‡
1965	1,130	2,257	‡	843	1,483	622	32,946	4,910	‡
1966	1,004	2,146	‡	1,159	1,261	513	30,863	3,738	‡
1967	903	1,951	‡	731	1,038	498	27,497	2,839	‡

* Dressed and upper from hides and skins (excluding splits) and upholstery leather.

† Sole, harness, some dressed and upper from hides.

‡ Not available.

The number of cattle skins treated in tanneries reached a post-war peak of 1,834,000 in 1953-54; it has since declined, and in 1966-67 was 28 per cent. lower than in 1938-39. The number of sheep skins treated in 1966-67 was 40 per cent. less than in 1947-48 (the peak post-war year) and 35 per cent. lower than in 1938-39.

In 1966-67, the production of leather sold by area (principally dressed and upper and upholstery leather) was 6 per cent. more than in 1938-39, and the production of leather sold by weight (principally sole leather) was 75 per cent. less. During the post-war years, increasing use has been made of synthetic and chemical tanning agents (used in the production of dressed and upper, etc.), whilst the quantities of bark and vegetable tanning extract used (for sole leather) have declined markedly.

CLASS VIII. CLOTHING (EXCEPT KNITTED)

Particulars of the principal individual industries in Class VIII are given in Tables 866 to 870. These industries accounted for 99 per cent. of the aggregate employment and 99 per cent. of the value of production in the Class in 1966-67.

Clothing Factories (excluding Boots and Shoes)

The next table contains particulars of the clothing factories in New South Wales, excluding establishments engaged in the manufacture or repair of boots and shoes (treated in Tables 868 and 869) and hosiery and knitting establishments (which belong to Class VI and are treated in Table 858).

The figures have been revised since the last issue of the Year Book.

Table 866. Clothing Factories (excluding Knitted Goods and Boots and Shoes), N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	837	23,607	3,983	6,598	5,436	8,988	17,512	8,526
1946	1,171	26,831	7,060	10,111	9,850	17,400	34,288	16,889
1957	1,754	30,099	14,853	24,737	35,199	70,628	128,062	57,434
1958	1,688	30,212	14,587	26,652	37,035	74,058	133,523	59,465
1959	1,665	30,414	14,488	27,959	37,809	75,157	137,581	62,424
1960	1,668	31,588	14,712	31,082	41,942	82,636	152,606	69,970
1961	1,688	31,890	15,578	34,729	43,933	89,086	161,679	72,593
1962	1,670	30,938	16,961	35,999	43,542	89,238	162,206	72,967
1963	1,666	31,796	15,731	40,080	45,693	93,658	172,232	78,574
1964	1,646	32,063	16,420	42,977	47,210	97,677	180,704	83,026
1965	1,710	33,053	17,016	47,859	51,965	104,218	197,182	92,963
1966	1,669	34,024	17,711	50,588	55,727	108,459	210,668	102,209
1967	1,658	33,789	18,623	52,764	59,130	116,200	222,751	106,550

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Although it was subject to fluctuation, employment in clothing factories expanded considerably during the early post-war years, reaching a peak of 35,489 in 1950-51. Adverse economic conditions caused a sharp fall in 1952-53 to 28,380 persons, and employment has recovered only partially since then. The number employed in 1966-67 was 45 per cent. greater than in 1938-39, but 5 per cent. less than in 1950-51. Females comprised 85 per cent. of the persons employed in 1966-67.

In 1966-67, the motive power of engines installed in the factories was more than 4½-times as great as in 1938-39.

Since the war, the clothing industry has undergone some degree of decentralisation. The proportion of employees in the Sydney area declined from 95 per cent. in 1938-39 to 86 per cent. in 1966-67.

Particulars of the individual industries summarised in the previous table are shown in the following table for the year 1966-67:—

Table 867. Individual Clothing Industries* in N.S.W., 1966-67

Industry	Establishments	Persons Employed†	Motive Power Installed	Value of—			
				Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
Tailoring and Ready-made Clothing	1,020	20,923	9,429	37,366	71,801	139,238	67,436
Waterproof and Oilskin Clothing	17	653	550	1,161	3,116	4,922	1,806
Dressmaking	257	714	380	832	625	2,287	1,662
Millinery	88	1,066	334	1,821	2,171	5,227	3,056
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing	136	5,949	3,232	9,961	18,406	33,506	15,100
Handkerchiefs, Ties, Scarves	31	907	534	1,558	5,289	8,610	3,321
Hats and Caps	20	569	1,734	1,232	1,410	3,149	1,739
Gloves	22	740	555	1,237	1,935	3,709	1,775
Other (incl. Foundation Garments)	67	2,268	1,875	3,963	11,448	22,103	10,655
Total	1,658	33,789	18,623	59,130	116,200	222,751	106,550

* Excludes hosiery and other knitted goods (Table 868) and boots and shoes (Table 868).

† Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The most important of these industries is the tailoring and ready-made clothing group, which accounted for 62 per cent. of the total employment and 63 per cent. of the total value of production in all clothing industries in 1966-67. Shirt and underclothing factories accounted for 18 per cent. and dressmaking and millinery establishments for 6 per cent. of the total employment.

Boot and Shoe Factories

The operations of factories engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes are summarised in the following table. The figures in this table exclude factories manufacturing rubber shoes, goloshes, etc. (which make a significant contribution to the production of footwear, and which are classified as rubber works), boot and shoe repairing establishments, and establishments producing boot and shoe accessories.

Table 868. Boot and Shoe Factories in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	101	5,741	2,323	1,338	1,697	2,772	5,221	2,449
1946	134	6,053	3,349	1,895	2,865	4,742	8,875	4,134
1957	176	6,996	6,958	4,688	10,051	14,091	28,402	14,311
1958	175	6,777	7,087	4,799	9,978	14,439	28,902	14,463
1959	172	6,369	6,993	4,733	9,502	14,650	28,646	13,995
1960	159	6,371	6,458	5,294	10,041	16,570	31,223	14,653
1961	161	6,465	6,347	5,507	10,480	17,063	32,939	15,876
1962	150	5,908	6,154	5,857	9,799	16,842	32,432	15,591
1963	144	6,012	5,986	8,815†	10,134	17,232	32,988	15,756
1964	147	6,198	6,390	10,335	10,678	18,025	35,177	17,152
1965	145	5,912	5,893	11,459	10,644	17,468	33,915	16,448
1966	135	5,584	5,774	11,558	10,427	17,144	34,200	17,056
1967	132	5,599	5,500	11,868	11,000	18,961	37,413	18,452

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† A substantial part of the increase in 1962-63 was attributable to the inclusion of certain types of rented machinery which were formerly excluded.

Many new boot and shoe factories were opened in the early post-war years, and there was a substantial increase in employment. The number employed reached a peak in 1950-51, but has since declined. In 1966-67, it was 29 per cent. less than in 1950-51, and 2 per cent. less than in 1938-39. Fifty-eight per cent. of the persons employed in 1966-67 were females.

The motive power installed in the factories expanded rapidly until 1951-52, but declined in most subsequent years.

The materials used in the boot and shoe factories in 1966-67 included 1,200,000 lb. of sole leather, 14,547,000 square feet of upper leather, 5,056,000 pairs of ready-made soles, and 5,979,000 pairs of ready-made heels. The use of ready-made soles and heels has increased substantially since the war. Particulars of the footwear produced by all factory establishments in New South Wales are given in Table 823.

Boot and Shoe Repairing

The following statement contains particulars of boot and shoe repairing establishments in 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 869. Boot and Shoe Repairing Establishments in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	621	1,091	722	1,680	158	276	830	554
1946	793	1,526	1,004	2,136	327	532	1,537	1,004
1957	923	1,634	1,389	3,854	1,103	1,572	4,613	3,041
1958	931	1,617	1,389	4,195	1,073	1,548	4,905	3,358
1959	936	1,627	1,526	4,464	1,106	1,659	4,973	3,314
1960	947	1,592	1,476	4,895	1,136	1,693	5,103	3,410
1961	932	1,538	1,444	5,332	1,159	1,735	5,272	3,536
1962	968	1,641	1,654	6,690	1,288	1,879	5,777	3,898
1963	973	1,648	1,631	8,390	1,314	1,897	5,967	4,070
1964	934	1,543	1,642	8,534	1,259	1,861	5,887	4,025
1965	917	1,480	1,620	9,271	1,203	1,771	5,666	3,895
1966	860	1,371	1,472	8,573	1,076	1,644	5,115	3,471
1967	809	1,209	1,470	9,315	983	1,552	4,965	3,413

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Employment in these establishments reached a peak in 1962-63, but has since declined considerably. In 1966-67 the number employed in the establishments was 27 per cent. less than in 1962-63 and 11 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. Approximately three-fifths of the persons employed in the establishments are working proprietors. The average number of persons employed per establishment is less than 2.

The materials used in repairing establishments in 1966-67 included 877,000 lb. of sole leather.

Dyeworks and Cleaning Establishments

The remarkable expansion in the dyeing and cleaning industry since 1938-39 is illustrated in the following table:—

Table 870. Dyeworks and Cleaning Establishments in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	52	1,185	1,444	851	405	212	907	695
1946	166	2,836	3,311	2,037	1,368	767	3,250	2,484
1957	520	4,728	7,678	7,920	5,874	2,384	12,941	10,557
1958	531	4,675	7,764	8,520	5,920	2,342	12,954	10,611
1959	534	4,540	7,118	9,033	5,806	2,293	12,850	10,557
1960	567	4,577	7,607	10,114	6,194	2,583	13,736	11,153
1961	570	4,491	7,615	10,758	6,309	2,597	14,462	11,865
1962	584	4,490	7,657	11,733	6,335	2,703	15,114	12,411
1963	600	4,560	7,032	12,787	6,553	2,853	15,730	12,878
1964	589	4,506	7,274	13,989	6,701	2,914	16,233	13,318
1965	607	4,478	7,726	14,707	7,018	3,003	17,319	14,317
1966	608	4,374	7,877	16,376	6,955	3,184	17,816	14,632
1967	620	4,412	7,986	17,921	7,679	3,247	18,916	15,669

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Employment in this industry rose substantially during the post-war years, particularly in the earlier years. Although the number employed in the industry in 1966-67 was 9 per cent. below the record level in 1954-55, it was almost four times as great as in 1938-39. Half the persons employed in 1966-67 were females. The motive power installed has also risen substantially, and in 1966-67 was more than five times as great as in 1938-39.

CLASS IX. FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO

Particulars of the principal individual industries in Class IX are given in Tables 871 to 887. These industries accounted for 78 per cent. of the aggregate employment and 80 per cent. of the value of production in the Class in 1966-67.

Flour Mills

The amount of mill power available for grinding and dressing grain is ample for manufacturing the flour consumed in New South Wales. A large export trade in flour is maintained, but it is subject to fluctuation in accordance with variations in wheat production.

Particulars of flour mills in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years are given in the following table:—

Table 871. Flour Mills in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	54	1,356	10,503	3,030	626	8,768	10,563	1,795
1946	54	1,403	12,864	3,159	974	10,734	12,552	1,819
1957	46	1,663	19,721	9,242	3,361	44,699	53,898	9,199
1958	47	1,409	20,386	9,906	2,990	35,728	44,124	8,396
1959	46	1,496	20,814	10,248	3,133	36,457	44,706	8,249
1960	45	1,572	21,054	10,485	3,564	43,485	53,410	9,925
1961	43	1,541	20,551	10,052	3,661	47,176	57,215	10,039
1962	39	1,556	19,834	9,293	3,835	46,209	55,907	9,698
1963	38	1,479	20,224	10,522	3,615	43,871	53,342	9,471
1964	37	1,556	20,188	12,002	3,847	47,592	59,342	11,750
1965	35	1,373	19,512	11,452	3,740	43,086	55,649	12,563
1966	34	1,324	21,267	11,593	3,689	39,985	51,975	11,989
1967	33	1,320	20,444	11,604	4,020	43,230	56,152	12,922

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Employment in flour mills is subject to fluctuation, largely because of variations in the wheat harvest and oversea exports (see the chapter "Agriculture"). In 1966-67, the number employed was 30 per cent. less than 1950-51, the peak employment year, and 3 per cent. less than in 1938-39.

The motive power installed in flour mills was expanded rapidly during the early post-war years, but has not varied greatly since 1953-54. In 1966-67 it was almost double the capacity in 1938-39, and represented an average of 15.5 horse-power per employee compared with 7.7 in 1938-39.

The next table shows the quantity of wheat treated in factories in New South Wales and the quantities of the principal commodities produced from the wheat in 1938-39 and recent years. The figures include the small proportion of wheat treated and commodities produced in factories other than flour mills.

Table 872. Wheat Treated, and Principal Commodities Produced from Wheat, in N.S.W. Factories

Year ended 30th June	Wheat Treated for—				Principal Commodities Produced†			
	Flour, etc.*	Stock Food	Other Purposes	All Purposes	Flour, White (incl. Sharps)	Bran	Pollard	Wheatmeal for Stock Food
	Thousand bushels				Short tons (2,000 lb.)			
1939	26,427	‡	‡	‡	557,337	121,154	107,779	‡
1962	24,537	2,296	569	27,402	533,451	79,548	119,944	52,977
1963	23,559	1,744	406	25,709	508,534	75,003	116,540	37,804
1964	27,980	2,208	456	30,644	602,545	90,267	137,552	41,667
1965	25,884	4,701	446	31,031	551,591	82,474	128,322	99,790
1966	22,691	7,469	404	30,564	483,799	73,473	110,131	155,461
1967	24,519	5,066	487	30,072	526,682	78,651	113,648	91,334

* Flour, semolina, sharps, wheatmeal other than for stock food, and by-product bran and pollard, etc.

† Particulars of prepared breakfast foods produced are not available for publication.

‡ Not available.

Cereal Foods and Starch

The following table shows particulars of factories engaged in the production of cereal foods and starch in 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 873. Cereal Foods and Starch, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	26	996	4,412	1,627	395	1,981	3,522	1,541
1946	32	1,305	6,828	1,996	752	3,492	5,407	1,915
1957	33	1,601	15,276	6,240	2,861	15,985	24,687	8,702
1958	31	1,574	17,191	6,767	2,933	18,193	27,279	9,086
1959	31	1,557	17,239	6,987	2,978	17,619	28,039	10,420
1960	32	1,599	18,370	7,214	3,218	17,905	29,542	11,637
1961	33	1,630	18,583	7,406	3,366	18,290	29,882	11,592
1962	30	1,705	19,240	8,007	3,619	19,731	33,505	13,773
1963	29	1,855	20,009	9,853	3,921	21,346	35,576	14,230
1964	27	1,867	20,410	10,760	4,176	24,904	41,174	16,270
1965	28	1,959	21,533	12,532	4,642	26,879	45,385	18,506
1966	27	2,041	22,678	12,490	5,261	27,075	45,774	18,699
1967	26	2,051	22,091	13,767	5,859	29,563	47,692	18,129

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

In 1966-67, the number of persons employed in these factories was 106 per cent. more than in 1938-39; females represented 21 per cent. of the total employment. The motive power installed in the factories in 1966-67 was more than 5-times as great as in 1938-39, and represented an average of 10.8 horse-power per employee.

Bakeries (including Cakes and Pastry)

The operations of factory establishments engaged in making bread, cakes, and pastry are summarised in the next table:—

Table 874. Bakeries (including Cakes and Pastry), N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed*	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	789	4,462	3,847	6,183	1,654	5,369	8,956	3,587
1946	975	5,478	4,945	7,605	2,607	9,027	14,863	5,836
1957	1,542	7,535	11,299	22,396	9,780	32,192	54,875	22,683
1958	1,685	8,005	11,804	26,670	10,470	36,523	61,065	24,542
1959	1,643	8,026	12,711	28,201	10,956	36,373	61,832	25,460
1960	1,601	8,081	12,270	30,495	11,610	37,914	65,507	27,593
1961	1,540	8,444	14,160	35,257	13,200	40,976	73,935	32,959
1962	1,519	8,390	15,453	38,476	13,870	42,678	78,284	35,606
1963	1,495	8,598	15,937	40,604	14,568	43,867	82,715	38,847
1964	1,460	8,788	17,246	41,895	15,370	45,331	84,870	39,539
1965	1,466	9,043	18,174	44,846	16,794	48,601	91,182	42,581
1966	1,430	9,354	18,464	46,889	18,190	50,618	103,590	52,972
1967	1,412	9,542	17,897	48,539	20,271	51,487	104,425	52,938

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Employment in these establishments has risen steadily throughout the post-war years. In 1966-67, the number employed was 114 per cent. greater than in 1938-39 and 74 per cent. greater than in 1945-46. The number of females employed in 1966-67 was 30 per cent. of the total employment.

The motive power installed in the establishments has also risen steadily. In 1966-67, it was more than 4½-times as great as in 1938-39.

Biscuit Factories

Particulars of biscuit factories in 1938-39 and later years are given in the following table:—

Table 875. Biscuit Factories in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed*	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	16	2,667	4,734	1,285	751	1,737	3,328	1,591
1946	21	1,873	5,705	1,670	927	1,872	3,712	1,840
1957	18	2,287	9,051	6,278	3,493	8,275	15,989	7,714
1958	18	2,261	9,140	6,464	3,514	8,874	16,733	7,859
1959	18	2,327	9,148	6,741	3,809	9,845	18,358	8,513
1960	17	2,367	8,214	7,280	4,008	10,021	18,572	8,551
1961	18	2,456	8,190	7,575	4,356	10,606	20,183	9,577
1962	17	2,565	9,063	8,020	4,792	11,522	21,467	9,944
1963	17	2,564	9,520	8,640	4,814	11,128	20,988	9,861
1964	17	2,665	11,016	8,609	5,150	11,699	21,565	9,866
1965	17	2,774	10,442	8,213	6,032	12,743	24,914	12,171
1966	17	2,873	10,383	8,956	6,095	14,055	26,929	12,874
1967	18	2,931	11,491	7,978	7,048	15,009	28,140	13,131

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The number of persons employed in biscuit factories rose rapidly during the early post-war years, and by 1951-52 had almost regained the 1938-39 level. Although the number employed contracted between 1951-52 and 1957-58, it recovered in later years and by 1966-67 it was 10 per cent. above the pre-war level. Females outnumber the males employed in the industry, and in 1966-67 represented 62 per cent. of the total employment.

The motive power installed in the factories rose fairly steadily during the post-war years, and in 1966-67 was almost $2\frac{1}{2}$ -times the motive power installed in 1938-39. There was an average of 3.9 horse-power per employee in 1966-67, compared with 1.8 in the pre-war year.

Sugar Mills and Sugar Refining

Sugar-cane cultivated on the far north coast of New South Wales is crushed in three large mills situated on the Clarence, Richmond, and Tweed Rivers. The area of cane cut for crushing is dependent upon the capacity of the mills to treat cane within seasonal limits, and a daily or weekly quota of cane that can be cut for crushing is imposed upon individual growers. The number employed in the sugar mills is affected by variations in the cane harvest, and was 212 in 1938-39, 317 in 1943-44, 138 in 1952-53, and 330 in 1966-67. The output of raw sugar was 139,967 tons in 1966-67, compared with 45,156 tons in 1938-39 and 14,272 tons in 1952-53.

There is one sugar refinery in New South Wales (situated at Pymont, Sydney), which treats raw sugar from Queensland mills as well as from those on the far north coast of New South Wales.

The sugar industry is regulated in terms of an agreement between the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments, particulars of which are given in the chapter "Agriculture".

The quantities of refined sugar used in food and drink manufacturing industries in New South Wales in recent years are shown in the next table:—

Table 876. Refined Sugar* Used in Food and Drink Industries, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Confectionery	Breweries	Aerated Waters, Cordials, etc.	Jam, Fruit and Vegetable Canning	Bakeries, etc.	Biscuits	Condiments, Coffee, etc.	Other Industries	Total, Food and Drink Industries
Tons									
1962	24,095	20,075	19,599	12,525	7,908	7,224	9,050	9,413	109,889
1963	25,601	21,264	20,540	13,138	8,274	7,714	9,100	10,742	116,373
1964	26,578	21,839	22,803	13,992	8,511	7,902	8,584	15,747	125,956
1965	25,404	24,179	24,560	15,500	9,149	8,878	9,522	18,094	135,286
1966	24,517	22,767	22,171	15,562	10,119	8,820	11,949	17,878	133,783
1967	24,587	21,234	23,233	17,144	9,685	8,956	11,850	18,518	135,207

* Includes dry weight of liquid sugar.

Confectionery Factories

Employment in confectionery factories rose rapidly during the early post-war years and had almost regained the 1938-39 level in 1949-50, but since then it has contracted. The number employed in 1966-67 was 12 per cent. less than in 1949-50. About half of the persons employed are females.

The motive power installed in the factories has expanded steadily during the post-war years. In 1966-67, it was 2½-times the capacity in 1938-39, and represented an average of 7.1 horse-power per employee compared with 2.4 in the pre-war year.

Table 877. Confectionery Factories in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	59	3,413	8,337	3,025	1,002	3,334	6,110	2,775
1946	73	2,693	9,353	2,810	1,341	4,944	8,134	3,190
1957	91	3,044	15,977	6,038	4,667	16,620	27,719	11,099
1958	94	2,905	16,895	7,879	4,499	16,113	26,597	10,485
1959	85	2,858	17,274	8,944	4,540	16,930	27,876	10,947
1960	88	2,867	17,584	9,279	4,741	17,901	29,853	11,952
1961	84	2,856	17,704	9,933	5,001	17,749	31,039	13,290
1962	78	2,830	18,494	11,594	5,166	17,673	31,394	13,722
1963	80	2,806	18,889	11,559	5,172	17,475	31,974	14,499
1964	78	2,839	19,208	12,055	5,401	19,100	33,551	14,451
1965	76	2,831	19,245	12,901	5,815	20,220	34,559	14,339
1966	72	2,921	20,675	15,304	6,221	19,828	34,748	14,920
1967	71	2,937	20,925	17,452	6,698	22,449	37,503	15,053

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Jam, Fruit and Vegetable Canning, Pickles, Sauces, etc.

The following table shows particulars of factories engaged in fruit and vegetable canning and bottling and the manufacture of jam, pickles, sauces, etc., in 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 878. Jam, Pickles, Fruit and Vegetable Canning, etc., N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	31	1,659	2,576	1,198	609	2,383	3,822	1,440
1946	55	3,596	6,758	2,412	1,914	7,358	10,741	3,383
1957	59	2,880	11,614	7,202	4,649	17,955	27,056	9,101
1958	58	2,684	11,798	7,854	4,428	17,205	26,122	8,917
1959	53	2,530	12,112	8,163	4,236	16,169	24,370	8,201
1960	53	2,450	12,652	8,143	4,567	17,486	27,667	10,181
1961	52	2,654	13,451	9,691	4,970	20,284	32,316	12,032
1962	50	2,825	14,115	10,007	5,559	24,095	38,369	14,274
1963	50	2,877	13,918	10,444	5,503	22,241	36,996	14,756
1964	46	2,870	14,155	10,742	5,806	24,514	40,006	15,492
1965	44	2,868	13,942	12,751	6,721	25,877	43,116	17,239
1966	44	2,991	14,809	14,189	6,790	27,469	45,367	17,898
1967	43	2,967	15,429	15,500	7,543	30,096	48,525	18,428

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Employment in this industry increased very steeply during the war, reaching a peak of 3,871 in 1944-45. The number employed declined during the post-war years to 2,450 in 1959-60, but subsequently recovered to 2,967 in 1966-67. While considerably less than in the war-time peak, the number in 1966-67 was still 79 per cent. higher than in 1938-39.

About half of the persons employed in the industry work in the country, mainly on a seasonal basis, in canneries near the place where the fruit and vegetables are grown. In 1966-67, females represented 46 per cent. of the total employment.

The motive power installed in 1966-67 was more than twice as great as in 1945-46 and almost six times as great as in 1938-39. It represented an average of 5.2 horse-power per employee, compared with 1.5 in 1938-39.

Materials used by the industry in 1966-67 included 18,848 tons of sugar, 1,052,000 cwt. of fresh fruit, and 891,000 cwt. of vegetables (including tomatoes).

Bacon Factories

Particulars of the factories engaged in bacon curing in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years are given in the next table:—

Table 879. Bacon Factories in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	25	383	1,739	416	190	1,944	2,358	414
1946	32	652	2,453	624	412	4,964	6,056	1,092
1957	29	657	2,873	1,584	1,196	10,118	12,466	2,348
1958	29	712	2,852	1,784	1,304	9,856	12,718	2,862
1959	29	697	2,732	1,816	1,314	9,436	12,320	2,884
1960	30	721	3,437	2,402	1,524	11,458	14,008	2,550
1961	28	793	3,711	2,756	1,748	12,828	16,370	3,542
1962	28	950	4,058	3,076	2,114	12,260	16,512	4,252
1963	29	960	3,758	3,242	2,142	14,252	19,312	5,060
1964	28	927	3,928	3,585	2,178	15,631	20,213	4,582
1965	26	941	3,898	3,423	2,298	18,109	23,481	5,372
1966	27	973	4,789	4,033	2,420	18,320	25,222	6,903
1967	27	977	5,035	4,011	2,529	19,267	26,348	7,080

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The trends since 1957-58 in the production of bacon and ham in New South Wales factories are illustrated in the next table:—

Table 880. Bacon and Ham Produced* in N.S.W. Factories

Year ended 30th June	Smoked (incl. Cooked, Smoked)	Cooked (not Smoked) and Canned	Total	Year ended 30th June	Smoked (incl. Cooked, Smoked)	Cooked (not Smoked) and Canned	Total
	Thous. lb.	Thous. lb.	Thous. lb.		Thous. lb.	Thous. lb.	Thous. lb.
1958	19,005	6,519	25,524	1963	20,945	7,786	28,731
1959	20,197	5,800	25,997	1964	22,351	7,896	30,247
1960	18,690	5,977	24,667	1965	24,030	7,157	31,187
1961	18,895	6,344	25,239	1966	24,496	9,227	33,723
1962	20,605	6,642	27,247	1967	24,580	9,840	34,421

weight, bone-in weight basis. Very little bacon and ham is now produced on farms.

Butter, Cheese, and Concentrated and Powdered Milk Factories

The butter, cheese, and other milk products industry, as defined for statistical purposes, includes factories engaged in the manufacture of butter, cheese, and concentrated and powdered milk, but excludes the pasteurising, etc. and bottling of whole milk, the preparation of cream for sale as such, and factories engaged primarily in the manufacture of ice cream (now made mostly from concentrated milk) and other frozen dairy foods.

In New South Wales, the manufacture of butter, cheese, and other dairy produce is regulated in terms of the Dairy Industry Act, the provisions of which are summarised in the chapter "Dairying, Poultry, Beekeeping". Dairy produce factories are under the general oversight of government officials, who assist dairy farmers and factory managers to promote and maintain the high quality of dairy products.

Factory production accounts for virtually all of the butter and cheese produced in New South Wales. Particulars of the total production of butter, cheese, and bacon and ham (including estimates of the small quantities produced on farms), and the arrangements for supervising their production and organising their marketing are given in the chapter "Dairying, Poultry, Beekeeping".

The operations of butter, cheese, and concentrated and powdered milk factories in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years are summarised in the next table:—

Table 881. Butter, Cheese, and Concentrated and Powdered Milk Factories in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	129	1,533	21,873	2,908	736	14,538	16,028	1,490
1946	117	2,025	26,605	3,492	1,282	14,102	16,084	1,982
1957	75	2,396	39,329	13,742	4,354	33,740	41,232	7,492
1958	74	2,447	40,374	13,862	4,398	31,058	37,478	6,420
1959	77	2,405	40,466	14,020	4,438	36,046	44,926	8,880
1960	77	2,474	40,530	14,048	4,784	40,670	51,326	10,656
1961	72	2,489	40,898	14,080	5,016	36,408	46,216	9,808
1962	72	2,562	41,190	13,516	5,332	39,482	49,458	9,976
1963	72	2,564	41,443	15,302	5,370	37,108	46,360	9,252
1964	72	2,564	42,345	15,154	5,462	38,138	48,798	10,660
1965	70	2,454	41,694	15,130	5,480	34,293	44,200	9,908
1966	69	2,479	44,579	15,357	5,855	37,513	49,470	11,956
1967	69	2,531	45,190	15,975	6,466	42,469	56,714	14,245

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Although employment in this group of factories has been fairly stable in recent years, its average level in the five years ending with 1966-67 (2,518) was 64 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. The motive power installed in 1966-67 was 107 per cent. greater than in 1938-39.

Trends since 1938-39 in the quantities of cream and liquid milk used in this group of factories, and in the quantities of butter, cheese, and other milk products produced in the factories, are illustrated in the following table:—

Table 882. Butter, Cheese, and Concentrated and Powdered Milk Factories, N.S.W.: Principal Materials Used and Commodities Produced

Year ended 30th June	Cream Used (for Butter)	Liquid Milk Used			Principal Commodities Produced			
		Whole		Skim†	Butter	Cheese	Concentrated and Condensed Milk‡	Powdered Milk (All Types)
		For Cheese	For Other Products*					
	Thous. lb.	Thous. gal.	Thous. gal.	Thous. gal.	Thous. lb.	Thous. lb.	Thous. lb.	Thous. lb.
1939	211,250	7,413	4,864	¶	113,841	7,193	6,258	6,941
1946	151,290	5,122	17,130	¶	74,280	4,858	25,251	17,743
1957	166,230	8,952	15,008	26,647	75,769	9,003	24,226	49,230
1958	139,155	8,943	14,762	22,997	67,063	9,054	27,067	43,662
1959	175,381	10,745	14,839	36,133	84,521	11,298§	21,511	57,085
1960	185,353	9,134	17,126	32,038	92,676	9,740§	23,418	60,106
1961	150,432	11,259	16,052	28,932	76,152	11,863§	23,165	55,601
1962	175,558	12,628	16,187	33,284	87,346	13,336§	21,863	63,425
1963	161,734	10,541	14,569	36,177	80,568	11,881§	14,599	61,974
1964	163,329	10,541	14,419	31,843§	80,880	11,527§	17,768	64,097
1965	130,413	8,234	14,787	23,528	67,081	9,245	25,367	56,369
1966	145,119	8,897	14,747	27,658	73,901	9,088	22,556	59,160
1967	169,787	10,187	16,574	38,579	86,392	11,231	24,383	76,958

* Concentrated, condensed, and powdered milk.

† Mainly for concentrated, condensed, and powdered milk.

‡ Includes liquid ice cream mix.

¶ Not available.

§ Revised.

The quantity of butter produced is dependent mainly on seasonal conditions in the dairying districts and on the proportion of total milk production available for butter-making. Since pre-war years, there has been a marked expansion in both the consumption of fresh milk and the manufacture of cheese and concentrated and powdered milk. In the five years 1962-63 to 1966-67, the quantity of butter produced in factories in New South Wales was 36 per cent. lower than in the five years ending with 1938-39.

Butter production is subject to seasonal variation during each year. It increases in a marked degree during the summer months, usually attaining a maximum between December and March, and decreases during the winter, usually reaching a minimum in June or July.

Production of the various types of powdered milk has increased remarkably since 1938-39, rising from 6,941,000 lb. in 1938-39 to 17,743,000 lb. in 1945-46 and 76,958,000 lb. in 1966-67. The production of concentrated and condensed milk quadrupled between 1938-39 and 1945-46, but has tended to contract in later years.

Margarine Factories

Both table and cooking margarine are made in New South Wales from vegetable oils and animal fats. The production of table margarine has been subject, since 1941, to annual quotas determined under the Dairy Industry Act. The annual quota for New South Wales was 1,248 tons from 1941 to 1951 and 2,496 tons from 1951 to 1955, and has been 9,000 tons since December, 1955. Special permits may be granted under the Act, enabling manufacturers to produce table margarine for oversea export in excess of their quota. Particulars of the production of margarine in recent years are given in Table 823.

Condiments, Spices, etc.

The group "Condiment, Spices, etc." comprises factories engaged in the preparation of numerous grocery items such as coffee and coffee essences, flavouring essences, jelly crystals, and pepper and other spices, as well as the re-packing of certain imported commodities such as tea.

Table 883. Condiments, Spices, etc., N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	53	1,510	1,662	1,065	435	2,066	4,246	2,179
1946	57	1,898	3,008	1,455	853	3,824	6,473	2,649
1957	70	1,579	4,338	4,081	2,320	12,634	19,224	6,590
1958	72	1,472	4,489	4,322	2,205	12,687	19,246	6,559
1959	77	1,631	4,809	5,639	2,468	13,871	21,063	7,192
1960	73	1,818	4,744	5,661	3,022	16,444	25,791	9,347
1961	76	1,815	5,638	7,272	3,256	17,398	27,896	10,498
1962	85	1,828	6,186	10,143	3,372	16,828	27,684	10,855
1963†	83	2,524	7,220	13,568	5,127	21,652	37,800	16,148
1964	75	2,410	7,271	13,213	5,059	22,769	38,748	15,979
1965	74	2,361	8,239	15,820	4,737	25,033	42,645	17,612
1966	75	2,554	8,457	19,260	5,976	31,693	52,658	20,965
1967	76	2,578	8,757	19,031	6,621	31,855	57,628	25,774

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† Figures for 1962-63 and later years are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years, because of the inclusion of several factory establishments formerly classified to other industries.

Aerated Waters, Cordials, etc.

Aerated waters, cordials, etc. are produced in New South Wales by a large number of small factories in country areas and a few relatively large establishments in the metropolitan area. The operations of the establishments in this industry are summarised in the following table:—

Table 884. Aerated Waters, Cordials, etc., N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	172	1,149	2,344	1,280	373	1,167	2,283	1,117
1946	184	1,689	3,141	1,667	833	3,228	5,673	2,445
1957	195	1,870	9,771	7,241	2,594	7,849	14,582	6,734
1958	188	2,017	6,573	7,543	2,960	9,400	17,907	8,507
1959	190	1,924	7,108	8,136	3,100	9,502	17,987	8,485
1960	185	1,970	7,080	8,462	3,281	10,683	20,298	9,616
1961	184	1,937	6,962	8,973	3,338	10,201	19,284	9,084
1962	183	1,821	7,294	9,863	3,336	10,316	19,688	9,372
1963	181	1,910	7,474	11,278	3,498	10,888	21,506	10,617
1964	176	1,938	7,925	12,477	3,697	12,436	23,609	11,174
1965	172	1,953	8,540	12,729	4,096	14,391	27,264	12,873
1966	173	2,100	8,968	13,216	4,614	16,353	29,665	13,312
1967	166	2,219	9,301	14,109	5,376	17,240	32,670	15,430

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The number of persons employed in the industry increased steadily during the post-war years until 1950-51, declined during the next eleven years, and has increased again in each year since 1961-62. In 1963-64, the number employed was slightly less than in 1950-51 and 93 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. Females comprised 23 per cent. of the total employment in 1966-67. The motive power installed in the industry in 1966-67 was nearly four times as great as in 1938-39.

Materials used by the industry in 1966-67 included 23,200 tons of sugar and 316,900 cwt. of fresh fruit.

Breweries

All except one of the breweries in New South Wales are in the Sydney Statistical Division. The brewing operations of these establishments in 1938-39 and later years are summarised in the following table, which excludes all subsidiary operations (malting, manufacture of aerated waters, etc.) undertaken by the breweries.

Table 885. Breweries in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	6	1,009	9,936	3,464	621	2,252	6,984	4,733
1946	6	1,162	11,499	3,566	852	2,892	7,674	4,782
1957	7	1,943	21,390	17,066	4,082	17,747	29,745	11,998†
1958	6	1,911	20,687	17,630	4,139	18,076	31,525	13,449
1959	6	1,923	21,066	19,473	4,226	17,559	30,743	13,184
1960	6	1,908	22,457	18,956	4,333	17,878	32,075	14,197
1961	6	1,937	23,814	18,654	4,550	18,843	33,228	14,385
1962	6	1,929	22,644	19,642	4,868	19,954	34,350	14,396
1963	6	1,992	23,562	20,203	4,947	21,454	37,789	16,335
1964	6	2,051	25,339	21,275	5,313	22,435	40,188	17,753
1965	6	2,019	23,469	21,474	5,651	24,759	43,417	18,658
1966	6	2,085	24,917	22,602	5,895	23,867	43,840	19,973
1967	6	2,069	28,184	23,477	6,345	25,876	46,170	20,294

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† Because of changes in 1955-56 in the classification of certain costs, figures for 1956-57 and later years are not strictly comparable with those shown for earlier years.

Employment in breweries rose steadily during the post-war years until 1956-57, and increased only slightly in subsequent years. In 1966-67, the number employed was 78 per cent. greater than in 1945-46 and 6 per cent. greater than in 1956-57.

The motive power installed in the breweries expanded by 79 per cent. between 1950-51 and 1954-55, and by 31 per cent. since then. The capacity in 1966-67 was nearly three times as great as in 1938-39.

The next table shows particulars of the materials treated in breweries and the quantity of ale, beer, and stout produced in 1938-39 and more recent years. Beer production reached a record level in 1966-67, and was then more than 3½-times as great as in 1938-39. Bottled and canned beer accounted for 29 per cent. of the total production in 1966-67, compared with 20 per cent. in 1938-39.

Table 886. Breweries, N.S.W.: Materials Treated and Beer Produced

Year ended 30th June	Materials Treated			Ale, Beer, and Stout Produced †		
	Malt	Hops	Sugar*	Bulk	Bottled or Canned	Total
	Thousand bushels	Thousand lbs.	Tons	Thousand gallons		
1939	1,060	932	6,922	27,174	6,725	33,899
1962	2,523	1,965	20,075	73,650	24,887	98,537
1963	2,641	1,950	21,264	75,047	27,842	102,889
1964	2,703	1,796	21,839	77,293	30,221	107,514
1965	2,847	2,111	24,179	80,229	33,065	113,294
1966	3,188	1,842	22,767	81,214	32,022	113,236
1967	2,912	1,948	21,234	83,939	34,459	118,398

* Includes dry weight of liquid sugar.

† Excludes waste beer.

Information relating to the consumption of beer in New South Wales is given in the chapter "Social Condition". Details of excise on locally manufactured beer are given in the chapter "Oversea Trade".

Tobacco Factories

The tobacco industry is highly organised, the bulk of the output being produced in two large establishments. Most of the tobacco leaf treated in New South Wales factories is imported from the United States of America and other States of Australia; very little is grown in New South Wales. Large quantities of tobacco and cigarettes are exported from New South Wales, mainly to other Australian States.

The development of the tobacco industry since 1938-39 is illustrated in the following table:—

Table 887. Tobacco Factories in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
				\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	8	3,108	6,104	2,543	1,248	9,661	12,079	2,417
1946	8	2,997	5,761	2,042	1,500	14,119	16,521	2,402
1957	12	2,574	8,797	4,141	4,557	40,974	53,026	12,052†
1958	11	2,723	8,131	5,269	4,923	41,924	54,888	12,965
1959	8	2,763	7,414	6,229	4,865	43,015	59,406	16,391
1960	8	2,930	7,914	8,270	5,577	44,851	67,353	22,502
1961	7	2,794	8,120	8,697	5,838	46,296	67,891	21,595
1962	5	2,601	8,114	8,587	5,678	39,594	59,192	19,598
1963	5	2,382	8,152	8,423	5,468	36,367	54,684	18,318
1964	5	2,150	8,432	8,295	5,637	34,986	53,219	18,233
1965	5	2,172	8,536	8,335	5,851	34,932	54,915	19,983
1966	6	2,439	9,193	11,863	6,517	33,843	56,367	22,524
1967	6	2,148	9,251	10,967	6,717	34,551	58,068	23,517

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† Because of changes in 1965-66 in the classification of certain costs, figures for 1956-57 and later years are not strictly comparable with those shown for earlier years.

Employment in tobacco factories had contracted between 1945-46 and 1954-55 and had almost regained the 1945-46 level by 1959-60, but since then has again steadily fallen. Females comprised 47 per cent. of the total employment in 1966-67.

CLASS X. SAWMILLS, JOINERY, ETC.

Particulars of the principal individual industries in Class X are given in Tables 888 to 890. These industries accounted for 74 per cent. of the aggregate employment and 73 per cent. of the value of production in the Class in 1966-67.

Sawmills

Most of the log sawmills in New South Wales are located in country districts, many of them in forest areas. Some of the mills undertake moulding and planing in addition to general milling. In the metropolitan area, sawmills are operated in timber merchants' yards, where sawn timber of large sizes (mostly imported) is re-sawn; moulding, planing, and joinery work are also undertaken in the larger of these yards.

Details of the operations of sawmills in 1938-39 and later years are given in the following table. The figures exclude plywood mills and other woodworking establishments.

Table 888. Sawmills in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	435	4,981	29,096	2,688	1,942	5,739	8,929	3,190
1946	645	6,277	44,128	3,637	3,151	8,365	13,584	5,219
1957	1,069	9,564	124,114	15,656	14,666	45,674	72,546	26,872
1958	1,018	9,515	123,545	16,365	15,156	46,050	74,083	28,033
1959	983	9,460	123,786	16,850	15,428	44,952	75,024	30,072
1960	946	9,535	125,535	17,771	16,620	50,950	82,762	31,813
1961	907	9,268	129,996	19,525	16,944	50,840	81,941	31,101
1962	866	8,571	130,454	19,901	15,968	46,769	75,774	29,005
1963	822	8,340	128,704	20,068	15,624	45,607	74,256	28,649
1964	757	7,992	124,390	19,909	16,171	49,561	80,628	31,068
1965	741	8,342	132,735	21,137	17,720	53,710	89,061	35,351
1966	724	8,354	133,560	22,589	18,298	51,933	87,277	35,344
1967	721	8,232	136,759	23,776	19,153	54,524	91,045	36,521

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors. Excludes timber-getters and transport workers.

Employment in the sawmills reached a peak (10,635) in 1951-52, then declined steadily until 1963-64, and has since tended to increase. In 1966-67, the number employed was 23 per cent. below the 1951-52 peak, although 65 per cent. above the 1938-39 level. The motive power installed in the mills in 1966-67 was more than 4½-times as great as in 1938-39.

Particulars of logs sawn and timber produced in sawmills, veneer mills, and other woodworking establishments are given in the next table. The total quantity of sawn timber produced in 1966-67 was 53 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. The principal element in this increase was native hardwood timber, the production of which was greatly expanded, partly to meet the growing demand for timber and partly to supplement the reduced imports of softwoods.

Table 889. Sawmills, etc., N.S.W.: Logs Treated and Sawn Timber Produced

Year ended 30th June	Logs Treated			Sawn Timber Produced						
	Native*	Im-ported *	Total	From Native Logs *				From Im-ported Logs*	Total	
				Hardwoods	Brush-woods and Scrubwoods	Soft-woods	Total			
Thousand cubic feet			Thousand super feet							
1939	22,914	9,817	32,731	†	†	†	179,350	101,819	281,169	
1946	31,629	243	31,872	†	†	†	252,107	2,042	254,149	
1962	48,300	1,583	49,883	274,131	22,307	68,077	364,515	13,690	378,205	
1963	49,323	2,017	51,340	279,329	22,558	76,200	378,087	18,237	396,324	
1964	52,525	2,048	54,573	306,711	22,241	76,203	405,155	17,669	422,824	
1965	56,216	2,071	58,287	325,037	24,733	73,525	423,295	17,246	440,541	
1966	56,169	1,900	58,069	329,973	22,844	73,491	426,308	16,338	442,646	
1967	55,725	1,804	57,528	326,683	19,025	69,666	415,374	15,116	430,490	

* For 1938-39 and 1945-46 interstate imports of logs are included in "Imported", but in later years are included in "Native" logs.

† Not available.

Further particulars of the timber industry are given in the chapter "Forestry".

Joinery

Window frames and sashes, doors, cupboards, and other articles of joinery for the building industry are usually made in workshops and transported to the building site where they are to be used.

Particulars of joinery workshops, which are usually small in size, are given in the following table. The figures include builders' workshops where located on a fixed site and used continuously for production of joinery items; workshops on temporary sites in connection with particular building contracts are not included.

Table 890. Joinery Workshops in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establish-ments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
				\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	197	2,069	H.P. 8,573	1,181	915	1,420	2,807	1,388
1946	236	2,350	9,768	1,463	1,267	2,057	3,823	1,766
1957	829	4,980	28,052	9,477	8,124	17,580	30,365	12,786
1958	831	5,061	29,044	10,040	8,410	18,217	32,049	13,832
1959	852	5,285	29,083	10,771	9,066	19,064	34,090	15,026
1960	888	5,638	29,505	12,345	10,355	22,351	39,351	17,001
1961	897	5,940	30,893	14,205	11,936	25,510	44,598	19,088
1962	894	5,758	30,950	14,658	11,954	25,142	44,512	19,371
1963	873	5,620	31,384	15,397	11,994	24,574	44,072	19,499
1964	864	5,865	32,028	16,968	12,938	27,795	49,318	21,523
1965	861	6,072	31,599	18,323	14,217	31,003	55,751	24,748
1966	840	6,255	31,368	19,743	15,015	34,063	58,875	24,812
1967	846	6,131	32,438	21,331	16,002	35,817	63,545	27,728

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

CLASS XI. FURNITURE OF WOOD, BEDDING, ETC.

Cabinet and furniture making is the principal individual industry in Class XI. In 1966-67, this industry accounted for 67 per cent. of the aggregate employment and 68 per cent. of the value of production in the Class.

In addition to the manufacture of furniture, the cabinet and furniture making industry includes french polishing, upholstery, and repairs to furniture. Particulars of the industry in 1938-39 and later years are as follows:—

Table 891. Cabinet and Furniture Making, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	258	4,465	7,263	1,939	1,837	2,984	5,705	2,720
1946	269	3,547	9,227	2,035	2,064	3,228	6,334	3,106
1957	539	5,302	15,576	7,313	8,694	14,555	28,602	14,047
1958	536	6,033	17,065	8,514	10,365	18,387	34,961	16,574
1959	570	6,225	18,210	10,549	11,082	21,088	39,072	17,984
1960	566	6,516	17,829	11,536	12,334	24,683	45,366	20,683
1961	565	6,272	18,478	12,972	12,624	24,210	44,606	20,397
1962	555	6,011	19,150	14,099	12,301	24,141	43,845	19,704
1963	555	6,043	18,674	14,368	12,391	24,785	44,931	20,146
1964	533	5,840	18,238	15,119	12,384	25,100	46,054	20,955
1965	561	6,132	19,331	16,949	14,052	27,848	52,162	24,314
1966	553	6,361	22,138	18,150	15,209	27,425	53,991	26,566
1967	564	6,436	22,653	19,414	16,120	28,385	57,218	28,833

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The value of furniture (excluding drapery, blinds, etc.) produced in 1966-67 was \$65,726,000—wood, \$45,818,000; metal (including office equipment), \$19,612,000; and seagrass and bamboo, \$296,000. Metal furniture is a product of the metals and machinery industries (Class IV), and seagrass and bamboo furniture is a product of the basket and wickerware industry (Class X).

CLASS XII. PAPER, PRINTING, ETC.

Particulars of the principal individual industries in Class XII are given in Tables 892 to 896. These industries accounted for 87 per cent. of the aggregate employment and 85 per cent. of the value of production in the Class in 1966-67.

Paper-making

Although the paper-making industry had been established in Australia for many years, its development was retarded until 1939, when supplies of Australian-made pulp (mostly short-fibred pulp from Australian eucalypts) first became available.

The industry is operating in all States, but is chiefly centred in New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania. A large part of the pulp requirements of New South Wales mills is imported from Tasmania and Victoria, the rest being imported from oversea. The principal products of the industry in New South Wales are paper board, kraft and other wrapping papers, and printing and writing papers (other than newsprint).

The development of the paper-making industry in New South Wales since 1955-56 is illustrated in the following table. Details for years before 1955-56, and for 1966-67, are not available for publication.

Table 892. Paper-making, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1956	4	1,630	46,705	5,236	3,224	6,846	13,398	6,552
1957	4	1,861	48,393	5,588	4,024	9,020	16,772	7,752
1958	4	1,866	49,762	6,136	4,312	9,528	17,828	8,300
1959	4	1,914	50,321	7,140	4,648	9,998	19,432	9,434
1960	4	1,972	52,751	12,550	5,466	11,110	23,256	12,146
1961	4	1,965	72,819	16,786	5,394	12,852	25,356	12,504
1962	4	1,798	75,117	20,648	5,164	13,884	24,724	10,840
1963	4	1,960	90,266	25,082	5,698	14,646	27,428	12,782
1964	4	2,123	92,423	26,111	6,466	17,806	33,605	15,799
1965	4	2,282	92,209	29,171	7,464	20,850	38,945	18,095
1966†	4	2,349	102,458	29,863	8,053	21,988	40,324	18,336

* Average during whole year.

† Figures for 1966-67 are not available.

Newspapers and Periodicals

The printing of newspapers and periodicals in New South Wales is undertaken by a few large metropolitan newspaper offices and numerous relatively small suburban and country newspaper enterprises. Details of the industry are given in the next table:—

Table 893. Newspapers and Periodicals, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	213	4,456	10,997	6,271	2,380	3,017	7,237	4,219
1946	181	4,595	15,653	6,345	3,147	5,234	11,036	5,802
1957	178	6,777†	19,348	23,799	13,399	21,113	44,559	23,446
1958	179	6,946	21,354	27,098	13,614	23,261	47,903	24,642
1959	177	6,959	21,779	27,874	14,465	24,220	50,142	25,922
1960	180	7,138†	21,986†	31,128	15,955	25,170	54,191	29,021
1961	179	7,374	27,434	31,790	17,799	27,130	59,591	32,461
1962	177	7,149	27,606	33,934	17,400	23,572	55,839	32,267
1963	173	7,124	24,873	33,857	17,374	24,612	58,000	33,388
1964	170	7,415	24,417	37,767†	18,557	25,878	61,182	35,304
1965	165	7,721	26,247	42,745	20,848	27,723	66,130	38,406
1966	160	7,769	26,858	44,587	21,972	28,002	70,401	42,397
1967	163	7,911	28,431	47,038	23,479	29,996	77,766	7,77

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors. Excludes journalists and editorial staff.

† Revised.

The number of persons employed in the printing of newspapers and periodicals rose fairly steadily throughout the post-war years, and in 1966-67 was 78 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. The motive power installed in the printeries in 1966-67 was more than 2½-times as great as in 1938-39.

Printing Establishments

The operations of government and general printing establishments (other than those printing newspapers and periodicals) are summarised in the next table. In 1966-67, there were five government establishments, which accounted for 7 per cent. of the total employment.

Table 894. Government and General Printing and Bookbinding, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	335	7,373	7,135	5,517	2,805	3,263	7,971	4,708
1946	340	6,498	8,693	5,303	3,423	4,531	10,267	5,736
1957	564	10,203	20,029	22,316	17,525	26,199	55,927	29,728
1958	577	10,412	20,323	24,328	18,516	27,457	59,424	31,967
1959	667	10,999	21,935	33,286	20,408	30,471	65,542	35,071
1960	679	11,530	21,886	36,354	23,308	33,680	74,656	40,976
1961	707	12,218	23,833	42,668	25,933	37,307	83,341	46,034
1962	737	12,521	25,486	48,288	27,307	37,002	87,251	50,249
1963	740	12,707	26,232	50,549	27,983	39,684	92,954	53,271
1964	736	13,015	26,428	55,557	30,495	43,240	99,758	56,518
1965	785	13,414	27,849	59,619	33,491	47,565	108,741	61,175
1966	812	14,108	29,612	63,491	36,441	50,584	118,498	67,815
1967†	826	13,970	27,619	63,466	37,782	50,419	120,319	69,901

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† Figures for 1966-67 are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years, because of the exclusion of certain factory establishments formerly classified to this industry.

Employment in these establishments has increased steadily throughout the post-war years, and in 1966-67 was 89 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. The motive power installed in 1966-67 was almost four times as great as in 1938-39.

Manufactured Stationery

Particulars of establishments engaged in the manufacture of stationery are given in the following table:—

Table 895. Manufactured Stationery, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	46	1,609	1,629	1,334	496	1,406	2,683	1,277
1946	53	1,572	3,909	1,277	796	2,483	4,110	1,627
1957	74	2,719	5,907	7,263	4,255	11,666	21,876	10,210
1958	73	2,686	6,188	8,176	4,373	13,065	23,790	10,724
1959	70	2,687	5,993	9,459	4,704	13,677	25,410	11,732
1960	70	2,793	5,887	10,108	5,027	15,141	27,928	12,787
1961	70	2,860	5,874	10,664	5,450	16,666	29,311	12,644
1962	71	2,759	6,120	11,826	5,492	16,564	30,420	13,856
1963	65	2,717	7,168	12,616	5,491	17,945	31,857	13,911
1964	64	2,760	6,857	13,290	5,909	19,612	34,312	14,699
1965	59	2,768	7,018	13,541	6,367	19,655	36,180	16,525
1966	57	2,682	7,196	14,111	6,634	18,829	35,364	16,535
1967	57	2,643	7,356	13,996	6,721	19,263	37,095	17,832

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The number of persons employed in the manufacture of stationery rose substantially after the war, reaching a peak of 3,013 in 1950-51. It declined to 2,446 in 1952-53, but in 1966-67 was 2,642 or 64 per cent. higher than in 1938-39. Females comprised 46 per cent. of the total employed in the industry in 1966-67.

The motive power installed in 1966-67 was more than 4½-times as great as in 1938-39. There was an average of 2.8 horse-power per employee in 1966-67, compared with 1.0 in 1938-39.

Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc.

The next table shows particulars of factories engaged in the manufacture of cardboard boxes, cartons, etc., in 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 896. Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc., N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed*	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	32	1,953	1,324	979	508	1,037	2,027	990
1946	41	1,827	1,813	1,180	858	2,085	3,779	1,694
1957	62	3,172	7,625	8,301	5,376	14,831	25,127	10,296
1958	63	3,362	8,361	9,315	5,728	17,010	28,144	11,135
1959	63	3,383	8,723	10,154	6,091	18,139	30,462	12,323
1960	65	3,497	8,751	11,014	6,858	20,460	34,499	14,039
1961	63	3,631	9,704	13,285	7,387	21,943	36,837	14,894
1962	65	3,447	9,092	14,185	7,372	22,270	37,309	15,038
1963	65	3,595	10,907	16,962	7,819	25,005	40,840	15,836
1964	61	3,792	11,051	18,733	8,546	25,273	42,385	17,112
1965	59	3,931	13,031	23,595	9,625	28,581	47,993	19,412
1966	63	4,151	13,654	24,968	10,352	31,255	52,210	20,955
1967†	65	4,699	16,215	29,096	12,570	36,019	63,225	27,206

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† Figures for 1966-67 are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years, because of the inclusion of details for certain factory establishments formerly classified to another industry.

Employment in these factories rose steadily between 1952-53 and 1960-61, contracted during 1961-62 as a result of general economic measures introduced by the Commonwealth Government, and recovered during later years. In 1966-67 the number employed was double that in 1952-53, and almost 2½-times greater than in 1938-39. Females comprised 46 per cent. of the total number of employees.

The motive power installed in the factories in 1966-67 was more than twelve times as great as in 1938-39.

CLASS XIII. RUBBER

Class XIII comprises factory establishments engaged in the manufacture of rubber goods and in tyre retreading and repairing.

The post-war development of the establishments manufacturing rubber goods is illustrated in the following table. These establishments produce rubber footwear, belting, hose, sponge and foam rubber, and other rubber goods, but motor tyres and tubes are their principal products.

Table 897. Rubber Goods, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1946	12	3,405	28,764	2,059	2,217	7,098	9,629	2,532
1957	43	6,769	56,575	9,542	13,390	35,096	52,785	17,689
1958	42	6,833	58,469	11,359	13,783	34,184	52,903	18,719
1959	43	6,654	59,256	11,364	13,725	34,151	52,818	18,666
1960	42	6,864	59,264	11,310	15,090	39,161	57,953	18,792
1961	42	6,581	60,285	11,393	15,065	37,896	57,902	20,006
1962	42	5,818	60,324	11,225	13,583	32,071	49,704	17,632
1963	41	6,503	60,974	13,764	16,254	40,224	60,455	20,231
1964	39	6,856	61,785	25,438†	17,387	43,214	66,847	23,634
1965	43	7,046	68,188	30,421	19,223	44,452	70,164	25,712
1966	45	6,803	75,708	37,903	18,737	43,695	71,037	27,342
1967	47	6,624	78,377	37,656	18,841	43,481	72,068	28,587

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† Not comparable with figures for previous years, because of a revaluation of the assets of certain establishments.

The marked expansion of the rubber goods industry during the post-war years was interrupted in 1952-53 by adverse economic conditions, and in 1961-62 as a result of general economic measures introduced by the Commonwealth Government. Employment in the industry in 1966-67 was 14 per cent. above the 1951-52 level and almost twice as great as in 1945-46. The motive power installed in the industry in 1966-67 represented an average of 11.8 horse-power per employee.

The operations of establishments engaged in tyre retreading and repairing are summarised in the next table:—

Table 898. Tyre Retreading and Repairing, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1946	106	585	1,284	624	293	715	1,355	640
1957	165	1,085	3,436	3,999	1,758	3,231	7,271	4,040
1958	177	1,123	4,108	5,647	1,860	3,642	7,591	3,949
1959	194	1,159	4,254	6,392	1,963	4,085	8,177	4,092
1960	186	1,021	4,274	6,070	1,858	4,295	8,421	4,126
1961	186	1,014	4,377	6,501	1,911	4,789	9,698	4,909
1962	193	1,089	4,691	6,999	2,179	5,516	11,299	5,782
1963	193	1,088	5,209	7,723	2,269	5,655	11,780	6,125
1964	195	1,085	5,493	8,286	2,333	6,479	13,429	6,950
1965	204	1,161	5,759	8,977	2,567	7,173	14,661	7,489
1966	204	1,147	5,898	9,334	2,775	7,513	14,875	7,362
1967	201	1,199	5,927	9,280	3,044	7,780	16,587	8,807

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The next table shows the quantities of crude and synthetic rubber used and of tyres produced in rubber works (including tyre retreading and repairing works) in 1938-39 and recent years:—

Table 899. Rubber Works in N.S.W.: Rubber Used and Tyres Produced

Year ended 30th June	Rubber Used		Tyres		Year ended 30th June	Rubber Used		Tyres	
	Crude	Synthetic	Made	Retreaded and Recapped		Crude	Synthetic	Made	Retreaded and Recapped
	Thousand lb.		Thousand			Thousand lb.		Thousand	
1939	16,262	*	663	172	1961	27,722	28,877	2,200	948
1946	11,295	*	540	315	1962	22,591	27,184	1,999	1,112
					1963	27,195	34,656	2,673	1,153
1957	30,325	17,415	1,881	768	1964	30,286	38,542	2,880	1,322
1958	28,494	20,269	1,902	775	1965	30,258	40,658	2,888	1,400
1959	31,450	20,553	2,033	817	1966	29,422	39,520	2,834	1,439
1960	32,552	23,379	2,159	840	1967	27,146	39,784	2,700	1,450

* Not available.

Consumption of crude rubber more than quadrupled between 1945-46 and 1954-55 (48,528,000 lb.), but was sharply reduced in later years; consumption in 1966-67, although 67 per cent. greater than in the pre-war year 1938-39, was 44 per cent. lower than in the peak year 1954-55. The decreased usage of crude rubber has been accompanied by increased consumption of synthetic rubber, little of which was used before 1954-55. In 1966-67 the number of tyres made was more than four times as great as in 1938-39, and the number retreaded and recapped was more than eight times as great.

CLASS XIV. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

The following table shows particulars of factories engaged in the manufacture of musical instruments (including gramophone records):—

Table 900. Musical Instruments (incl. Gramophone Records), N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed*	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	13	286	793	145	113	94	278	184
1946	16	311	826	203	179	139	429	290
1957	37	1,494	2,746	2,699	2,672	6,135	12,566	6,431
1958†	35	688	1,874	1,377	1,299	2,154	5,227	3,073
1959	36	648	1,789	1,493	1,244	1,967	5,154	3,187
1960	36	588	1,958	1,624	1,140	1,858	4,804	2,946
1961	37	496	1,427	1,589	977	1,748	4,780	3,032
1962	35	448	1,374	1,363	926	2,118	5,447	3,329
1963	36	458	1,392	1,402	986	2,318	5,858	3,540
1964	36	493	1,398	1,372	1,053	2,577	6,613	4,036
1965	35	502	1,683	1,320	1,136	2,832	7,585	4,753
1966	35	484	1,726	1,483	1,154	2,643	7,694	5,051
1967	31	531	1,669	1,522	1,340	3,215	9,110	5,896

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† See text below table.

The figures given in Table 900 for 1957-58 and later years are not comparable with those for earlier years, because of the exclusion of details for certain factory establishments now classified, for statistical purposes, to the electrical and wireless equipment industry.

CLASS XV. MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS

Particulars of the plastics industry and of the optical, surgical, and scientific instruments industry are given in Tables 901 and 902. In 1966-67, these two industries accounted for 58 per cent. of the aggregate employment and 60 per cent. of the value of production in Class XV.

Plastic Moulding and Products

The marked expansion of the plastics industry during the post-war years is illustrated in the following table. The industry as defined for statistical purposes does not include (a) establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of moulding powders and other raw materials (which are classified to the industrial chemicals industry) or (b) those establishments which manufacture plastics products (e.g. filaments, coated wire and cables, boats, belting, bags, clothing, and toys) but which are included in other industries with establishments making similar products from other materials.

Table 901. Plastic Moulding and Products, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
				\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1946	59	1,783	H.P. 1,991	871	854	1,045	2,316	1,271
1957	135	3,009	8,493	7,135	5,260	11,040	20,596	9,556
1958	152	3,639	11,518	9,771	6,474	14,180	26,050	11,870
1959	152	3,815	13,020	10,206	7,089	16,295	30,593	14,298
1960	174	4,098	13,926	12,689	8,070	19,198	35,605	16,407
1961	188	4,355	16,931	14,895	8,839	19,273	35,915	16,643
1962	200	4,461	21,236	17,308	9,230	19,692	37,814	18,122
1963	201	4,961	21,664	20,684	10,631	23,053	42,663	19,609
1964	199	5,413	24,463	23,117	11,637	25,402	48,181	22,779
1965	228	6,025	27,390	26,551	13,895	29,953	56,329	26,377
1966	235	6,027	30,435	27,614	14,270	30,548	58,256	27,708
1967	244	6,456	32,971	32,015	16,225	35,577	68,282	32,705

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The range of articles and semi-processed products made by the plastics industry has increased remarkably in recent years. Included in the range are electrical goods and components, kitchenware and tableware, film, coated materials, sheets, rods, blocks, laminates, floor and wall coverings, sponge and foam, containers, industrial and garden hose, chemical and agricultural piping, buttons, buckles, coat-hangers, motor vehicle parts and accessories, and a wide variety of industrial components.

Plastics moulding materials used in all industries in 1966-67 included 205,000 cwt. of polyethylene, 101,400 cwt. of polystyrene, 59,900 cwt. of plasticised and 138,200 cwt. of unplasticised polyvinyl chloride, and 31,600 cwt. of phenol formaldehyde (other than in liquid form).

Optical, Surgical, and Scientific Instruments

Particulars of the factories engaged in the production of optical, surgical, and scientific instruments are given in the next table:—

Table 902. Optical, Surgical, and Scientific Instruments, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	37	361	225	266	149	154	389	234
1946	85	1,512	1,449	1,136	760	974	2,205	1,231
1957	134	1,405	2,542	2,547	2,179	2,336	5,909	3,573
1958	141	1,422	2,563	2,687	2,285	2,214	5,956	3,742
1959	144	1,517	2,631	3,145	2,542	3,074	7,734	4,660
1960	143	1,513	2,464	3,362	2,666	2,937	7,601	4,664
1961	143	1,551	2,558	3,934	2,836	3,381	7,966	4,585
1962	146	1,636	2,468†	4,488	3,149	3,320	8,329	5,008
1963	165	1,784	2,481‡	4,860	3,579	3,915	9,740	5,824
1964†	149	1,903	2,296†	4,972	3,844	3,856	10,644	6,788
1965	132	2,052	2,378	4,969	4,343	4,733	11,662	6,929
1966	125	2,061	2,673	5,945	4,612	4,910	12,234	7,324
1967	124	2,085	3,084	6,892	5,043	5,900	14,226	326

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† Figures for 1963-64 and later years are not strictly comparable with those shown for previous years, because of the exclusion of a number of dispensing opticians previously included.

‡ Revised.

CLASS XVI. HEAT, LIGHT, AND POWER

Class XVI comprises electricity generating stations and gas works. The generating stations are discussed below in the section dealing with electricity generation and distribution.

Gas Works

The development of gas works in New South Wales since 1938-39, is illustrated in the following table. Employment in the works increased steadily during the post-war years until 1954-55, but contracted in subsequent years. The motive power installed in the works in 1966-67 was more than twice as great as in 1938-39, and represented an average of 39.1 horse-power per employee compared with 15.9 in the pre-war year.

Table 903. Gas Works in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	43	1,092	17,409	7,922	578	1,941	4,656	2,714
1946	39	1,289	20,575	8,259	903	3,729	7,211	3,482
1957	37	1,441	34,679	15,862	3,259	17,128	27,629	10,500
1958	37	1,393	35,209	16,959	3,239	15,972	27,886	11,915
1959	37	1,337	35,514	17,437	3,103	15,352	27,271	11,919
1960	37	1,310	33,958	19,099	3,171	15,754	27,828	12,074
1961	35	1,295	33,183	19,930	3,243	16,272	30,303	14,030
1962	35	1,263	34,494	19,909	3,278	15,930	30,115	14,185
1963	35	1,220	36,769	20,528	3,214	14,879	28,355	13,476
1964	35	1,175	32,543	20,716	3,183	14,863	28,479	13,616
1965	35	1,122	33,288	21,115	3,278	14,944	28,280	13,336
1966	34	1,022	34,037	21,153	3,107	14,295	27,785	13,489
1967	34	997	39,004	20,894	3,176	14,400	27,415	13,015

Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Of the 34 gas works in the State in 1966-67, 23 were owned by local government authorities and 11 were privately-owned.

In 1966-67, town gas production was 55 per cent. greater than in 1945-46, and 112 per cent. higher than in 1938-39. The usage of coal in the production of gas has fallen in recent years, while the quantity of petroleum gas incorporated in town gas mixtures has risen markedly. Coke, coke breeze, tar, crude tar oils, ammoniacal liquor, and sulphate of ammonia are by-products of the production of gas from coal.

Table 904. Gas Works, N.S.W.: Coal Used and Gas and Coke* Produced

Year ended 30th June	Coal Used	Town Gas Produced†	Coke Produced*	Year ended 30th June	Coal Used	Town Gas Produced†	Coke Produced*
	Tons	Thous. therms‡	Tons		Tons	Thous. therms‡	Tons
1939	578,127	59,173	412,986	1961	844,198	124,670	498,462
1946	795,961	80,782	499,165	1962	795,594	123,695	506,577
				1963	727,034	122,013	446,961
1957	911,732	116,687	553,802	1964	729,944	123,333	445,072
1958	834,140	115,372	532,436	1965	734,390	125,586	451,634
1959	828,959	116,632	509,931	1966	670,919	124,766	419,454
1960	847,825	121,534	503,067	1967	611,594	125,228	380,981

* Includes coke breeze. Metallurgical coke is produced in coke works.

† Includes petroleum gas incorporated in town gas mixtures.

‡ 1 Therm = 100,000 British Thermal Units.

ELECTRICITY GENERATION AND DISTRIBUTION

The generation of electricity in New South Wales has expanded very considerably during the post-war years. This expansion has reflected the greatly increased industrial activity, the growth of population, the construction of new houses, the electrification of railway lines, the extension of electricity supplies to rural areas, and the increased use of domestic electric appliances.

Table 905. Electricity Generation in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Coal Used •	Fuel Oil Used •	Electricity Generated				
			Thermal Generation			Hydro- electric Generation	Total
			Generating Stations	Other Factories†	Total		
	Thous. tons	Thous. gal.	Million kWh				
1939	1,165	7,681	‡	‡	‡	‡	1,948
1946	1,696	7,947	‡	‡	‡	‡	2,831
1957	3,787	13,993	6,374	226	6,600	408	7,008
1958	4,030	9,480	6,950	243	7,193	402	7,595
1959	4,135	9,001	7,355	269	7,624	651	8,275
1960	4,328	8,753	8,085	294	8,379	821	9,200
1961	4,369	9,455	8,598	326	8,924	1,075	9,999
1962	4,406	9,867	8,922	340	9,262	1,421	10,683
1963	4,600	9,319	9,293	344	9,637	2,550	12,187
1964	5,138	9,698	10,920	455	11,375	2,484	13,859
1965	5,213	10,594	11,428	471	11,899	3,275	15,174
1966	5,816	13,659	12,931	416	13,347	2,198	15,545
1967	6,080	24,768	13,572	444	14,016	2,706	16,722

* In electricity generating stations only.

† Generated mainly for use in these factories.

‡ Not available.

The State is mainly dependent on thermal stations using coal for the generation of electricity, although the contribution of the hydro-electric stations has increased significantly as the various stages of the Snowy Mountains Scheme (see page 1034) have been completed. In 1966-67, coal-fired stations and internal combustion plants generated 84 per cent. of the total electricity output, and hydro-electric stations 16 per cent. As the principal producing centres for coal suitable for electricity generation are within a hundred miles radius of Sydney (at Newcastle, Bulli-Wollongong, and Lithgow), most of the electricity generating plant is located in this area.

The development of the electricity generating stations in New South Wales since 1938-39 is illustrated in the next table. Further details about the motive power in generating stations are given earlier in this chapter.

Table 906. Electricity Generating Stations in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Capacity of Prime Movers Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc. †	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	106	2,072	953,487	32,561	1,269	3,174	11,438	8,264
1946	100	2,859	1,203,094	30,111	2,143	6,377	17,498	11,121
1957‡	82	5,490	2,608,254	206,600	12,216	36,556	83,696	47,140
1958	72	5,558	2,688,724	222,336	11,477	36,059	88,625	52,566
1959	64	5,542	3,089,985	265,259	11,516	35,049	91,251	56,202
1960	62	5,162	3,446,494	274,918	11,180	35,120¶	99,079¶	63,959¶
1961	58	4,421	3,857,358	284,273	10,911	34,336	105,710	71,374
1962	55	4,382	4,285,824	480,676§	11,116	33,656	109,991	76,334
1963	54	4,279	4,553,430	522,760	10,985	33,464	119,386	85,922
1964	50	4,230	4,726,267	522,026	10,939	33,276	128,050	94,774
1965	49	4,116	4,971,347	512,921	11,412	32,778	122,501	89,724
1966	49	4,008	5,732,197	571,910	11,774	35,405	132,243	96,838
1967	50	4,103	6,813,817	677,279	12,298	37,870	142,213	104,343

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† Excludes distribution system.

‡ Because of changes in 1955-56 in the classification of certain activities, figures for 1956-57 and later years are not strictly comparable with those shown for earlier years.

¶ Because of a change in the method of valuing certain producer-consumer products, figures for 1959-60 and later years are not comparable with those for earlier years.

§ A substantial part of the increase in 1961-62 was attributable to the cost of storage dams, water diversion systems, and power stations associated with new generating capacity brought into use in the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme.

ELECTRICITY COMMISSION OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Electricity Commission, which was established in 1950, is the major electricity generating authority in New South Wales. The electricity generated by the Commission is supplied in bulk, through its Interconnected System, to distributing authorities (mainly local government bodies), to the government transport authorities, and to certain large industrial consumers.

Under the Act which authorised its establishment, the Commission took over the major electricity generating undertakings in the State. It has since undertaken the construction of a number of new power stations (mainly thermal stations situated on the coal fields), interconnected high-tension transmission lines, and major sub-stations throughout the State. Some sections of the interconnected transmission system, through which most of the State's electricity consumers are now supplied, have been built for operation at 330,000 volts.

The Commission comprises a full-time chairman and vice-chairman and

three part-time members, appointed for seven years, and is subject to the direction of the Minister for Local Government.

ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Electricity Authority of New South Wales was constituted in 1946, under the Electricity Development Act, to promote and regulate the co-ordination and development of electricity supply throughout the State, particularly in rural areas. The Authority does not generate or distribute electricity, but regulates the extension and interconnection of supply systems outside the area of operations of the Electricity Commission. It comprises a full-time chairman and six part-time members, and is responsible to the Minister for Local Government.

The Authority encourages the use of electricity for primary production purposes by subsidising the cost of rural electrification. Under the subsidy scheme, local electricity suppliers receive subsidies from the Authority towards the cost of new rural transmission lines. The basic subsidy ranges up to 62 per cent. of the first \$800 of the capital cost per consumer; if the cost exceeds \$1,200 per consumer, additional subsidy, up to a maximum of \$240 per consumer, is granted at the rate of 60 per cent. of the cost in excess of \$1,200. Both the basic and additional subsidies are payable in equal instalments over fifteen years. Rural electricity extensions costing \$82.8 million and subsidies amounting to \$34.5 million had been approved under the scheme up to 30th June, 1968. By June, 1968, 59,500 miles of new transmission lines had been constructed, bringing power to 60,000 additional farms and 36,000 other rural consumers. About 93 per cent. of all farms in New South Wales are now supplied with electricity, as compared with only 22 per cent. in 1946.

Part of the net liability of local supply authorities in respect of rural electrification is to be offset by payments made by the Electricity Commission under a special scheme of financial assistance, which came into force in 1967-68. A total amount of \$1,200,000 per annum is to be distributed by the Commission over the five years 1967-68 to 1971-72, and the amount payable to each local supply authority is proportional to the ratio of its net liability to the total net liability of all local supply authorities in respect of rural electrification.

In 1957, the Authority completed a review of the electricity distribution authorities in the State and developed a plan for a general re-organisation of supply areas. The plan provided for the consolidation of many supply areas into a smaller number of larger areas under the control of county councils. Most aspects of the plan have now been implemented.

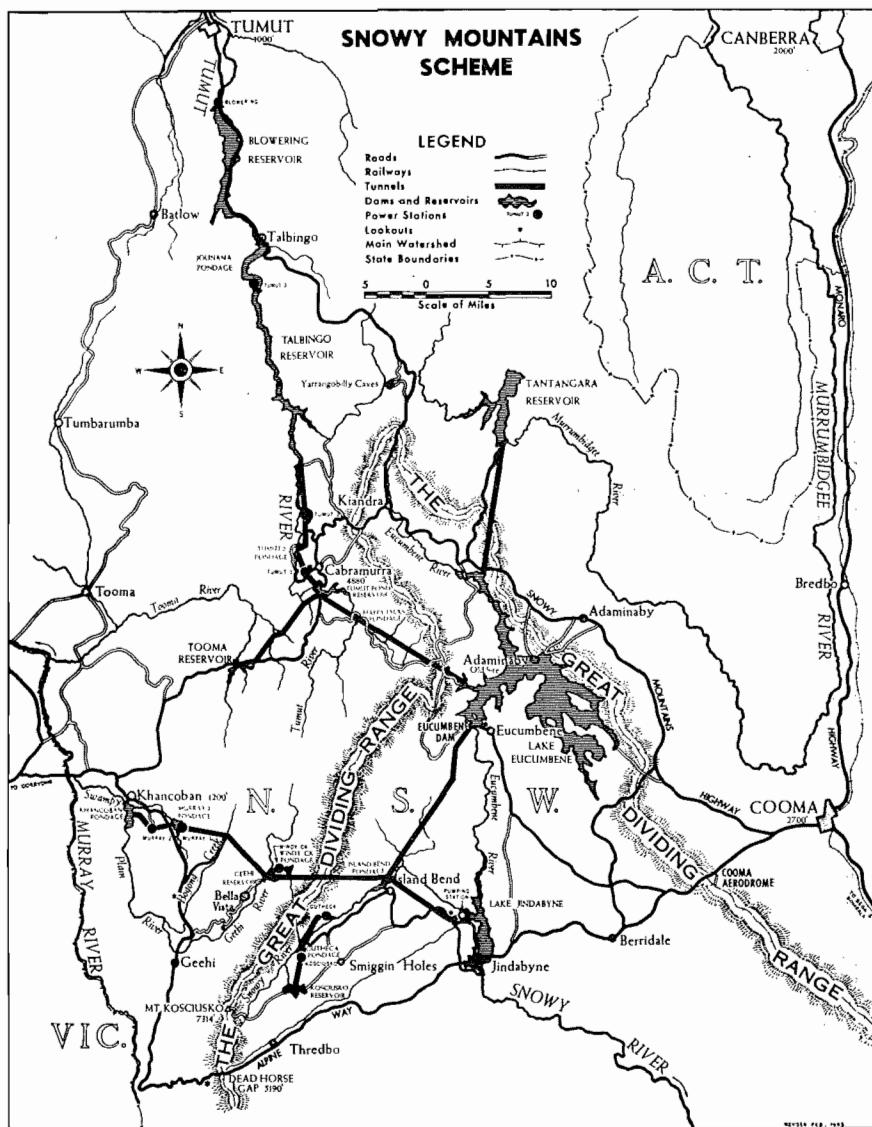
RETAIL DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRICITY

At 30th June, 1968, there were 44 separate authorities engaged in the retail distribution of electricity in New South Wales. They comprised 34 county councils, 5 municipal and shire councils, 1 governmental authority, and 4 private franchise holders and others.

There were 1,470,761 electricity consumers in the State at 30th June, 1968, including 1,303,515 residential, 143,957 commercial, and 22,754 industrial consumers.

SNOWY MOUNTAINS HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME

The Snowy Mountains Scheme was proposed by a technical committee, which was representative of the Commonwealth, New South Wales, and Victorian Governments, and which had investigated the water resources of the Snowy Mountains area in south-eastern New South Wales. The Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority was established by the Commonwealth



Parliament in 1949 to implement the Scheme. Agreements in 1957 between the Commonwealth, New South Wales, and Victorian Governments (ratified by the New South Wales Parliament in 1958) set out (a) the basis on which the Scheme would be constructed and (b) the arrangements for the purchase of power and the sharing between the States of the power and irrigation water made available by the Scheme.

The Scheme, which was begun in 1949, is a hydro-electric and irrigation project. Water, diverted from streams and rivers rising on the eastern side of the Great Dividing Range at high elevation is to be used, in the course of its diversion by means of aqueducts, tunnels, and shafts, to operate power stations with an ultimate generating capacity of about 4,000,000 kW. When finally discharged from the diversion networks, the water will flow at low elevation into the Murrumbidgee and Murray river systems on the western side of the Range, and be used for irrigation. Ultimately, the Scheme will provide approximately 1,900,000 acre feet per annum of additional water, of which 1,100,000 acre feet will go to the Murrumbidgee and 800,000 acre feet to the Murray.

Because of the topography of the area, works necessary to implement the Scheme form two distinct spheres of development. An integral part of each development is the construction of many miles of aqueducts to collect and divert water from the smaller streams in the area into tunnels and storages. Road construction on a large scale has also been necessary. The features of the Scheme described below may be identified by reference to the map on page 1035.

Snowy-Tumut Development

The principal feature of this development is the diversion and regulation of the waters of the Upper Murrumbidgee, Eucumbene, Upper Tooma, and Upper Tumut Rivers, and their passage through a series of power stations in the Tumut Valley before ultimate release to the Murrumbidgee River.

Waters of the Upper Murrumbidgee, stored in the Tantangara Reservoir, are conveyed through a 10½-mile tunnel to Lake Eucumbene, which was created by the construction of a major dam on the Eucumbene River and has a gross storage capacity of 3,860,000 acre feet. From Lake Eucumbene, the water flows through the 14-mile Eucumbene-Tumut Tunnel into Tumut Pond Reservoir on the Upper Tumut River, where the water from a diversion of the Upper Tooma River (a tributary of the Murray) is also stored. This Tunnel may also be used, during periods of high flow, to divert waters of the Upper Tumut River back to Lake Eucumbene for storage.

Water from Tumut Pond Reservoir is conveyed by pressure tunnel to Tumut 1 underground power station (installed capacity of 320,000 kW) and then discharged into Tumut Pondage on the Tumut River. The water from Tumut Pondage is then conveyed by another pressure tunnel to Tumut 2 underground power station (capacity 280,000 kW). Beyond Tumut 2 Station will be located Talbingo Reservoir, which is being created by the construction of a major dam and will have a gross storage capacity of 700,000 acre feet. The largest station of the Scheme—Tumut 3 Power Station (generating capacity 1,500,000 kW and pumping capacity 10,500 cubic feet per second) is under construction below Talbingo Reservoir. Water from this Reservoir will pass through Tumut 3 Station to generate power during peak-load periods, and will then discharge into Jounama

Pondage; during off-peak periods, water from the Pondage will be pumped back to Talbingo Reservoir to be used again during peak-load periods. Water passing over the spillway of Jounama Dam during peak load production will discharge into Blowering Reservoir (capacity 1,320,000 acre feet), which will function primarily to store water passed through the Upper Tumut power stations during the winter and hold it for release to the Murrumbidgee River during the summer irrigation season. Blowering Power Station (capacity 80,000 kW) is being constructed at the foot of Blowering Dam to utilise these releases for power production. Blowering Dam was constructed by the Snowy Mountains Authority as agent for the N.S.W. Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission.

The Eucumbene, Tantangara, Tumut Pond, Tooma, Tumut 2, Blowering, and Jounama Dams, the Eucumbene-Tumut, Murrumbidgee (Tantangara)-Eucumbene, and Tooma-Tumut diversion tunnels, and Tumut 1 and Tumut 2 Power Stations have been completed, and the Tumut 3 Project is at present under construction.

Snowy-Murray Development

The principal feature of this development is the diversion of the main stream of the Snowy River by tunnels westwards through the Great Dividing Range into the Swampy Plain River, a tributary of the Murray River. The total water flowing to the Murray from the diversion works will amount, on the average, to 660,000 acre feet per annum, but since 220,000 acre feet which now reach the Murray from the Tooma will be diverted to the Tumut River, the total extra water actually reaching the Murray will average 440,000 acre feet per annum. A further 360,000 acre feet of water will be gained each year from regulation.

The main link in this diversion is a 9-mile tunnel from the Snowy River at Island Bend, through the Dividing Range, to Geehi Reservoir on the Geehi River. Another tunnel, 15 miles in length, links Island Bend with Lake Eucumbene, and enables water to be diverted to Lake Eucumbene for storage when river flows are high and to be returned past Island Bend to the Snowy-Geehi Tunnel when river flows are below average.

The waters of the Snowy River below Island Bend, the Eucumbene River below Eucumbene Dam, and the Crackenback River will be impounded in Jindabyne Reservoir, which will have a gross storage capacity of 560,000 acre feet. These waters will be pumped into the Snowy-Geehi Tunnel near Island Bend for diversion to Geehi Reservoir.

Water will also be conveyed by tunnel from Kosciusko Reservoir, on a tributary of the Upper Snowy, through Kosciusko Power Station (capacity 60,000 kW) to Guthega Pondage, and thence through Guthega Power Station (present capacity 60,000 kW, ultimate capacity 90,000 kW) to the Snowy River. The water will then flow down the river to Island Bend Reservoir, and enter the main tunnel system.

A development on the Upper Geehi River will provide for water to pass through Windy Creek Power Station (capacity 75,000 kW) to Geehi Reservoir.

The combined waters in Geehi Reservoir, on the western side of the Great Dividing Range, are to be conveyed by pressure tunnels and pipelines through underground power station Murray 1 (capacity 950,000 kW) and Murray 2 (capacity 550,000 kW) to Khancoban Pondage on the Swampy Plain River, some seven miles above its junction with the Murray. This Pondage

will re-regulate the fluctuating outflows from the Murray power stations so as to even out the releases of water to the Murray River. The water released to the Murray will be stored in Hume Reservoir, for use as required for irrigation purposes.

The Guthega, Island Bend, Geehi, and Khancoban Dams, the Eucumbene-Snowy and Snowy-Geehi diversion tunnels, and Guthega Power Station and Murray 1 Power Station have been completed, and construction is almost completed on Murray 2 power station and its associated pressure tunnels and pipelines.

Utilisation of Power

Power from the generating stations in the Snowy Scheme is fed into the New South Wales and Victorian interconnected systems at central switching stations erected near the perimeter of the Snowy Mountains area. Transmission is at 330,000 volts. In normal circumstances, the power is used to meet the peak load needs of the States.

A small proportion of the electricity produced by the Scheme is used to meet Commonwealth requirements, and the balance is shared between the two States in the proportion of two-thirds to New South Wales and one-third to Victoria. The electricity is purchased by the States at its cost of production (which includes the capital cost of the Scheme amortized over 70 years). No charge is made for the irrigation water provided by the Scheme. Expenditure on the Scheme amounted to \$664 million by 30th June, 1968.

Snowy Mountains Council

The Snowy Mountains Council, established under the 1957 Agreements between the Commonwealth, New South Wales, and Victoria (see page 1035), is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the works erected under the Scheme for the control of water and production of electricity. It is also to advise on the co-ordination of these works with those to be erected by the States as a result of the Scheme. The Council comprises two members (one as Chairman) to represent the Commonwealth, two members each to represent New South Wales and Victoria, and the Commissioner and another officer of the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority.

At the request of the Council, the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority carries out routine maintenance of the works erected under the Scheme, and the New South Wales Electricity Commission provides operating personnel in the power and switching stations.

MINING

New South Wales contains extensive mineral deposits. Coal was discovered as early as 1796, and the announcement in 1851 that gold had been discovered excited world-wide interest and led to a rapid flow of immigration. Copper and tin deposits were opened up later, but these minerals have not been of major importance. Extensive silver-lead-zinc deposits were mined at Broken Hill from 1883, and soon surpassed gold in the value of their annual yield. In the present century, coal and silver-lead-zinc mining have been the predominant mining industries in the State; in 1967, they employed 75 per cent. of the persons engaged in mining and quarrying and accounted for 73 per cent. of the value of output of the mining and quarrying industries.

The extraction of minerals from the mineral-bearing sands along the coast of northern New South Wales and southern Queensland commenced in 1934, and continued on a small scale until the outbreak of war in 1939. Since then, as a result of a marked expansion, Australia has become the world's principal producer of rutile and zircon.

STATISTICS OF MINING INDUSTRIES

For statistical purposes, the mining industries are defined to cover not only the actual mining or quarrying operations, but also crushing and ore dressing operations carried out in treatment works situated at or near a mine or quarry. The screening and washing of coal are included in mining activity when undertaken at a mine or at plants centrally situated to serve a number of mines in the locality. However, the refining of metals and the processing of raw materials (in the manufacture of such products as coke, bricks, and portland cement) are classified as factory activity, whether or not the works are situated in the locality of the mine or quarry. Oil search operations are not regarded as a mining activity.

In accordance with this definition, the quantities and values of individual minerals produced are recorded on the basis of the form in which the minerals are despatched from the working. For example, a metallic mineral is recorded as an ore if untreated before despatch and as a concentrate if ore dressing operations are undertaken at or near the mine.

The minerals are classified into four major groups—metallic minerals, fuel minerals, non-metallic minerals, and construction materials.

In Tables 907 to 909, each mine or quarry has been classified to an industry in accordance with its principal product, and all employment, products, and other particulars of the mine or quarry have been attributed to that industry. The value of output shown in these tables for a particular industry or group of industries is therefore the value of all the products of the mines and quarries classified to that industry or group.

The following summary embraces all mining industries except the quarrying of clays and construction materials, for which it has not been possible to obtain complete particulars:—

Table 907. Summary of Mining Operations* in New South Wales

Year	Mines in Operation	Persons Employed †	Salaries and Wages Paid ‡	Fixed Assets¶		Fuel and Power Used	Materials and Stores Used	Value of Output
				Additions & Replacements during Year	Value at end of Year			
			\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
METALLIC MINING								
1959	166	6,598	18,424	2,589	32,922	3,471	8,433	47,885
1960	189	6,397	19,112	2,589	41,933	3,495	9,568	50,035
1961	187	6,267	18,819	3,286	42,177	3,366	9,259	42,239
1962	163	6,148	17,427	7,190	47,663	3,284	7,597	42,147
1963	140	5,860	18,692	7,244	51,426	3,730	8,233	66,342
1964	136	6,104	22,004	10,286	58,695	3,864	8,822	101,803
1965	122	6,523	26,461	10,162	63,345	4,011	10,621	118,967
1966	135	7,068	28,153	13,946	70,795	4,499	12,291	109,857
1967	140	7,262	29,474	13,381	72,027	4,616	15,400	108,210
COAL MINING								
1959	115	13,445	34,503	13,219	60,928	3,556	12,363	74,873
1960	114	13,279	38,501	18,507	65,412	3,968	14,100	85,354
1961	107	12,512	38,806	17,692	83,616¶	4,281	16,340	90,225
1962	100	11,998	37,612	18,422	86,763	4,509	17,579	94,068§
1963	94	11,534	37,209	15,165	85,542	4,604	17,241	90,838
1964	94	11,367	39,735	13,565	83,774	4,669	18,164	97,252
1965	91	11,678	43,735	21,640	86,217	4,920	20,440	112,103
1966	92	11,983	46,613	27,881	88,033	5,118	23,264	117,626
1967	92	12,176	51,255	26,176	93,536	5,487	25,869	126,446
NON-METALLIC MINING (Excluding Clays)								
1959	119	667	1,175	393	2,700	256	704	3,603
1960	123	664	1,270	272	2,509	242	739	3,736
1961	170	810	1,517	961	2,849	240	815	4,520
1962	175	813	1,411	233	2,734	226	784	4,251
1963	230	835	1,434	413	2,668	237	813	4,530
1964	245	819	1,589	241	2,474	235	837	4,762
1965	308	993	1,586	328	2,295	231	1,011	5,188
1966	462	1,315	1,452	487	2,331	207	887	5,464
1967	463	1,347	1,557	404	2,210	217	996	6,079
TOTAL *								
1959	400	20,710	54,103	16,201	96,551	7,283	21,499	126,361
1960	426	20,340	58,882	21,368	109,854	7,706	24,407	139,125
1961	464	19,589	59,142	21,939	128,642¶	7,888	26,414	136,985
1962	438	18,959	56,450	25,845	137,160	8,020	25,960	140,466§
1963	464	18,229	57,335	22,821	139,636	8,572	26,286	161,710
1964	475	18,290	63,328	24,091	144,944	8,767	27,823	203,817
1965	521	19,194	71,783	32,130	151,857	9,163	32,072	236,259
1966	689	20,366	76,218	42,315	161,159	9,824	36,443	232,947
1967	695	20,785	82,286	39,961	167,773	10,320	42,265	240,735

* Excluding clay pits and quarries winning construction materials, which in 1967 had an average employment of 423 and 1,872 respectively, and a value of output of \$3,260,000 and \$31,935,000 respectively. See Table 908.

† For coal mining, average during whole year; for other mining, average during period of operation. Includes working proprietors, but excludes fossickers.

‡ Before deducting the value of explosives sold to employees (see below); excludes drawings by working proprietors.

¶ Land, Buildings, Plant, and Mine Development. Values at end of year are depreciated book values. Figures for 1961 were affected by a substantial revaluation of assets at certain coal mines.

§ Not strictly comparable with earlier years because of a revised method of valuation at certain coal mines (which increased values for 1962 by approximately \$4,000,000).

Except in coal mining, many of the workings counted as individual mines are small. In 1967, there were 912 mines (with a total employment of 1,692) in which persons employed numbered less than four.

At the end of 1967, the working proprietors included in "Persons Employed" numbered 994, of whom 5 were engaged in coal mining and 989 in other mining. Of the salary and wage earners at the end of the year, 10,601 (3,723 in coal and 6,878 in other mining) were working above ground and 11,391 (8,588 in coal and 2,803 in other mining) were working below ground. A more detailed dissection of employment in coal mining is shown in Table 925.

The salaries and wages shown in the table represent gross amounts before any deduction in respect of explosives bought by employees from proprietors. In 1967, deductions for explosives totalled \$211,000, comprising \$183,000 in silver-lead-zinc mining, \$9,000 in coal, and \$19,000 in other mining.

The values of fixed assets shown in the table represent the depreciated book values of these items. Of the total value of \$167,773,000 at the end of 1967, plant and machinery represented \$98,423,000 or 59 per cent., land and buildings \$18,998,000 or 11 per cent., and mine development \$50,352,000 or 30 per cent. Capital expenditure on additions and replacements of fixed assets in 1967 totalled \$39,961,000, of which \$31,719,000 was spent on plant and machinery, \$1,828,000 on land and buildings, and \$6,414,000 on mine development. Further details of the value of fixed assets in coal mines are shown in Table 923.

The value of materials and stores used in 1967 included \$5,509,000 for mining timber, of which \$3,450,000 was used in coal mines, \$2,042,000 in silver-lead-zinc mines, and \$17,000 in all other mines.

Items shown in the table are not a complete record of income or expenditure, and consequently do not reflect the profits or losses of the mines.

INDIVIDUAL MINING AND QUARRYING INDUSTRIES

Tables 908 and 909 show the employment and value of output by individual mining and quarrying industries in New South Wales. The totals in these tables exceed those in Table 907 because they include particulars of quarries producing clays and construction materials; in 1967, 423 persons were employed in quarries producing clays and 1,872 in those producing construction materials, and the respective values of output were \$3,260,000 and \$31,935,000.

In 1967, the coal mining industry employed 12,270 persons or 55 per cent. of the total employment in mining and quarrying, and the value of coal produced was \$126,446,000 or 46 per cent. of the total value of output of the mining and quarrying industries. The next largest class of industry was silver-lead-zinc, in which the corresponding proportions were 21 per cent. and 27 per cent., respectively. The remaining classes, in the aggregate, employed 6,027 persons or 25 per cent. of the total, and their value of output amounted to \$75,663,000 or 27 per cent. of the total.

The trends in employment and value of output in the principal mining and quarrying industries during the last eleven years are summarised in Table 909. Coal production rose by 81 per cent. during this period, with sharp increases in production in 1960, in 1961, and in each year since 1964, but since 1952, coal prices have been steadily reduced; with increasing mechanisation and improved efficiency generally, employment in coal mining fell markedly between 1952 and 1964, but it has since tended to

Table 908. Individual Mining and Quarrying Industries, N.S.W.: Employment and Value of Output

Industry	Persons Employed*				Value of Output			
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1964	1965	1966	1967
\$ thousand								
MINING FOR METALLIC MINERALS								
Antimony	18	17	13	20	147	21	43	54
Bauxite	4	5	7	4	19	19	31	18
Copper and Copper-Gold ..	219	251	316	317	179	1,156	5,032	7,126
Gold	60	29	36	27	22	6	8	4
Iron Oxide	14	20	24	20	84	172	247	171
Manganese	14	13	4	5	10	10	1	1
Mineral Sands	1,116	1,282	1,538	1,647	11,407	15,953	19,141	22,736
Silver-Lead-Zinc	4,391	4,630	4,815	4,877	87,990	98,061	81,405	73,820
Tin	268	270	304	327	1,945	3,535	3,941	4,269
Other Metallic Minerals ..	...	6	11	18	...	36	8	11
Total	6,104	6,523	7,068	7,262	101,803	118,967	109,857	108,210
MINING FOR BLACK COAL								
Total	11,367	11,678	11,983	12,176	97,252	112,103	117,626	126,446
MINING FOR NON-METALLIC MINERALS								
Asbestos	46	37	33	38	218	136	93	107
Barite	4	3	2	2	9	7	5	13
Clays—								
Brick and Tile Clay and								
Shale	266	271	274	291	2,206	2,394	2,304	2,500
Other Clay and Shale ..	129	117	128	132	602	646	675	760
Diatomite	10	5	4	4	24	12	13	15
Dolomite	7	6	5	4	64	43	88	145
Felspar (including Cornish								
Stone)	22	17	11	10	94	86	69	49
Gypsum	31	28	18	21	253	298	216	204
Limestone (including Sea								
Shells)	365	367	348	339	3,048	3,297	3,213	3,322
Magnesite	50	45	27	30	282	257	192	243
Talcs (incl. Steatite and Pyro-								
phyllite)	17	14	13	13	29	22	21	33
Other Non-metallic Minerals..	267	471	854	886	741	1,031	1,555	1,948
Total	1,214	1,381	1,717	1,770	7,570	8,229	8,443	9,338
QUARRYING FOR CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS								
Dimension Stone	203	189	159	135	1,137	886	682	576
Sand and Gravel	601	623	610	639	7,596	8,024	7,682	8,954
Crushed and Broken Stone ..	1,115	1,310	1,053	990	17,940	19,463	13,791	16,036
Other (Unprocessed Materials)			91	108			5,670	6,370
Total	1,919	2,122	1,913	1,872	26,674	28,372	27,826	31,935
ALL MINING AND QUARRYING INDUSTRIES								
Total	20,604	21,704	22,681	23,080	233,299	267,672	263,751	275,929

* For coal mining, average during whole year; for other mining, average during period of operation. Includes working proprietors, but excludes fossickers (estimated at 422 in 1964, 449 in 1965, 592 in 1966, and 736 in 1967) and employees of the Department of Main Roads and municipal and shire councils extracting road materials (estimated at 944 in 1964, 883 in 1965, 812 in 1966, and 844 in 1967).

increase. The marked fluctuations from year to year in the value of output of the silver-lead-zinc mining industry mainly reflect variations in metal prices; the fall in employment in the industry during the period reflects producers' deliberate restriction of output from 1959 to 1962 and improved efficiency generally. The mineral sands industry expanded rapidly until 1957, but output was severely curtailed from 1958 to 1960 because of the reduced world prices for rutile; markedly higher prices and rationalisation of the industry led to a rapid expansion after 1960.

Table 909. Principal Mining and Quarrying Industries, N.S.W.: Employment and Value of Output

Year	Coal Mining	Silver-Lead-Zinc Mining	Mineral Sands Mining	Clays Mining	Limestone Quarrying	Construction Materials Quarrying	Other Mining and Quarrying	Total, All Mining and Quarrying Industries
AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT*								
1957	16,622	6,717	1,340	461	331	1,245	733	27,449
1958	15,463	6,234	718	451	351	1,284	772	25,273
1959	13,445	5,607	621	465	328	1,488	709	22,663
1960	13,279	5,357	665	464	337	1,647	702	22,451
1961	12,512	5,186	688	454	374	1,755	829	21,798
1962	11,998	4,826	947	406	361	1,776	827	21,141
1963	11,534	4,350	1,032	419	371	1,844	942	20,492
1964	11,367	4,391	1,116	395	365	1,919	1,051	20,604
1965	11,678	4,630	1,282	388	367	2,122	1,237	21,704
1966	11,983	4,815	1,538	402	348	1,913	1,682	22,681
1967	12,176	4,877	1,647	423	339	1,872	1,746	23,080
VALUE OF OUTPUT (\$ thousand)								
1957	80,900	53,640	13,006	1,694	1,980	13,000	2,690	166,910
1958	79,958	38,186	5,920	1,742	2,264	12,862	2,340	143,272
1959	74,873	41,893	5,328	2,005	1,907	14,236	2,359	142,603
1960	85,354	43,858	5,547	2,283	2,084	18,265	2,282	159,674
1961	90,225	35,413	6,236	2,197	2,592	17,531	2,520	156,713
1962	94,068†	35,110	6,387	2,219	2,540	17,742	2,362	160,427†
1963	90,838	54,487	11,124	2,680	2,832	20,961	2,430	185,351
1964	97,252	87,990	11,407	2,808	3,048	26,674	4,120	233,299
1965	112,103	98,061	15,953	3,040	3,297	28,372	6,846	267,672
1966	117,626	81,405	19,141	2,979	3,213	27,826	11,561	263,751
1967	126,446	73,820	22,736	3,260	3,322	31,935	14,410	275,929

* See note *, Table 908.

† Not strictly comparable with earlier years because of a revised method of valuation at certain coal mines (which increased values for 1962 by approximately \$4,000,000).

MINE PRODUCTION OF METALS

Detailed statistics of the mineral ores and concentrates, etc., produced in New South Wales are given in the *Statistical Register*.

Table 910 shows the total quantity of the principal metals or elements contained in the metallic ores and concentrates produced in the State in the last eight years. The quantity of gold shown in the table, for example, is the aggregate gold content of all the gold-bearing minerals (gold concentrates, copper concentrates, lead concentrates, etc.).

Quantities derived in this way are known as the *mine production* of the various metals or elements. They represent gross contents as determined by assay, excluding contents which are not recoverable or for which penalties are imposed because of difficulties in refining. No allowance has been made for losses in smelting and refining, and the quantities shown are therefore, in general, greater than those actually recoverable.

Table 910. Mine Production of Metals and Sulphur, N.S.W.

Element	Unit of Quantity	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967		
		Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Available for Recovery in Australia	Destined for Export in Ores, etc.	Total
Alumina ..	Ton	1,386	929	1,991	2,801	4,156	4,131	6,822	4,026	...	4,026
Antimony ..	Ton	784	679	874	1,007	1,116	944	971	662	268	930
Beryllium ..	Tons BeO	1.2	4.9	1.3	1.6	3.9	3.3	4.9	...	5.5	5.5
Cadmium ..	Ton	893	845	920	1,035	973	995	1,055	674	405	1,079
Cobalt ..	Ton	65	65	76	86	73	90	84	53	47	100
Copper ..	Ton	3,572	3,510	3,747	3,863	3,630	5,212	9,242	10,404	988	11,392
Gold ..	Oz. Fine	13,628	12,034	11,234	11,395	10,569	9,640	9,078	8,335	2,381	10,716
Lead ..	Ton	235,868	211,679	292,381	328,462	296,954	296,662	283,044	215,578	66,595	282,173
Manganese {	Tons Mn†	342	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...
Molybdenum ..	Tons MoS ₂ †	623	632	424	467	325	181	...	21	...	21
Monazite ..	lb. MoS ₂ †	...	2,070	...	471	399	35,940	5,549	...	...	...
Platinum ..	Ton	38	144	136	471	...	546	395	...	...	434
Platinum ..	Oz.	4.3	2.0	2.0	4.0	...	...	12.6	...	...	...
Silver ..	Th. oz. fine	8,398	7,448	9,929	11,425	10,735	10,636	10,544	9,011	1,703	10,714
Sulphur ..	Ton	204,358	194,659	196,793	212,712	202,881	211,678	210,312	142,835	80,503	223,338
Tin ..	Ton	223	173	212	250	671	1,124	1,367	820	749	1,569
Titanium ‡	Tons Ti O ₂	69,904	86,467	100,353	161,228	160,663	192,495	209,140	7,814	...	210,523
Tungsten ..	lb. WO ₃	463	232	...	...	...	...	389	...	...	7,814
Zinc ..	Ton	234,170	237,834	244,863	265,637	256,001	270,936	275,191	179,218	119,454	298,672
Zircon ..	Ton	83,374	121,222	122,214	159,188	152,861	190,870	187,770	...	...	205,948

* Dissection not available—mainly for export.

† Content of metallurgical grade ore.

‡ Content of manganese ore other than of metallurgical grade.

§ Titanium dioxide content of rutile, zircon-rutile, and ilmenite concentrates.

Not all the metallic minerals produced in New South Wales are smelted and refined in Australia, the ores and concentrates in many cases being despatched for sale oversea. The mine production figures shown for 1967 in Table 910 have been dissected to show "contents available for recovery in Australia" and "contents destined for export in ores, etc." This dissection is based on preliminary advices furnished by producers, ore buyers, etc., concerning the intended disposition of the mineral.

ANTIMONY

Lead concentrates produced at Broken Hill are the principal source of antimony within New South Wales; the antimony is recovered in the form of antimonial lead during treatment of the concentrates at Port Pirie (South Australia). In recent years, the production of antimony concentrates has been on a relatively small scale, and has been confined to the New England area of the State. The total mine production of antimony in New South Wales during the last five years is summarised in the next table; part of this production is not available for recovery in Australia, as part of the Broken Hill lead concentrates and almost all of the antimony concentrates are exported for treatment oversea.

Table 911. Mine Production of Antimony, N.S.W.

Mineral in which contained	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Antimony Concentrates ..	74	273	35	98	91
Lead Concentrates ..	933	843	909	873	810
Lead-Zinc Middlings ..	...	...	...	...	29
Total Antimony ..	1,007	1,116	944	971	930

CADMIUM

Cadmium occurs in association with lead-zinc ore deposits and is recovered during the treatment of these ores. Metallic cadmium is produced at three Australian refineries—at Risdon (Tasmania), as a by-product of the electrolytic refining of zinc (mainly from Broken Hill zinc concentrates); at Port Pirie (South Australia), as a by-product of the smelting of Broken Hill lead concentrates; and at Cockle Creek (in New South Wales), as a by-product of the smelting of both lead and zinc concentrates from Broken Hill. Mine production of cadmium in New South Wales is shown below, but only part of this output was available for recovery in Australia, as part of the Broken Hill concentrates is exported for treatment oversea.

Table 912. Mine Production of Cadmium, N.S.W.

Mineral in which contained	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Lead Concentrates ..	88	74	69	61	63
Lead-Zinc Middlings ..	...	...	...	...	11
Zinc Concentrates ..	947	899	926	943	976
Zinc Concentrates from Slime Dumps ..	...	...	...	...	29
Total Cadmium ..	1,035	973	995	1,005	1,079

COPPER

Copper ore bodies occur widely throughout New South Wales, but exploitation has been handicapped by the low grade of most deposits and the high cost of transport to market. Most of the copper at present produced in the State is contained in the copper concentrates produced at Cobar (where extensive developmental work enabled copper mining on a commercial basis to be resumed in 1965) and in the lead and zinc concentrates mined at Broken Hill. Operations at Captain's Flat (an important source of copper concentrates for many years) were discontinued in 1962.

Mine production of copper in the last five years is given in the next table:—

Table 913. Mine Production of Copper, N.S.W.

Mineral in which contained	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Copper Ore .. ..	...	1	5	12	34
Copper Concentrates .. ..	...	213	1,880	5,952	7,658
Copper Precipitates	118	91	107	111	134
Lead Concentrates	3,320	2,947	2,776	2,665	2,959
Lead-Zinc Middlings .. ..	...	...	...	...	84
Silver-Lead-Zinc-Copper Ore .. ..	...	...	48	132	39
Silver-Lead Slimes .. ..	...	...	1	...	...
Zinc Concentrates	426	378	395	370	469
Zinc Concentrates from Slime Dumps .. ..	...	...	...	...	14
Total Copper	3,863	3,630	5,212	9,242	11,392

The reduced level of copper production in Australia during 1964-65 (reflecting an industrial dispute at Mt. Isa, Queensland) necessitated the importation of copper to meet rapidly increasing local requirements. The imported copper was purchased at London Metal Exchange prices, which were markedly higher than local Australian prices; from July, 1964, to September, 1965, a surcharge was levied on locally-produced copper sold in Australia, and the proceeds were used to equalize prices paid for imported and locally-produced copper. In order to conserve local copper supplies, export controls were imposed on a wide range of copper-bearing materials from November, 1964, to August 1965, and again from December, 1965.

Measures to assist the copper mining industry—a customs duty on imported copper and a bounty on local production—were introduced by the Commonwealth Government in 1958, but the bounty on local production was discontinued after 31st December, 1966. The customs duty is imposed on a sliding scale which is designed to ensure that the landed cost of copper (including freight and other charges) does not fall below about \$610 per ton (\$570 from 1958 to 1960). In terms of the Copper Bounty Act, a bounty of up to \$70 per ton (\$90 from 1958 to 1960) was payable, subject to conditions limiting profits, on copper produced in Australia from local ores and sold for use in Australia. Bounty at the maximum rate was reduced by the extent to which the overseas price of copper exceeded \$580 per ton (\$550 from 1958 to 1960).

One-fifth of the net income from copper mining is exempt from income taxation in the hands of the producer. If the producer is a company, the concession applies also to such income when paid to the shareholders as dividends.

GOLD

The progress of gold mining in New South Wales has been described in earlier issues of the Year Book. The State's largest gold mine (at Cobar) closed in 1952, the only large gold-dredging plant (at Wellington) ceased operations in 1958, and the Captain's Flat mine (which produced lead-zinc-copper ores containing gold) was closed in 1962. Virtually all the gold currently being produced in the State is recovered as a by-product from silver-lead-zinc ores mined at Broken Hill.

Table 914. Mine Production of Gold, N.S.W.

Period	Quantity	Value *	Year	Quantity	Value *
	Oz. fine	\$ thous.		Oz. fine	\$ thous.
1851-1900	11,399,508	96,844	1958	18,709	639
1901-1910	2,252,851	19,139	1959	13,275	415
1911-1920	1,145,185	9,729	1960	13,628	426
1921-1925	133,335	1,133	1961	12,034	377
1926-1930	70,287	597	1962	11,234	351
1931-1935	163,091	2,590	1963	11,395	357
1936-1940	405,497	7,641	1964	10,569	332
1941-1945	334,858	7,067	1965	9,640	302
1946-1950	237,398	5,759	1966	9,078	285
1951-1955	175,842	5,592	1967	10,716	335
1956-1960	105,476	3,353			
			Total to 1967	16,497,994	161,783

* Figures for 1950 and later years represent the mine production of fine gold valued at market price, including receipts from premium sales and gold subsidy (see below).

The mine production of gold, according to the mineral in which it was contained, is shown for the last five years in the next table:—

Table 915. Mine Production of Gold, N.S.W.

Mineral in which contained	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Oz. fine	Oz. fine	Oz. fine	Oz. fine	Oz. fine
Copper Ore .. ..	...	...	5	2	18
Gold Ore .. ..	...	...	...	...	3
Gold—Other forms*	321	649	144	175	173
Lead Concentrates	9,485	8,456	8,192	7,508	7,979
Lead-Zinc Middlings .. ..	...	...	...	...	681
Silver-Lead-Zinc-Copper Ore .. ..	...	...	...	...	10
Zinc Concentrates	1,589	1,464	1,299	1,393	1,772
Zinc Concentrates from Slime Dumps .. ..	...	...	...	...	80
Total Gold	11,395	10,569	9,640	9,078	10,716

* Bullion, alluvial, retorted gold, etc.

In terms of the Banking Act, 1959-1967, all newly-mined gold produced in Australia must be sold to the Reserve Bank at a price fixed by the Bank.

The official price of gold per oz. fine was increased from \$21.52 to \$30.98 in September, 1949, when the Australian currency was devalued in terms of dollars. On 1st May, 1954, the price was increased to \$31.25, the current price, to bring it into line with the par value of Australian currency established for purposes of the International Monetary Fund.

Since 1951, the Gold Producers' Association Ltd. has been permitted, under arrangements described in the chapter "Private Finance", to purchase newly-mined gold from the Reserve Bank, at the official price, and to sell it for industrial purposes on overseas and (since May, 1968) Australian premium markets.

Under the Gold-mining Industry Assistance Act, 1954-1968, the Commonwealth Government pays a subsidy in respect of gold won by mines producing mainly gold. Small producers (i.e., those with annual output not

exceeding 500 fine oz.) are entitled to a subsidy at a fixed rate irrespective of cost of production; the subsidy to larger producers varies according to their production costs, subject to a maximum rate per fine oz. The subsidy limits per fine oz. were \$3 for small producers and \$4 for larger producers from July, 1954, \$4 and \$5.50, respectively, from July, 1957, \$4.80 and \$6.50, respectively, from July, 1959, and \$6 and \$8, respectively, from July, 1965. A producer with an annual output exceeding 500 fine oz. may elect to be treated as a small producer; in this event, the subsidy payable per fine oz. is \$6 less one cent for each ounce by which output exceeds 500 fine oz. The current subsidy scheme expires on 30th June, 1970. To the end of 1967, the total subsidy payments to producers in New South Wales amounted to \$66,428.

Gold producers not receiving the above subsidy received a development allowance, under the Gold Mines Development Assistance Act, 1962, in respect of approved mine development work undertaken in the three years from 1962-63 to 1964-65. The allowance was equal to the amount by which the approved development expenditure in a year exceeded a defined base amount (normally the average annual expenditure on mine development during the three years 1959-60 to 1961-62).

Income from gold mining is exempt from income taxation in the hands of the producer. If the producer is a company, this concession applies also to such income when paid to shareholders as dividends.

IRON ORE

Iron ore of good quality occurs in only relatively small deposits in New South Wales. The ore used in smelting at the Port Kembla and Newcastle steelworks, which are described in the chapter "Factories", is obtained from South Australia and Western Australia.

IRON OXIDE

Iron oxide is produced in various localities of New South Wales. Total production in 1967 was 23,789 tons (valued at \$174,000), of which 18,243 tons won in the Mudgee and Rylstone areas were used in the manufacturing of quick-drying cement, 5,447 tons won in the Copmanhurst and Kempsey areas were used for coal-washing purposes, and 99 tons won in the Port Macquarie area were used for gas purification.

MINERAL SANDS (ZIRCON, RUTILE, ILMENITE, AND MONAZITE)

Rutile, zircon, ilmenite, and monazite concentrates are recovered from naturally concentrated sands along the coast of New South Wales, principally in the Newcastle area and the far North Coast. The sands are mined mainly by suction dredging, and are fed through separators to extract the minerals. Most mining operations are now confined to dunes and swamp areas lying behind beaches where high-grade deposits have been exhausted.

The principal uses of rutile concentrates, which account for most of the value of output of the industry, are in the manufacture of titanium dioxide pigment for paints, the coating of welding rods, and the production of titanium metal. The more extensive use of rutile by overseas pigment manufacturers has strengthened the demand for Australian rutile concentrates.

Zircon concentrates are used mainly in the ceramic, refractory, and foundry fields, and minor quantities are used in the production of zirconium metal.

Ilmenite concentrates are produced in large quantities during separation of the mineral sands, but a chrome impurity renders them unsuitable for pigment manufacture, their principal use; limited quantities are used in sand-blasting. Monazite concentrates are recovered only in small quantities.

The following table illustrates the development of the mineral sands industry in New South Wales during the last eleven years. Most of the industry's output is exported overseas.

Table 916. Mine Production of Titanium, Zircon, and Monazite, N.S.W.

Year	Titanium (TiO ₂) Contents of—			Total Titanium (TiO ₂)	Zircon Contents of—		Total Zircon	Monazite Contents of Monazite Concentrates
	Rutile Concentrates	Zircon-Rutile Concentrates*	Ilmenite Concentrates		Zircon Concentrates	Zircon-Rutile Concentrates*		
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1957	83,363	13,311	485	97,159	58,747	14,136	72,883	47
1958	44,915	11,609	59	56,583	32,230	11,949	44,179	210
1959	44,792	16,132	111	61,035	71,156	16,607	87,763	173
1960	52,262	17,105	537	69,904	65,764	17,610	83,374	38
1961	64,284	21,278	905	86,467	98,421	22,801	121,222	144
1962	77,227	21,196	1,930	100,353	89,947	32,267	122,214	136
1963	129,931	28,608	2,689	161,228	117,520	41,668	159,188	471
1964	126,319	31,555	2,789	160,663	117,044	35,817	152,861	599
1965	155,292	33,532	3,671	192,495	155,255	35,615	190,870	546
1966	166,093	37,776	5,271	209,140	152,257	35,513	187,770	395
1967	177,013	28,401	5,109	210,523	174,502	31,446	205,948	434

* These concentrates are despatched to Southport (Qld.) for separation.

Because of the rapid increase in Australian rutile production during 1956 and 1957, the world rutile market became over-supplied and prices fell sharply. With greatly reduced prices offering on the world market, Australian producers curtailed their output during the period 1958 to 1960. Rutile prices improved markedly after 1960 (reflecting the increased demand for rutile for pigment manufacture as well as for other uses), and the higher prices and rationalization of the industry led to a rapid expansion of Australian rutile production after 1960.

SILVER, LEAD, AND ZINC

The silver-lead-zinc mining industry in New South Wales is dominated by the mines working the Broken Hill field, which is 699 miles by rail west of Sydney and 256 miles from Port Pirie (South Australia).

The Broken Hill lode is a massive, high-grade ore deposit. The ore body is formed of mixed sulphides of lead and zinc with a high silver content and, at the surface, oxides and carbonates of lead with various silver minerals. The ore is mined mainly by horizontal cut and fill methods, and is concentrated at Broken Hill by flotation methods. From the inception of operations in 1883 to the end of 1967, over 103 million tons of ore had been extracted. The average grade of the ore currently mined is about 11 per cent. lead, 4 oz. silver per ton, and 12 per cent. zinc. Apart from the silver, lead, and zinc contents, the concentrates also contain gold, copper, cadmium, cobalt, antimony, sulphur, and manganese, which are recovered during smelting and refining.

The bulk of the lead concentrates produced at Broken Hill is railed to Port Pirie for sintering, smelting, and refining; the lead finally emerges as a market product assaying 99.99 per cent. lead. During the refining process,

the silver and gold contained in the bullion are extracted in a high state of purity; refined cadmium and antimonial lead are also produced, and the copper in the concentrate is recovered in the form of copper matte and speiss, which are despatched to Port Kembla or oversea for further treatment. The zinc in the lead concentrate was formerly not recovered, but passed into the slag dump; since 1968, however, the zinc has been recovered by slag-fuming processes. Production of sulphuric acid from the lead sinter gas commenced in 1956.

About two-thirds of the zinc concentrate currently produced at Broken Hill is shipped from Port Pirie to Risdon (Tasmania) or railed to Cockle Creek (New South Wales) for smelting and refining; the remainder is exported oversea. At the Risdon plant, refined zinc (of 99.95 per cent. purity) and cadmium are produced after the concentrates have been roasted for the recovery of sulphur dioxide; copper residues and silver-lead residues obtained during refining are despatched to Port Kembla and Port Pirie, respectively, for further treatment.

A new smelting and refining plant was commissioned in 1961 at Cockle Creek (near Newcastle). This plant, which treats lead and zinc concentrates from Broken Hill, was, until 1968, the only plant in Australia recovering the zinc content of lead concentrate. The lead bullion produced at the plant is exported oversea for treatment, while most of the refined zinc is used locally. Cadmium, sulphuric acid, and copper dross are recovered as by-products during smelting and refining.

Operations at Captain's Flat, where ore deposits had been worked for silver-lead-zinc on a relatively large scale since 1938, were discontinued in 1962, following the exhaustion of ore reserves. Numerous other localities in the State have contributed small and irregular production of silver-lead-zinc.

The development of the silver-lead-zinc mining industry in New South Wales during the last eleven years is illustrated in the following table. The items shown in the table are not a complete record of income or expenditure, and therefore do not reflect the profits or losses of the mines.

Table 917. Silver-Lead-Zinc Mining Industry, N.S.W.

Year	Mines in Operation	Persons Employed *	Salaries and Wages Paid†	Fixed Assets of Mines‡		Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Value of Output
				Additions and Replacements during Year	Value at end of Year		
			\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1957	28	6,717	22,464	2,264	30,482	14,032	53,640
1958	13	6,234	17,972	1,955	29,787	11,333	38,186
1959	13	5,607	16,738	1,766	28,983	10,515	41,893
1960	15	5,357	17,219	1,850	38,011	11,139	43,858
1961	14	5,186	16,759	2,060	38,134	10,531	35,413
1962	11	4,826	14,810	1,842	38,349	8,799	35,110
1963	9	4,350	15,018	1,121	37,664	9,028	54,487
1964	13	4,391	17,577	1,874	37,670	9,691	87,990
1965	13	4,630	21,166	3,209	38,815	10,855	98,061
1966	12	4,815	21,246	4,728	40,929	11,418	81,405
1967	17	4,877	21,933	7,144	42,515	12,806	73,820

* Average during period of operation, including working proprietors.

† Before deducting value of explosives (\$182,000 in 1967) sold to employees; excludes drawings by working proprietors.

‡ Land, Buildings, Plant, and Mine Development. Values at end of year are depreciated book values.

The following table shows the mine production of lead and zinc in New South Wales during the last eleven years:—

Table 918. Mine Production of Lead and Zinc, N.S.W.

Year	Lead Contents of—			Total Lead	Zinc Contents of—			Total Zinc
	Lead Concentrates	Zinc Concentrates	Other Minerals		Zinc Concentrates	Lead Concentrates	Other Minerals	
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1957	259,656	5,303	1,969	266,928	241,509	...	...	241,509
1958	241,521	4,646	729	246,896	211,667	...	...	211,667
1959	242,323	4,093	33	246,449	202,675	...	...	202,675
1960	231,658	4,166	44	235,868	234,170	...	...	234,170
1961	207,716	3,921	42	211,679	225,578	12,256	...	237,834
1962	289,090	3,240	51	292,381	227,606	17,257	...	244,863
1963	324,461	3,821	180	328,462	247,107	18,530	...	265,637
1964	292,431	3,206	1,317	296,954	240,630	14,984	387	256,001
1965	292,221	3,639	802	296,662	255,713	14,677	546	270,936
1966	276,182	3,978	2,884	283,044	251,708	13,973	9,510	275,191
1967	271,317	4,242	6,614	282,173	281,754	14,525	2,393	298,672

The quantity of refined lead produced in Australia exceeds local requirements, and a large proportion is exported. Lead is used mainly in the manufacture of storage batteries, lead sheet and pipe, lead pigments, cable sheathing and alloys, solder, and bearing metals.

Of the total mine production of zinc in 1967, 119,454 tons (40 per cent.) were contained in concentrates destined for export, and the balance was available for recovery in Australia. Part of the zinc refined in Australia is also exported. Zinc is used mainly in galvanizing; other important uses are in the manufacture of brass, solders and other alloys, zinc oxide and other chemicals, zinc strips and sheets, and in die-casting.

From 1954 to 1958, the excess of world production over the current industrial consumption of lead and zinc had for the most part been absorbed into U.S. Government stockpiles. With the U.S. stockpiling programme discontinued, a decline in industrial consumption, and the imposition (in October, 1958) of restrictions on imports of lead and zinc into the United States of America, many of the major world producers (including those in New South Wales) voluntarily restricted their production and/or sales of zinc during 1959, and of lead from 1959 to March, 1962. The measures taken by the producers resulted in a closer balance between world production and consumption of lead and zinc, and stockpiles were reduced during 1963. During 1964, world production of lead and zinc fell short of consumption requirements and, despite depletion of stocks and releases from U.S. Government stockpiles, a tight supply position developed and world prices rose sharply. Expanding world production and further releases from U.S. stockpiles led during 1965 to an easier world supply-demand position in lead and zinc and to a contraction in their world prices. In October, 1965, the quota restriction on imports of lead and zinc into the United States of America were terminated.

The downward trend in world prices of lead and zinc, which had become evident in the latter part of 1965, persisted in 1966 and 1967, under the influence of a continued expansion of production, further releases from U.S. Government stockpiles and (in 1967) a tendency for consumption to fall. Following an upward adjustment consequent on the devaluation of the £ sterling in November, 1967, prices of lead and zinc in the United Kingdom hardened during the first half of 1968.

Since 1925, the employees of the Broken Hill mining companies have received a lead bonus in addition to ordinary salaries and wages. In terms of the current agreement between the companies and the employees, bonus is paid at the rate of 5c per shift for each \$2 rise over \$32 in the average realized price of lead sold during the calendar month next but one preceding the month in which the fortnight ends. The average amount of lead bonus per week per employee was \$21.44 in 1967, compared with \$26.21 in 1966, \$30.38 in 1956, \$32.43 in 1951, and \$0.89 in 1939.

The mine production of silver in the last five years is shown in the next table. Most of the silver refined in Australia is subsequently exported; the silver retained is used mainly in coins, photographic materials, electroplating, and surgical equipment.

Table 919. Mine Production of Silver, N.S.W.

Mineral in which contained	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Oz. fine	Oz. fine	Oz. fine	Oz. fine	Oz. fine
Copper Concentrates .. ..	...	4,600	46,614	147,334	195,684
Lead Concentrates	11,058,747	10,269,906*	10,200,376	9,716,915	9,473,171
Lead-Zinc Middlings .. ..	...	...	...	222,684	476,410
Silver Concentrates .. ..	...	16,500	...	...	...
Silver-Lead Ore	27,131	132,875	47,743	6,339	12,347
Silver-Lead-Zinc-Copper Ore .. ..	...	...	12,523	16,855	11,055
Silver-Lead Slimes .. ..	...	...	1,117	51,698	106,079
Zinc Concentrates	338,947	310,410	327,231	382,220	439,163
Other Minerals	33	521*	196	325	240
Total Silver	11,424,858	10,734,812	10,635,800	10,544,370	10,714,149

* Revised.

SULPHUR

There are no known deposits of native sulphur in Australia, and the sulphur required for use is obtained as imported native sulphur or from the roasting of locally produced lead, zinc, and pyrite concentrates. Lead-zinc concentrates produced at Broken Hill are roasted for sulphur recovery at Risdon (zinc concentrate), Port Pirie (lead concentrate), and Cockle Creek (both concentrates). The sulphur dioxide gas given off during the process is used to produce sulphuric acid, most of which is used in making superphosphate. The Captain's Flat mine, which produced zinc and pyrite concentrates suitable for roasting for sulphur recovery, was closed in 1962.

The mine production of sulphur in New South Wales in the last five years is shown in the next table:—

Table 920. Mine Production of Sulphur, N.S.W.

Mineral in which contained	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Lead Concentrates	64,695	57,777	57,732	54,771	53,580
Lead-Zinc Middlings .. ..	...	...	...	...	2,206
Pyrite in Tailings .. ..	...	886	137	...	...
Zinc Concentrates	148,017	144,218	153,809	155,541	163,221
Zinc Concentrates from Slime Dumps .. ..	...	...	...	...	4,331
Total Sulphur	212,712	202,881	211,678	210,312	223,338

Australia currently uses imported sulphur as the raw material for about 56 per cent. of its sulphuric acid production. A bounty is payable by the Commonwealth Government (see page 941) in respect of sulphuric acid manufactured from local pyrite and lead concentrates.

TIN

Tin is restricted in its geographical and geological range and is the rarest of the common industrial metals. The principal tin-producing centres in New South Wales are Tingha (in the New England area), Ardlethan (in the south-west), and Tallebung (near Condobolin). Extensive developmental work undertaken at Ardlethan and Tallebung in recent years enabled the commencement of relatively large-scale tin-mining operations towards the end of 1964. About 70 per cent. of the State's mine production of tin is currently being won from alluvial deposits, and about 30 per cent. from lode deposits.

The following table shows the tin concentrates produced in New South Wales and the mine production of tin in the last ten years:—

Table 921. Tin Produced in N.S.W.

Year	Tin Concentrates Produced		Tin Content of Concentrates	Year	Tin Concentrates Produced		Tin Content of Concentrates
	Quantity	Value			Quantity	Value	
	Tons	\$ thous.	Tons		Tons	\$ thous.	Tons
1958	334	381	239	1963	352	509	250
1959	240	303	174	1964	1,036	1,945	671
1960	307	385	223	1965	2,325	3,535	1,124
1961	238	341	173	1966	2,625	3,941	1,367
1962	293	422	212	1967	2,669	4,270	1,569

COAL

A description of the coal measures of New South Wales was published at page 669 of the Year Book for 1937-38. The principal producing centres are the Cessnock, Newcastle, and Singleton-Muswellbrook districts (north of Sydney), the Bulli-Wollongong and Burragorang Valley districts (south of Sydney), and the Lithgow district (to the west). The coal produced at these centres is almost entirely of bituminous grade. Cessnock coal is especially suitable for gas making, southern coal is predominantly a coking coal, and western coal a steaming coal; coal from the other centres is essentially steam and coking coal.

JOINT COAL BOARD

The Joint Coal Board was established in 1947, in terms of parallel Coal Industry Acts passed by the Commonwealth and New South Wales Parliaments, to regulate and assist the coal mining industry in New South Wales. The Board comprises three members appointed by the two Governments, and is subject to direction by the Prime Minister acting in agreement with the State Premier. The administrative costs of the Board are borne equally by the Commonwealth and State Governments.

The powers of the Joint Coal Board are very wide. The Board has to ensure that the quantity and quality of coal produced in New South Wales are sufficient to meet Australian and export requirements, that coal resources are conserved and developed, and that coal is used economically and distributed to best advantage. It may give directions as to methods of mining (including mechanization), grading, and marketing, may regulate coal prices and profits in the industry, may regulate the employment, recruitment, and training of mine-workers, and may take measures to promote the health and welfare of miners and the social and economic advancement of coal-mining communities.

The Board administers a Welfare Fund, which is financed by annual contributions from the Commonwealth and State Governments (\$70,000 each in 1966-67) and an allocation from the Board's Workers' Compensation Fund (\$265,000 in 1966-67). This Fund has been used for the establishment of a medical service, for the payment of subsidies to miners' co-operative building societies, for the payment of production grants (death benefits to dependants of deceased miners), and for the provision of grants towards the cost of recreational facilities, halls, health centres, libraries, school equipment, and other amenities in coalfields communities. The medical service is concerned with the examination of mine workers and persons seeking employment in the industry, and with health aspects of the industry. The total expenditure approved from Government contributions to the Fund amounted to \$6,670,000 to the end of 1967-68.

Colliery proprietors must insure against their liability to pay workers' compensation through an insurance scheme established by the Board and described in the chapter "Employment".

During a period of acute coal shortage, the Joint Coal Board itself undertook colliery operations, but gradually withdrew from commercial activities as coal supplies became plentiful. The Board sold the last of its mines in 1958.

INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION IN THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY

Under the Coal Industry Acts, 1946-1966, industrial matters pertaining to the relations of employers and employees in the coal (including shale) mining industry are dealt with by a Coal Industry Tribunal and its subsidiary Local Coal Authorities and Mine Conciliation Committees. Awards of the Tribunal and the Local Authorities override inconsistent awards or orders of any court or other tribunal with parallel jurisdiction.

The Coal Industry Tribunal comprises a practising barrister or solicitor of not less than five years' standing, who is appointed for a term not exceeding seven years. The tribunal has all the powers of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission and the Industrial Commission of New South Wales to consider and determine any industrial dispute or matter in the industry. It may make its own rules of procedure, and may appoint two assessors (one each nominated by employers and employees) to advise it in relation to a dispute. Except with leave of the Tribunal (or in its jurisdiction, of a local coal authority), counsel, a solicitor, or a paid agent may not appear at hearings. Local matters may be referred by the Tribunal to Local Coal Authorities for settlement.

The Local Coal Authorities, which are appointed by the Tribunal for a term not exceeding three years, have power to settle local disputes in the industry. They are required to report upon, and if so directed, to settle any dispute or matter referred by the Tribunal, and generally to keep the Tribunal advised of disputes and matters arising or likely to arise. Either party may appeal to the Tribunal, by leave, against a decision of a Local Coal Authority, but leave will be granted only if the Tribunal considers that the decision should be reviewed in the public interest (including the likelihood of it leading to industrial unrest).

One or more Mine Conciliation Committees, comprising equal numbers representing the employers and the members of one or more organizations engaged in the working of the mine, may be appointed for any mine by the Joint Coal Board. The Committees may deal with grievances and matters affecting production at the mine and seek by conciliation to maintain harmonious industrial relations.

Particulars of industrial disputes in the coal mining industry are shown in the chapter "Employment".

Long Service Leave

Long service leave benefits were granted to members of the Miners' Federation by an award of the Coal Industry Tribunal issued on 14th October, 1949, and to members of the craft unions by subsequent awards. These benefits were varied by a decision of the Tribunal delivered on 7th October, 1966.

The initial scheme of benefits provided for leave on full pay to accrue at the rate of one-eighth of a day for each consecutive five shifts worked after 19th June, 1949 (approximately three months' leave for every ten years of service). In addition, an employee was credited with 5 days for each completed year up to thirteen years of service prior to 19th June, 1949 (a maximum of three months' leave in respect of all past service). From 17th October, 1966, leave accrues at the rate of 5/32 of a day for each five consecutive shifts worked (approximately three months' leave for every eight years of service). Leave normally becomes due when 13 weeks have accumulated. Where, before he has accumulated 13 weeks of leave, an employee dies or retires (because of ill-health or reaching the prescribed retiring age), a lump sum payment is made in lieu of the leave standing to his credit. An employee whose services are terminated because of slackness of trade receives payment for leave due, provided he has accumulated at least eight years of continuous service and other suitable employment in the industry is not available.

The operation of the scheme is to be automatically suspended, until the Tribunal orders otherwise, for employees participating in a strike which renders the mines of a district idle.

The scheme is financed by an excise duty levied on all coal mined in Australia, except coal mined by State mines, brown coal produced by open cut methods, and (until 31st October, 1968) coal exported overseas. Since November, 1968, the general rate of duty has been 4.4c per ton; a concessional rate of 1.1c per ton is levied on coal exported overseas, but this rate is to be increased annually by 1.1c until it is 4.4c per ton. The proceeds of the excise are paid into a Commonwealth Trust Fund and,

although no excise is payable on coal produced at State mines, the New South Wales Government contributes to the Trust Fund an amount equivalent to the excise. Payments are made to the States from this Fund for reimbursement of employers in the industry who, with prior approval, have made payments to employees for long service leave. Reimbursements from the Fund to employers in New South Wales amounted to \$627,000 in 1966-67.

STATE GOVERNMENT COAL MINES

The New South Wales Government owns four collieries (at Awaba, Liddell, Munmorah, and Wyee) which are operated by the State Mines Control Authority and five collieries (Huntley, Newstan, Newvale, Newvale No. 2, and Newcom) which are subsidiaries of the Electricity Commission. (A mine at Oakdale was operated by the State Mines Control Authority until January, 1969, when it was sold to a private company.) Coal production from these collieries amounted to 5,851,000 tons in 1967-68, and represented 21 per cent. of the total coal production in the State; most of the coal produced is used in the generation of electricity but some of it is exported overseas.

SUMMARY OF COAL MINING OPERATIONS

The development of the coal mining industry in New South Wales since 1939 is illustrated in the following table. The items shown in the table are not a complete record of income or expenditure, and therefore do not reflect the profits or losses of the mines.

Table 922. Coal Mining Industry, N.S.W.

Year	Mines in Operation	Persons Employed*	Salaries and Wages Paid†	Fixed Assets of Mines‡	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Coal Produced	
						Quantity	Value
			\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	Thous. tons	\$ thous.
1939	172	16,144	9,318	19,980‡	1,920	11,196	14,054
1957	129	16,622	37,217	52,095	15,850	15,390	80,900
1958	117	15,463	36,715	55,766	16,717	15,851	79,958
1959	115	13,445	34,503	60,928	15,919	15,712	74,873
1960	114	13,279	38,501	65,412	18,068	17,737	85,354
1961	107	12,512	38,806	83,616‡	20,621	19,021	90,225
1962	100	11,998	37,612	86,763	22,089	19,030	94,068¶
1963	94	11,534	37,209	85,542	21,845	18,940	90,838
1964	94	11,367	39,735	83,774	22,833	20,699	97,252
1965	91	11,678	43,735	86,217	25,361	24,130	112,103
1966	92	11,983	46,613	88,033	28,382	25,470	117,626
1967	92	12,176	51,255	93,536	31,356	26,813	126,446

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† Before deducting value of explosives (\$9,000 in 1967) sold to employees; excludes drawings by working proprietors.

‡ Depreciated book values, at end of year, of Land, Buildings, Plant, and Mine Development. The figure for 1939 is not strictly comparable with those for later years. The figure for 1961 was affected by a substantial revaluation of assets at certain mines.

¶ Not strictly comparable with earlier years because of a revised method of valuation at certain mines (which increased values for 1962 by approximately \$4,000,000).

The acute shortage of coal supplies in the early post-war years led to a steady expansion of underground mines and the rapid development of open cut mining. By 1952, the shortage had been overcome, and open cut mining was deliberately restricted at the direction of the Joint Coal Board. Total coal production was fairly steady during the years from

1952 to 1959, at an average of about 15,000,000 tons per annum. Production rose sharply after 1959 (it averaged about 19,000,000 tons per annum in the five years to 1964, and over 25,000,000 tons per annum in the following three years to 1967), in response to the marked increase in oversea demand for coal and the increasing requirements of local industry. However, with the widespread adoption of mechanical methods of winning coal, with improved efficiency generally, and with the curtailment of open cut mining and the closure of less efficient mines, employment in the coal mining industry contracted after 1952, and in 1966 was 39 per cent. lower than the 1952 level.

Reductions in production costs (flowing from increased mechanisation and other technological changes in the industry, improved relations between employers and employees, etc.) and a more competitive market have resulted in a steady reduction in coal prices since 1952. The decline in the value of coal produced, which reflected the lower prices, was checked in 1960, when output was raised sharply to meet the heavy demand for coal. Further sharp increases in the quantity of coal produced led to marked increases in the value of coal production in 1961 and in each year since 1964.

The following table shows the substantial capital expenditure on additions and replacements to fixed assets in coal mines in recent years, and the depreciated book values of these assets at the end of each year. Expenditure in developmental mines is included.

Table 923. Fixed Assets of Coal Mines, N.S.W.

Year	Additions and Replacements during Year				Value at end of Year*			
	Land and Buildings	Plant and Machinery	Mine Development	Total	Land and Buildings	Plant and Machinery	Mine Development	Total
\$ thousand								
1961	1,265	13,476	2,950	17,692	10,341	60,993	12,282	83,616
1962	972	12,728	4,723	18,422	10,514	62,653	13,595	86,763
1963	1,056	10,225	3,884	15,165	10,405	61,037	14,100	85,542
1964	1,404	10,078	2,083	13,565	10,548	57,753	15,473	83,774
1965	1,128	18,576	1,936	21,640	9,925	60,196	16,096	86,217
1966	2,623	20,430	4,828	27,881	11,122	59,548	17,363	88,033
1967	526	21,649	4,001	26,176	11,310	64,979	17,247	93,536

* Depreciated book values. Figures for 1961 were affected by a substantial revaluation of assets at certain mines.

As a result of this expenditure programme, the proportion of total output won by mechanical methods in underground mines rose from 58 per cent. in 1954 to 97 per cent. in 1967 (see Table 929).

COAL PRODUCTION

Recoverable measured and indicated reserves of coal in New South Wales are estimated by the Joint Coal Board to amount to 3,300 million tons. In addition, there are very extensive inferred reserves. From the inception of coal mining operations to the end of 1967, the recorded production of coal in New South Wales has amounted to 864,718,000 tons.

Most of the State's coal output has been won from underground mines. Open cut methods were first used in 1940 in the western district, and during the period of coal shortage in the early post-war years, the Joint Coal Board actively encouraged the rapid development of this type of mining in order to supplement supplies from the underground mines. By 1952, the coal shortage had been overcome, and open cut mining was then deliberately restricted at the direction of the Joint Coal Board. However, production from underground mines continued to increase after 1953. Production rose sharply after 1959, to meet the marked increase in overseas demand for coal (mainly from Japan) and the increasing requirements of the local electricity generating and steel and coke industries.

Table 924. Coal Produced in New South Wales

Period	Northern District	Southern District	Western District	Total, New South Wales			
				Under-ground Mines	Open Cut Mines*	Total Quantity	Value at Pit-top
	Thousand tons							$ thous
Annual Average—							
1911-20	6,314	2,035	1,017	9,366	...	9,366	8,721
1921-30	6,434	2,001	1,629	10,064	...	10,064	16,871
1931-35	4,824	1,243	1,314	7,381	...	7,381	8,621
1936-40	6,571	1,857	1,486	9,905	9	9,914	11,801
1941-45	7,625	2,087	1,621	11,156	177	11,333	18,880
1946-50	7,700	1,977	1,948	10,441	1,184	11,625	30,327
1951-55	9,213	3,051	2,242	12,741	1,765	14,506	80,343
1956-60	9,545	4,755	1,600	15,210	690	15,900	80,297
1961-65	10,679	8,080	1,605	19,588	776	20,364	96,897
Year—							
1957	9,208	4,556	1,626	14,662	728	15,390	80,900
1958	9,584	4,693	1,574	15,131	720	15,851	79,958
1959	9,338	4,812	1,562	15,278	434	15,712	74,873
1960	10,424	5,735	1,578	16,982	755	17,737	85,354
1961	10,378	7,057	1,586	18,189	832	19,021	90,225
1962	10,058	7,454	1,518	18,196	834	19,030	94,068†
1963	9,484	7,817	1,639	18,338	602	18,940	90,838
1964	10,710	8,395	1,594	19,983	716	20,699	97,252
1965	12,767	9,676	1,687	23,235	895	24,130	112,103
1966	13,800	10,091	1,579	24,299	1,171	25,470	117,626
1967	14,489	10,787	1,537	25,689	1,124	26,813	126,446

* In 1956 and later years, all open cut mines were situated in the northern district.

† Not strictly comparable with earlier years because of a revised method of valuation at certain mines (which increased values for 1962 by approximately \$4,000,000).

Since 1963 (when output fell slightly), coal production in New South Wales has increased by 42 per cent. and overseas exports of New South Wales coal (which accounted for over 60 per cent. of the increase in production in the four-year period) have risen by 174 per cent. About 54 per cent. of the coal produced in New South Wales is currently obtained from the northern district, about 40 per cent. from the southern district, and the remaining 6 per cent. from the western district. Of the total quantity produced in 1967, 96 per cent. was from underground mines and 4 per cent. from open cut mines. In 1967-68, the northern district and the southern district each provided about 50 per cent. of the overseas exports of New South Wales coal; only a small proportion came from the western district.

EMPLOYMENT IN COAL MINES

About 53 per cent. of all persons engaged in mining and quarrying in New South Wales are employed in coal mines. The following table shows the employment in underground and open cut mines in each district of the State at the end of each of the last ten years:—

Table 925. Persons Employed* in Coal Mines, N.S.W.

Particulars	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
UNDERGROUND MINES										
Northern District—										
Below Ground	5,473	4,818	4,305	3,536	3,434	3,337	3,389	3,640	3,645	3,674
Above Ground	3,144	3,041	2,952	2,529	2,472	2,341	2,172	2,172	2,178	2,174
Total	8,617	7,859	7,257	6,065	5,906	5,678	5,561	5,812	5,823	5,848
Southern District—										
Below Ground	3,069	2,867	3,086	3,231	3,267	3,339	3,450	3,769	3,914	4,061
Above Ground	1,290	1,351	1,379	1,430	1,442	1,462	1,498	1,530	1,566	1,633
Total	4,359	4,218	4,465	4,661	4,709	4,801	4,948	5,299	5,480	5,694
Western District—										
Below Ground	737	675	654	625	589	529	419	375	372	346
Above Ground	418	396	388	360	331	306	230	219	207	194
Total	1,155	1,071	1,042	985	920	835	649	594	579	540
Total, N.S.W.—										
Below Ground	9,279	8,360	8,045	7,392	7,290	7,205	7,258	7,784	7,931	8,081
Above Ground	4,852	4,788	4,719	4,319	4,245	4,109	3,900	3,921	3,951	4,001
Total	14,131	13,148	12,764	11,711	11,535	11,314	11,158	11,705	11,882	12,082

OPEN CUT MINES †

Total, N.S.W.	218	117	142	168	137	131	146	175	212	227
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TOTAL, UNDERGROUND AND OPEN CUT MINES

Northern District	8,835	7,976	7,399	6,233	6,043	5,809	5,707	5,987	6,035	6,075
Southern District	4,359	4,218	4,465	4,661	4,709	4,801	4,948	5,299	5,480	5,694
Western District	1,155	1,071	1,042	985	920	835	649	594	579	540
Total, N.S.W.	14,349	13,265	12,906	11,879	11,672	11,445	11,304	11,880	12,094	12,309

* At end of year. Includes employees on long service leave.

† All persons engaged in open cut coal mining are employed in the northern district.

In underground mines, the number of employees reached a peak of 19,557 in June, 1954, but thereafter, with increasing emphasis on mechanical methods of production and with improved efficiency generally, employment contracted steadily until 1964. The number of persons employed in underground mines in the State increased again after 1964, but by the end of 1967 it was still 38 per cent. less than in June, 1954. Open cut mining was curtailed after 1952 at the direction of the Joint Coal Board, and employment in these mines fell from a peak of 1,538 in September, 1952, to 146 at the end of 1964 and 227 at the end of 1967.

The decline in employment between 1952 and 1965 was restricted to the northern and western districts; employment in the southern district tended to increase in this period. Displaced miners were assisted by the Joint Coal Board and other organisations to find employment in other industries or to transfer from the northern and western coalfields to the southern field.

MANSHIFTS WORKED AND LOST

The next two tables, showing details of manshifts worked and lost and the causes of manshift losses in coal mines, have been compiled by the Joint Coal Board.

Table 926 shows, for underground mines, the number of manshifts actually worked compared with the number of manshifts possible in each of the last eleven years. The ratio of manshifts worked to manshifts possible has tended to rise throughout the period, and currently exceeds 92 per cent. in underground mines. The ratio in open cut mines has been about 96 per cent. in recent years.

Table 926. Underground Coal Mines: Manshifts Worked

Year	Northern District	Southern District	Western District	New South Wales		
	Manshifts Worked	Manshifts Worked	Manshifts Worked	Total Manshifts Worked	Total Manshifts Possible	Ratio of Manshifts Worked to Manshifts Possible
	Thousands					Per cent.
1957	2,362	991	322	3,675	4,224	87·01
1958	2,184	1,013	284	3,481	3,930	88·57
1959	1,870	983	263	3,116	3,460	90·04
1960	1,849	1,048	254	3,151	3,497	90·10
1961	1,571	1,108	238	2,917	3,182	91·67
1962	1,465	1,087	216	2,768	3,021	91·64
1963	1,323	1,081	202	2,606	2,827	92·19
1964	1,328	1,124	179	2,631	2,852	92·24
1965	1,387	1,213	159	2,759	2,999	91·99
1966	1,388	1,253	140	2,781	3,039	91·50
1967	1,420	1,337	126	2,883	3,124	92·29

Sick leave, compensation absences, industrial disputes, and "other absenteeism" are the principal causes of manshift losses in underground mines, as illustrated in the following table:—

Table 927. Underground Coal Mines: Ratio Per Cent. of Manshifts Lost to Manshifts Possible

Cause of Manshift Losses	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Industrial disputes	1·21	1·27	1·05	1·54	1·95	1·40
Breakdowns, repairs, abnormal weather, etc.	0·00	0·00	0·01	0·03	...	0·01
Accidents to men	0·03	0·02	0·00	0·05	0·07	...
Lack of transport or trade	0·05	...	0·02	...	...	...
Men on compensation	1·84	1·72	1·60	1·46	1·54	1·44
Sick leave	3·67	3·52	3·72	3·61	3·48	3·47
Other absenteeism	1·42	1·19	1·25	1·22	1·31	1·27
Other causes	0·14	0·09	0·11	0·10	0·15	0·12
Total, All Causes	8·36	7·81	7·76	8·01	8·50	7·71

The proportion of manshifts possible lost as a result of industrial disputes was only 1·4 per cent. in 1967, compared with 9·9 per cent. in 1948, when these statistics were first compiled.

Further details of industrial disputes are given in the chapter "Employment".

COAL OUTPUT PER MANSHIFT

The following statistics of the production of coal per manshift worked in underground mines in New South Wales have been compiled by the Joint Coal Board. For the purposes of the statistics, "at the coal face" includes all workers at the coal face and those normally engaged on the roadway within twenty yards of the coal face. The calculations exclude mines in course of development prior to commencement of coal production.

Table 928. Underground Mines: Coal Produced per Manshift Worked

Year	Production per Manshift worked at the Coal Face				Production per Manshift worked by all Persons Employed			
	Northern District	Southern District	Western District	All Districts	Northern District	Southern District	Western District	All Districts
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1959	18.02	18.04	18.47	18.07	4.76	4.89	5.95	4.90
1960	20.12	21.67	20.32	20.64	5.23	5.47	6.20	5.39
1961	25.17	24.41	22.44	24.61	6.07	6.37	6.65	6.23
1962	26.27	26.18	22.98	25.92	6.29	6.86	7.03	6.57
1963	27.52	27.27	25.93	27.26	6.71	7.23	8.11	7.04
1964	31.82	28.14	32.03	30.18	7.53	7.47	8.89	7.60
1965	35.68	29.91	37.35	33.12	8.56	7.98	10.60	8.42
1966	39.07	28.98	42.80	34.30	9.10	8.06	11.24	8.74
1967	44.47	29.36	44.69	36.57	9.41	8.07	12.17	8.91

Production per manshift worked in underground mines in New South Wales has increased steadily since the early 1950's—in 1966-67, it was 271 per cent. higher than in 1952-53 for men employed at the coal face and 197 per cent. higher for all persons employed in or about the mines.

COAL MECHANICALLY CUT AND LOADED

A principal reason for the marked increase in recent years in the production of coal per manshift worked in New South Wales collieries has been the widespread adoption of mechanical methods of winning coal. Mechanical cutting and loading have now almost completely displaced hand-mining methods.

Coal-cutting machines have been in use in underground mines in New South Wales for more than fifty years, but mechanical cutting accounted for only 36.7 per cent. of the total output in the underground mines in 1949. Thereafter, with the active encouragement of the Joint Coal Board, the proportion mechanically cut increased rapidly to 97.3 per cent. in 1967.

Machinery for loading coal in underground mines was first used in 1935. The proportion of total coal output mechanically loaded rose from 9.8 per cent. in 1939 and 32.9 per cent. in 1949 to 98.9 per cent. in 1967.

A comparatively recent development was the introduction of combined cutting and loading machines ("continuous miners"). In 1967 81.9 per cent. of the total output of underground mines was cut and 61.6 per cent. was loaded by continuous miners, compared with 17.1 and 10.6 per cent., respectively, in 1958.

Table 929. Underground Mines: Coal Mechanically Cut and Loaded

Year	Coal Mechanically Cut				Coal Mechanically Loaded			
	Northern District	Southern District	Western District	All Districts	Northern District	Southern District	Western District	All Districts
	Proportion per cent. of Total Production							
1957	67.4	83.8	74.4	73.3	72.6	84.6	81.8	77.3
1958	75.5	83.4	88.3	79.3	78.6	83.9	91.8	81.6
1959	86.4	88.5	89.5	87.4	87.8	88.3	90.4	88.2
1960	87.6	91.0	89.7	88.9	93.2	91.5	90.2	92.4
1961	90.0	94.1	92.5	91.8	95.5	95.4	93.1	95.2
1962	92.0	95.0	94.8	93.5	96.4	96.1	98.7	96.5
1963	91.7	95.8	95.1	93.8	97.1	96.4	98.5	96.9
1964	93.4	96.1	96.1	94.8	98.1	96.5	97.4	97.4
1965	93.8	96.6	96.5	95.0	97.9	96.8	96.7	97.4
1966	95.2	96.7	98.1	96.0	98.2	96.9	99.2	97.8
1967	97.3	97.3	98.8	97.4	99.8	97.6	100.0	98.9

COAL QUALITY

Coal produced in New South Wales has in recent years been facing increasing competition from alternative fuels (mainly petroleum oils from local refineries and, in Victoria, brown coal) in some of its traditional markets, while the rising oversea demand for coal has been for coal of coking quality. In order to improve the quality of coal offered for sale, New South Wales producers have installed "washing" plants for the removal of stone, shale, etc., thereby reducing the ash content of the coal and improving its coking quality. These washing plants are generally situated at the mine, but some have been centrally located at rail sidings where they are able to process coal from various mines in the locality.

Coal washing plants are also attached to the steelworks at Newcastle and Port Kembla. These plants, which have been operated for many years, are not regarded, for statistical purposes, as forming part of the coal mining industry.

The following table illustrates the development of coal washeries during the last eleven years. The first washing plant in the coal industry was installed in 1952.

Table 930. Coal Washeries in New South Wales

Year	Coal Industry Washeries				Consumer's Washeries*			
	Coal Treated	Refuse Discarded	Washed Coal Produced	Ratio of Coal Treated to Total State Production	Coal Treated	Refuse Discarded	Washed Coal Produced	Ratio of Coal Treated to Total State Production
	Thousand tons			Per cent.	Thousand tons			Per cent.
1956	1,879	237	1,642	12.7	2,635	281	2,354	17.8
1957	2,759	367	2,392	17.9	2,789	329	2,460	18.1
1958	4,457	594	3,863	28.1	2,678	359	2,319	16.9
1959	5,365	792	4,573	34.1	3,390	564	2,826	21.6
1960	6,710	993	5,717	37.8	3,710	576	3,134	20.9
1961	7,862	1,147	6,715	41.3	4,117	731	3,386	21.6
1962	8,717	1,299	7,418	45.8	4,432	752	3,680	23.3
1963	8,679	1,315	7,364	45.8	4,540	772	3,768	24.0
1964	9,551	1,502	8,049	46.1	4,631	963	3,668	22.4
1965	11,920	1,813	10,107	49.4	5,443	1,185	4,258	22.6
1966	13,595	2,208	11,387	53.4	5,368	1,105	4,263	21.1
1967	14,528	2,493	12,035	54.2	6,251	1,273	4,978	23.3

* Attached to steelworks; see text above table.

CONSUMPTION OF NEW SOUTH WALES COAL

Particulars of the disposal of New South Wales coal in each of the last eleven years are given in the next table. The quantity of coal shown as available for consumption in the State in each year represents the total production less the refuse discarded at coal industry washeries and the exports of cargo and bunker coal. Stock variations have been taken into account in estimating the actual consumption in the State in each year.

Table 931. Consumption of New South Wales Coal

Year	Total Produc- tion	Mine Washery Refuse, etc.	Exports*		Available for Consump- tion in N.S.W.	Changes in Stocks Held in N.S.W.		Actual Consump- tion in N.S.W.
			Oversea Countries	Other Australian States		Held at Mines, in Transit, etc.	Held by Consumers	
Thousand tons								
1957	15,390	355	768	2,095	12,172	(+) 142	(+) 61	11,969
1958	15,851	614	811	1,996	12,430	(+) 423	(+) 13	11,994
1959	15,712	810	765	2,113	12,024	(-) 486	(-) 211	12,721
1960	17,737	1,009	1,554	1,868	13,306	(+) 75	(+) 108	13,123
1961	19,021	1,204	2,590	1,511	13,716	(+) 55	(+) 307	13,354
1962	19,030	1,322	2,738	1,360	13,610	(+) 524	(-) 241	13,327
1963	18,940	1,363	2,723	1,286	13,568	(-) 55	(+) 83	13,541
1964	20,699	1,557	3,655	1,266	14,221	(-) 356	(-) 30	14,606
1965	24,130	1,829	5,492	1,105	15,704	(+) 81	(+) 226	15,397
1966	25,470	2,214	6,803	901	15,552	(+) 203	(+) 126	15,223
1967	26,813	2,522	7,465	845	15,981	(-) 373	(+) 163	16,191

* Cargo and bunker coal.

Total stocks on hand in New South Wales at the end of 1967 amounted to 3,895,000 tons, or about three months' supply at current rates of consumption. Of the total, 1,494,000 tons (including 812,000 tons purchased by the Commonwealth Government in 1952) were held at collieries and 2,183,000 tons were held by consumers.

Details of the exports of coal (as cargo) from New South Wales during the last eleven years are given in the next table:—

Table 932. Exports of Coal (as Cargo) from N.S.W.

Year	Oversea Exports				Interstate Exports			
	Japan	New Caledonia	Other	Total	Victoria	South Australia	Other	Total
Thousand tons								
1957	451	182	123	756	943	883	97	1,923
1958	361	143	292	796	962	773	94	1,829
1959	493	145	125	763	1,046	822	73	1,941
1960	1,373	131	50	1,554	895	751	95	1,741
1961	2,387	72	131	2,590	817	516	77	1,410
1962	2,521	36	181	2,738	689	490	84	1,263
1963	2,482	106	135	2,723	652	447	70	1,169
1964	3,314	146	195	3,655	701	390	58	1,149
1965	5,092	239	161	5,492	602	355	54	1,011
1966	6,440	217	145	6,802	519	291	39	849
1967	7,074	228	163	7,465	501	280	39	820

Oversea exports had for many years provided an important outlet for New South Wales coal, but during the war and early post-war years, they were very limited. When the post-war coal shortage had been overcome, oversea markets were again sought, and since 1959 major contracts have been secured for the supply of coking coal to the Japanese steel industry. Exports of coal to Japan rose from 493,000 tons in 1959 to 3,314,000 tons in 1964 and 7,074,000 tons in 1967.

Exports of coal from New South Wales to Victoria and South Australia have gradually declined in recent years, as a result of the greater usage of petroleum oils and locally-mined coal.

More than 95 per cent. of the black coal consumed in New South Wales is used in factories, mainly in electricity generating stations (about 38 per cent.) and steel works and coke works (about 44 per cent.), and only small quantities are now used as fuel for railway locomotives and for other non-industrial purposes. Since 1960, the use of coal in electricity generating stations has increased by 41 per cent. and its use in steel works and coke works (mainly in the manufacture of metallurgical coke for blast furnaces) has risen by 66 per cent. The uses of coal shown in the next table together absorb about 97 per cent. of the total quantity of black coal consumed in the State.

Table 933. Principal Consumers of Coal in New South Wales

Consumer	Year ended 30th June							
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Thousand tons							
Factories—								
Electricity Generating Stations ..	4,328	4,369	4,406	4,600	5,138	5,213	5,816	6,080
Gas Works*	848	845	796	727	730	734	671	612
Steel Works and Coke Works* ..	4,353	5,055	5,181	5,303	5,692	6,279	6,492	7,203
Cement Works	428	440	400	416	453	554	494	478
Brick, Tile, and Pottery Works ..	340	348	332	333	339	342	310	241
Glass and Glass Bottle Works ..	130	135	132	112	129	92	36	...
Other Factories	820	789	773	780	803	805	776	822
Total, Factories	11,247	11,981	12,020	12,271	13,283	14,019	14,596	15,436
Government Railway Locomotives..	1,021	980	798	705	671	636	473	357
Total, Factories and Government Railway Locomotives	12,268	12,961	12,818	12,976	13,954	14,655	15,069	15,793

* Includes coal consumed as raw material.

COAL PRICES

The trend in coal prices since 1939 is illustrated by the figures in the following table. These figures represent the average value of saleable coal at the pit-top (or at screens or mine-washeries where these are situated at a distance from the mine). This excludes miners' coal, coal consumed at collieries, and refuse discarded at mine-washeries. In calculating these values, coal won by producer-consumers is excluded, and only the actual sales from coal stocks held at grass by the Commonwealth Government have been taken to account.

Table 934. Average Value of Coal at Pit-top

Year	Northern District	Southern District	Western District	All Districts	Year	Northern District	Southern District	Western District	All Districts
	\$ per ton					\$ per ton			
1939	1.26	1.44	1.07	1.27	1960	5.19	5.59	4.81	5.27
1953	6.21	6.10	5.68	6.11	1961	5.14	5.51	4.68	5.22
1954	6.02	5.90	5.72	5.96	1962	5.12	5.28	4.43	5.12
1955	5.99	5.88	5.58	5.92	1963	4.86	5.22	3.92	4.89
1956	5.92	5.81	5.51	5.85	1964	4.61	5.47	3.75	4.83
1957	5.82	5.56	5.06	5.68	1965	4.52	5.68	3.47	4.83
1958	5.61	5.50	4.74	5.48	1966	4.58	5.41	3.42	4.79
1959	5.24	5.43	4.75	5.26	1967	4.60	5.73	3.20	4.95

With the introduction of a Commonwealth prices stabilisation plan in 1943, prices were pegged and increases in costs were met by payment of Commonwealth subsidy. Price increases were sanctioned after November, 1947, as subsidies were withdrawn and costs of production rose sharply. The average price of coal reached \$6.12 per ton in 1952. Since then, reductions in production costs (flowing from increased mechanisation and other technological changes in the industry, improved employer-employee relations, etc.) and a more competitive market have resulted in a steady reduction in average coal prices.

Maximum selling prices are controlled by the Joint Coal Board. They are determined for each mine on the basis of its production costs plus a fixed margin of profit, and are subject to periodic review by the Board.

OIL SHALE

Oil-bearing mineral known as oil shale (a variety of torbanite or cannel coal) has been found in many localities in New South Wales, the most important deposits being in the Capertee and Wolgan Valleys.

The production of oil shale from the opening of the mines in 1865 to the end of 1952 amounted to 3,311,476 tons. Mining operations ceased in 1952.

PETROLEUM OIL

Since 1955, exploratory drilling for petroleum oil has been undertaken in various localities in New South Wales, but no oil production has yet been recorded.

NON-METALLIC MINERALS

ASBESTOS

Relatively small deposits of both chrysotile and amphibole asbestos occur in several localities in the State. The main deposits of chrysotile asbestos are at Baryulgil on the North Coast, at Wood's Reef near Barraba, and at Broken Hill, but the latter deposits have been worked only intermittently and Baryulgil is at present the only producing centre. In 1967 production of chrysotile asbestos amounted to 460 tons.

CLAYS

The quantity and value of the clays produced in New South Wales in recent years are shown in the following table:—

Table 935. Clays Produced in New South Wales

Type of Clay	Quantity				Value			
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Tons				\$ thousand			
Brick Clay and Shale ..	2,059,007	2,144,521	2,208,657	2,544,527	2,004	2,243	2,255	2,604
Cement Clay and Shale ..	208,678	180,788	153,724	85,490	126	128	138	107
Fire Clay	102,298	94,177	116,015	102,150	261	257	241	238
Kaolin and Ball Clay ..	22,089	27,608	21,336	35,558	115	153	111	209
Stoneware Clay	123,626	105,659	95,156	96,594	147	141	120	137
Terra Cotta Clay	114,763	90,308	91,489	97,449	128	109	114	122
Other Clays	3,209	539	347	2,557	23	5	3	5
Total, All Clays	2,633,670	2,643,600	2,686,724	2,964,325	2,804	3,036	2,983	3,422

The brick clay and shale is won mainly in the Sydney, East Maitland, Newcastle, Illawarra, and Queanbeyan districts. Terra cotta clay is used mainly in the manufacture of roofing tiles. White kaolin and ball clays are used for refractories, for pottery, and for other industrial purposes (e.g., as a filler in paper manufacture).

DIAMONDS

Industrial diamonds have been recovered from several localities in New South Wales, but only in small quantities and generally during the course of dredging for gold or tin; production has been negligible since gold-dredging operations on the Macquarie River ceased in 1958. There is no recorded production of gem diamonds. Total recorded production of diamonds to the end of 1960 was 211,151 carats, but this figure is known to be incomplete and the actual output was probably much higher.

DIATOMITE

There are numerous deposits of diatomite (commonly called diatomaceous earth) in New South Wales. The principal deposits are in the Coonabara-bran and Barraba districts and have been worked fairly extensively for many years, largely by open cut methods. Production of diatomite amounted to 2,183 tons in 1967. The diatomite recovered is used as a filter medium in sugar and gelatine manufacture, in dry-cleaning, and in the manufacture of insulating products.

DOLOMITE

The exploitation of the dolomite deposits of New South Wales is dependent on their accessibility and the means of transport available. Thus the largest known deposits, at Cudgegong, 14 miles from the railway, have not been exploited. Deposits at present being worked are at Mount Fairy (near Rockley) and in the Mudgee district. In 1967 production was 8,237 tons.

FELSPAR

The principal centres of felspar production are the Broken Hill district (producing mainly potash felspar) and the Brewongle district (cornish stone). Potash felspar has also been produced intermittently from the Lithgow, Bathurst, and Nambucca districts. The output of felspar has been governed by local requirements, and in 1967 amounted to 2,510 tons.

GEMS—OPAL

The most important deposits of precious opal are at Lightning Ridge and White Cliffs. The gems from the Lightning Ridge field, the only producing centre in recent years, are remarkable for colour, fire, and brilliancy. The estimated value of opal won in New South Wales was \$480,000 in 1965, \$967,000 in 1966, and \$1,150,000 in 1967.

GYPSUM

Gypsum deposits are widely distributed throughout the State, but many are too low in grade or too remote for economic exploitation. The major producing centres are in the Hay, Hillston, and Wentworth districts. Production of gypsum in recent years is set out below:—

	Quantity			Value		
	1965 Tons	1966 Tons	1967 Tons	1965 \$ thous.	1966 \$ thous.	1967 \$ thous.
Washed Gypsum	42,906	44,497	40,618	251	215	199
Unwashed Gypsum	15,465	465	1,886	47	2	5
Total Gypsum	58,371	44,962	42,504	298	217	204

The gypsum produced is used mainly in the local plaster and cement industries.

LIMESTONE

Immense reserves of limestone are distributed widely throughout New South Wales, but the commercial value of the deposits depends mainly on their accessibility and proximity to market. The main producing centres are Portland, Marulan, Kandos, and Rogan's Creek.

The next table shows particulars of the limestone produced in recent years:—

Table 936. Limestone* Produced in N.S.W.

Use	Quantity			Value		
	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967
	Tons			\$ thousand		
Cement Manufacture	1,805,394	1,732,125	1,755,952	1,974	2,003	2,053
Flux	796,548	783,259	723,611	924	882	816
Dead Burnt Lime	69,849	62,383	68,400	97	83	102
Agricultural Purposes	43,553	47,926	53,335	77	73	82
Other	79,507	73,914	101,008	185	129	187
Total Limestone	2,794,851	2,699,607	2,702,306	3,257	3,171	3,240

* Excludes material used directly as a building or road material.

MAGNESITE

Deposits of magnesite are distributed widely throughout the State, but their exploitation depends largely on their location in relation to transport and centres of consumption. The Fifield district is at present the major

producing centre. The sharp fall in magnesite production in recent years, as shown below, reflects the increasing extent to which local requirements have been met from oversea imports of dead-burned magnesite:—

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (Tons)	49,909	29,281	24,500	18,915	22,207
Value (\$ thous.)	467	282	257	192	243

Most of the magnesite produced is used for refractory purposes in the Newcastle and Port Kembla steelworks.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

The Hawkesbury formation in the central coastal area provides excellent sandstone for architectural use. The supply is very extensive, and the stone is finely grained, durable, and easily worked. Desert sandstone in the north-western portion of the State and freestone in the northern coal districts also provide good building stone.

Deposits of trachyte, granite, and marble, which are eminently suitable for use as building and monumental stone, also occur in many districts in New South Wales. Considerable quantities of crushed basalt (blue metal, used for ballast and for making concrete) are quarried in the Kiama, Blacktown, and Penrith areas, and several large producers dredge river gravel from the Nepean River near Penrith.

The following table summarises the recorded production of construction materials in New South Wales in recent years:—

Table 937. Construction Materials Produced in N.S.W.*

Material	Quantity			Value		
	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967
	Tons			\$ thousand		
Dimension Stone (Building, Ornamental, and Monumental)†—						
Granite	1,596	1,779	1,581	14,018	22,440	32,735
Marble (incl. Limestone)	3,024	6,781	3,326	112,544	180,301	85,718
Sandstone (incl. Quartzite)	46,317	34,483	38,951	569,166	473,116	455,191
Other	186	1,290	379	4,440	4,840	5,043
Crushed and Broken Stone††—						
Basalt (incl. Dolerite)	6,002,428 {	4,436,835	4,380,059	10,471,424 {	7,602,577	8,414,228
Breccia		1,851,806	1,942,449		3,054,259	3,440,014
Granite		531,942	563,951		914,536	1,279,648
Limestone (incl. Marble)		39,162	41,909		183,875	91,299
Porphyry		242,927	228,216		635,120	654,209
Sandstone (incl. Quartzite)	287,963	297,888	289,258	296,506	341,178	465,236
Other	††	861,531	1,008,379	††	1,051,276	1,528,164
Gravel§	2,255,973	2,435,086	2,292,671	3,757,004	4,059,156	4,685,924
Sand|| .. .. .	4,965,110	4,179,262	4,525,174	4,166,928	3,520,569	4,290,870
Other Materials (Unprocessed)**	18,712,145**	19,027,920	21,731,681	7,744,784	5,670,497	6,373,037
Total, Construction Materials .. .. .	...	...	...	28,271,732	27,713,740	31,801,316

* A new classification of "Construction Materials" was introduced in 1966. Figures for 1965 have been re-classified on the new basis, but some of them are not fully comparable with figures for later years.

† Comprises "rough" and "dressed" stone, quarried in blocks and/or slabs.

‡ Includes fine-crushed rock, but excludes gravel.

§ Includes material for prepared road base.

|| Washed, screened and/or crushed gravel (including river gravel).

** Includes "unprocessed" materials (ridge gravel, shale, loam, etc.) used for roads and/or for fill, and, in 1965, "Crushed and Broken Stone—Other" and some other processed materials.

†† Not available separately—see note **.

PRICES OF METALS

The prices of lead, zinc, copper, and tin on the London Metal Exchange were controlled by the United Kingdom Government after the outbreak of war in 1939. The controls were removed from tin in 1949, from lead in 1952, and from zinc and copper in 1953.

London prices of these metals fell sharply during 1957 and 1958, but the prices of copper and tin recovered during 1959 and 1960. The price of copper again contracted between 1960 and 1963, but the price of tin rose sharply in 1961 and continued to edge forward during 1962 and 1963. Zinc prices recovered in 1959 and 1960 but again fell sharply in 1961 and 1962, while lead prices remained depressed throughout 1959 and 1960 and contracted further in 1961 and 1962; the drift in lead and zinc prices was checked in 1963. During 1964, a tight world supply position developed and London prices rose sharply. Prices of lead and zinc fell in the latter part of 1965, and generally were at lower levels in 1966 and 1967—but the price of copper (influenced by labour troubles in the industry, hostilities in Vietnam, and uncertainty regarding exports from Congo and Zambia) continued to rise. The price of copper in April, 1966 (£ stg. 787.5) was a record; thereafter it eased, but it again rose sharply towards the end of 1967 and was at a high level until April, 1968, when it declined following settlement of a prolonged strike in the United States. The price of tin rose to a peak of £ stg. 1,714 per ton in October, 1964, fluctuated at lower levels in 1965, eased throughout 1966, and was relatively steady in 1967 and in the first half of 1968. Speculative buying was the main cause of the sharp rise in the price of silver after 1961.

The trend in London metal prices (quoted in sterling) since 1939 is illustrated in the following table:—

Table 938. London Metal Prices*

Year	Copper (Electrolytic)	Silver	Lead	Zinc (Virgin)	Tin
	£ per ton	d. per oz. fine	£ per ton		
1939	49.84	22.02	15.66	14.67	226.28
1957	219.49	78.93	96.67	81.62	754.84
1958	197.38	76.21	72.80	65.90	735.03
1959	237.76	78.82	70.79	82.12	785.21
1960	245.96	79.38	72.15	89.32	796.63
1961	229.57	80.25	64.21	77.75	887.95
1962	233.98	91.56	56.32	67.46	896.63
1963	234.14	110.13	63.43	76.77	909.87
1964	351.07	111.92	101.04	117.89	1,236.91
1965	468.07	111.58	115.13	112.97	1,411.90
1966	554.99	111.81	95.18	102.00	1,296.81
1967†	418.04	141.91	83.82	100.55	1,222.95

* Spot prices, averages of buyers' and sellers' quotes. The prices are annual averages, quoted in sterling.

† London metal prices were adjusted upwards following devaluation of the £ sterling in November, 1967.

In the case of copper and zinc, London Metal Exchange quotations during 1964 and 1965 did not represent the effective world market prices. The bulk of copper traded on world markets from January, 1964, and of zinc from July, 1964, was sold at prices which were set by the major world producers and which were generally lower (substantially lower in the case of copper) than London prices.

Price index numbers summarising the movement in Australian export prices of metals and coal are given in the chapter "Oversea Trade".

The prices of metals for use in Australia were controlled, from the outbreak of war in 1939, under Commonwealth and later State prices legislation. The low home market prices were made effective by the requirement of licences to export the metals. Controls were removed from lead, zinc, and tin in April, 1953, and from copper in October, 1954. The Australian prices for these metals now tend to fluctuate in accordance with overseas quotations.

The next table shows the home consumption selling prices of the principal metals in 1939 and each of the last eleven years:—

Table 939. Prices of Metals in Australia*

Year	Copper (Electrolytic)	Lead	Zinc (Electrolytic)	Tin
	\$ per ton			
1939†	127.75	41.75	40.25	598.00
1957	681.82	232.57	206.92	1,983.33
1958	616.95	173.62	181.56	1,990.45
1959	624.66	200.00	210.89	2,116.12
1960	649.08	200.00	226.31	2,083.92
1961	613.23	198.68	204.18	2,335.75
1962	610.00	164.38	212.25	2,328.90
1963	610.00	169.18	218.28	2,358.50
1964	656.13	239.08	302.42	3,190.12
1965	734.06	281.30	300.00	3,629.82
1966	957.93	249.32	281.75	3,346.97
1967	1,048.19	217.50	276.43	3,113.72

* Annual average home consumption selling prices. The bases are—copper: ex works, Port Kembla; lead: f.o.b. Port Pirie; zinc: f.o.b. Risdon until June, 1962, c.i.f. Sydney until March, 1966, (average for 1962 is on the basis of c.i.f. Sydney), and free on wharf Sydney since April, 1966 (average for 1966 is on the basis of free on wharf Sydney); tin: delivered, Sydney (ex works, Sydney, in 1939).

† At 31st December.

The Australian official buying price of gold has been \$31.25 per fine oz. since 1st May, 1954. Further details about the price of gold are given on page 1047.

ADMINISTRATION OF MINING LAWS

The general supervision of the mining industry in the State and the administration of the relevant enactments are shared by the Mines Department and the Joint Coal Board.

OCCUPATION OF LAND FOR MINING

The occupation of land for the purpose of mining is subject to the Mining Act, 1906, as amended. Any person not less than 16 years of age may obtain a miner's right which entitles him, under prescribed conditions, to conduct mining operations on Crown land not otherwise exempted.

The holder of a miner's right may also apply for an authority to prospect on and to occupy exempted Crown lands. This authority may be granted for any period up to a year, but the term may be extended to enable completion of prospecting operations. In the event of the discovery of any mineral, he may be required to apply for a lease of the land to conduct mining operations.

Crown lands may be granted as mining leases (authorising mining on the land) and also as leases for mining purposes (authorising the use of the land for conserving water, constructing drains and railways, etc., erecting

buildings and machinery and dwellings for miners, generating electricity, dumping residues, and for other works in connection with mining). The maximum area of a mining lease varies according to the mineral sought.

Private lands are open to mining, subject to the payment of rent and compensation and to other conditions as prescribed. Holders of miner's rights may be granted authority to enter private lands, but, except with the consent of the owner, the authority does not extend to land on which certain improvements have been effected (e.g. cultivation or the erection of substantial buildings).

Licences to prospect may also be granted, permitting the holder to prospect on available private lands within a Mining Division. The licence is granted for periods up to six months and permits the removal of minerals for sampling purposes only. Specific areas (prescribed for the various minerals) may be marked out and held for a period of up to thirty days.

Exploration licences may be granted permitting the conduct of surveys, for prospecting purposes, of areas of up to 1,000 square miles of Crown or private lands. Private lands upon which substantial improvements have been effected and exempt Crown lands may not be surveyed without the consent of the owner or the Minister, as the case may be. Compensation is payable to the owner of private lands in respect of property damage. The licences are granted for periods of up to one year, but may be renewed for successive periods of up to six months. The holder of an exploration licence over Crown lands may be granted an authority to prospect on those lands.

Leases of private lands may be granted for mining and also for "mining purposes" (see above), irrespective of whether the minerals are reserved to the Crown or are privately owned. The maximum areas that may be leased are the same as in the case of leases of Crown lands. Where the minerals are not reserved to the Crown, owners of private lands may mine, or authorise any other person to mine, without obtaining a title under the Act.

Dredging leases may be granted in respect of Crown and private lands, including the beds of rivers, lakes, etc., and land under tidal waters.

Suits relating to the right of occupation of land for mining and other matters in regard to mining operations are determined by Warden's Courts under the sole jurisdiction of the Warden in each mining district. Provision is made for appeals to District and Supreme Courts.

The annual rent for mining leases of Crown lands is 50c per acre, and of private lands \$4 per acre, in respect of the surface actually occupied. Leases to mine privately-owned coal and shale are subject to an additional rent of 50c per acre, payable to the owner of the minerals. The rent for dredging leases is 50c per acre in respect of Crown lands, and it is assessed by the wardens in open court in respect of private lands. Rentals received by the State from mining leases amounted to \$88,746 in 1967-68.

Titles to prospect or mine for petroleum in on-shore areas are granted under the Petroleum Act, 1955-1967. Two forms of title may be granted—Petroleum Exploration Licence and Petroleum Mining Lease—with maximum areas of 5,000 square miles and 25 square miles, respectively. Applicants for either of these titles are required to furnish evidence as to the availability of skilled personnel and adequate financial resources, and a substantial bond or other security must be lodged as a guarantee that the conditions of the lease and of the Act will be observed. Under the Act, all petroleum and helium existing in a natural state on or below the surface of any lease within the State becomes the property of the Crown.

Exploration for, and production of, petroleum in Australian off-shore areas (the territorial sea-bed and the outer continental shelf) are controlled in terms of joint legislation enacted by the Commonwealth and each State in 1967. The State Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act, 1967, provides for the off-shore area contiguous to New South Wales to be divided into graticular blocks (each measuring five minutes of arc of latitude by five minutes of arc of longitude), and for the issue of two forms of title in respect of these blocks—an exploration permit and a production licence. Initially, an exploration permit is issued for a period of six years for a maximum of 400 blocks, but it may be renewed for successive five-yearly periods in respect of one-half of the permit area held at the end of the preceding period. A permit holder is required to carry out approved programmes of exploration work, and he may hold more than one permit. If petroleum is discovered in a permit area, the holder has the right to nominate a block as the centre of a "location" (a group of up to nine blocks) and to select some, or all, of the blocks within the location to be covered by production licences. However, if more than five blocks are selected, additional royalty (see page 1073) must be paid on petroleum production from all the blocks taken up within the location. Any blocks in a location which are not taken up by the permit holder revert to the Crown, and may be disposed of by tender. Production licences are issued for an initial period of 21 years, with right of renewal for a further 21 years.

MINING ROYALTIES

Royalties are payable to the Crown in respect of the minerals won from mining leases of Crown lands and of private lands where the minerals are reserved to the Crown. In the case of private lands held without reservation of minerals to the Crown, a royalty is collected by the Department of Mines on behalf of the owner and a small collection fee is charged. The royalty on gold is payable to the Crown in all cases. In certain instances the rent paid in respect of mining leases may be deducted from the amount of royalty payable for the year.

Under the Mining Act, 1906, as amended, royalty rates are assessed at the time a lease is granted, and on renewal of a lease. They are subject to review after ten years from the date on which the lease was granted or renewed, but only one review may be made during each period for which a lease is issued or renewed. Royalty is not payable in respect of minerals reserved to the Crown, if the value of the minerals won by the holder of a single mining title does not exceed \$2,000 in a year.

Rates of royalty payable in respect of new leases are assessed on the basis of either quantity or value of minerals won. In respect of minerals reserved to the Crown, the rates may not exceed 2 per cent. if payable on a value basis, and may not be less than 5c nor more than 20c per ton if payable on a tonnage basis; a maximum rate of 10c per ton is prescribed in the case of coal and shale. Similar rates of royalty apply in respect of minerals not reserved to the Crown.

On renewal of a lease, royalty on metallic minerals is assessed at a graduated percentage on profits earned (for silver-lead-zinc minerals) or value of output (for other metallic minerals). The rates for coal are usually increased progressively with the length of tenure of the lease, and the rates for other non-metallic minerals are usually those currently being charged in respect of new leases.

In the event of petroleum being discovered in on-shore areas of New South Wales, royalty is to be paid to the State on the basis of its value at well-head (at the rate of 10 per cent. of value in the case of petroleum won from new mining leases). Basic royalty on any petroleum recovered in off-shore areas contiguous to New South Wales is to be divided between the State (60 per cent.) and the Commonwealth (40 per cent.), and any additional royalty (payable only if a permit-holder nominates more than five blocks within a location to be covered by production licences—see page 1072) is to be paid to the State. Basic royalty is to be assessed at the rate of 10 per cent., and additional royalty at a rate ranging from 1 per cent. to 2½ per cent., of the value of production at the well-head.

Particulars of royalty collected in the last six years are shown in the next table. The fluctuations in the amount of royalty collected in respect of silver-lead-zinc minerals reflect the variations in oversea prices obtained for the minerals.

Table 940. Royalty on Minerals, N.S.W.

Mineral	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	\$ thousand					
Coal	1,223	1,223	1,295	1,560	1,773	2,040
Silver-Lead-Zinc	271	3,677	18,418	22,451	14,235	8,684
Other Minerals	264	306	345	408	503	608
Total Royalty	1,758	5,206	20,058	24,419	16,510	11,332
Royalty Repayments* ..	125	115	111	102	183	302
Net Royalty	1,634	5,091	19,947	24,317	16,327	11,030

* Royalty in regard to mining on private lands held without reservation of minerals to the Crown is collected by the Mines Department on behalf of the owner.

CONTROL OF MINERALS AND METALS

In terms of the Atomic Energy Act, 1953-1958, the Commonwealth Government is empowered to control the mining and extraction of, and to acquire, substances which could be used in producing atomic energy. The discovery of any mineral containing such substances must be reported to the Minister.

The export of certain minerals and metals produced in Australia is controlled under the Customs Act because of the need to conserve resources, the inadequacy of local production to satisfy demand, the strategic importance of the mineral, or the desire to encourage local refining of ores. The measures by which the export of gold is controlled are described earlier in this chapter.

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO MINING

The State Mines Department renders scientific and technical assistance (including a free assay service) and financial assistance to the mining industry. Grants, which are repayable only in the event of payable mineral being discovered, are made to prospectors who show that the locality to be prospected and the methods to be used are likely to yield the mineral

sought. Loans, repayable by instalments, may be made to miners and prospectors for the purchase of plant and machinery. The Department also makes payments (in some cases in the form of repayable advances) to cover the cost of exploratory drilling campaigns in selected areas. The gross expenditure by the Mines Department on these grants, loans, and drilling payments amounted to \$383,000 in 1967-68. The Department has itself undertaken a programme of contract drilling to investigate the existence of mineral deposits in the State (including the testing and proving of coal measures); expenditure on the programme in 1967-68 amounted to \$113,000.

The Commonwealth Government assists the mining industry, in part financially, and in part through the activities of various government agencies. The Bureau of Mineral Resources undertakes geological and geophysical surveys, and provides technical and scientific assistance in the fields of geology, geophysics, technology, mining engineering, and mineral economics. The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation undertakes mineragraphic, ore dressing, and metallurgical investigations. The activities of the Joint Coal Board are described on page 1054.

Financial assistance by the Commonwealth is directed to the encouragement of projects of importance to the national economic welfare and development. The schemes of assistance to the copper and gold mining industries are described on pages 1046 and 1047, respectively. A subsidy is payable in respect of approved oil exploration activities.

INSPECTION OF MINES

The inspection of mines for the safeguarding of the health and safety of miners is conducted by officers of the Department of Mines in terms of the Coal Mines Regulation Acts (which apply to coal and shale mines) and the Mines Inspection Acts (which apply to other mines and, in part, to quarries and dredges).

The Coal Mines Regulation Acts contain general rules for the working of coal mines in regard to such matters as mining methods, ventilation, sanitation, the inspection and safeguarding of machinery, safety lamps, explosives, security of shafts, etc. They prescribe that every coal mine must be controlled and directed by a qualified manager and be personally supervised by him or by a qualified under-manager, and that a competent deputy must carry out duties for the safety of the mine, with particular regard to gas, ventilation, the state of the roof and sides, and shot-firing. Persons employed at the face of the workings of a mine must have had two years' experience or must work in company with an experienced miner. Special rules are established in each mine for the safety, convenience, and discipline of the employees.

The Mines Rescue Act makes provision for rescue operations in coal and shale mines. Central rescue stations have been established in the Western, Southern, Newcastle, and South Maitland districts, and the mine owners in each district are required to contribute to a fund for their upkeep.

In the mines to which the Mines Inspection Acts relate, a qualified manager, exercising daily personal supervision, must be appointed if more than ten persons are employed below ground, and prescribed classes of machinery must be in the charge of a competent engine-driver. General rules are contained in the Act, and the Governor may make special rules for certain mines.

Certificates of competency to act in mines as managers, under-managers, deputies, engine-drivers, and electricians are issued in accordance with the Acts relating to inspection.

The records of the Department of Mines show the following particulars regarding persons killed or reported as seriously injured in accidents in mining and quarrying in recent years:—

Table 941. Mining Accidents in New South Wales

Year	Number of Persons				Rate per 1,000 Persons Employed			
	Coal and Shale Miners		Other Miners and Quarrymen		Coal and Shale Miners		Other Miners and Quarrymen	
	Killed	Injured*	Killed	Injured†	Killed	Injured*	Killed	Injured†
Average 1935-39	15	67	15	210	1.01	4.46	1.00	14.03
1962	17	55	4	282	1.42	4.58	0.44	30.84
1963	5	59	5	278	0.43	5.12	0.56	31.03
1964	8	51	4	260	0.70	4.49	0.43	28.15
1965	16	77	4	235	1.37	6.59	0.40	23.44
1966	19	53	11	279	1.57	4.37	1.03	26.08
1967	8	58	7	254	0.66	4.76	0.64	23.29

* Figures relate to injuries caused by explosions or electricity and serious injuries from all other causes.

† Figures relate to injuries causing incapacity for over 14 days.

The accident rates are based on the total number of persons who are subject to the provisions of the Mining Act, including persons engaged in connection with treatment plant at the mines and in quarries. In calculating the rates, no allowance is made for variations in the average number of days worked in each year.

Allowances paid to beneficiaries under the provisions of the Miners' Accident Relief Act relate to accidents which occurred prior to 1st July, 1917. Compensation in respect of accidents which occurred after June, 1917, and compensation for miners and quarrymen who contract industrial diseases such as silicosis or lead poisoning, are payable under the Workers' Compensation Act and other Acts, particulars of which are shown in the chapter "Employment".

APPENDIX

This Appendix presents a summary of the more important results of the 1966 population census. Complete and final results of the census were not available when the various chapters of this Year Book were prepared.

The Appendix also includes final intercensal population estimates for periods between 1961 and 1966 (revised in the light of the 1966 census results) and birth, death, and marriage rates calculated on the basis of these estimates.

Table 1. Annual Estimates* of Population of New South Wales

Year	At 30th June			At 31st December		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1961	1,972,909†	1,944,104†	3,917,013†	1,986,959	1,962,999	3,949,958
1962	2,003,304	1,981,743	3,985,047	2,019,741	2,000,529	4,020,270
1963	2,033,387	2,014,312	4,047,699	2,045,992	2,029,254	4,075,246
1964	2,061,421	2,043,809	4,105,230	2,077,465	2,061,785	4,139,250
1965	2,094,610	2,077,753	4,172,363	2,111,102	2,096,666	4,207,768
1966	2,124,462†	2,109,360†	4,233,822†	2,143,521†	2,129,786†	4,273,307†

* See text on page 49.

† Census results.

‡ Includes full-blood aborigines. See text on page 50.

Table 2. Elements of Population Increase*, N.S.W.

Particulars	Intercensal Period, July, 1961 to June, 1966	Year					
		1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
NUMERICAL INCREASE							
Natural Increase†—							
Males	105,296	24,572	23,381	22,465	19,515	18,666	17,724
Females	114,905	26,772	25,197	24,374	21,516	20,454	19,488
Persons	220,201	51,344	48,578	46,839	41,031	39,120	37,212
Net Migration‡—							
Males	46,257	10,480	9,401	3,786	11,958	14,971	13,187||
Females	50,351	10,873	12,333	4,351	11,015	14,427	11,859||
Persons	96,608	21,353	21,734	8,137	22,973	29,398	25,046||
Total Increase—							
Males	151,553	35,052	32,782	26,251	31,473	33,637	30,911
Females	165,256	37,645	37,530	28,725	32,531	34,881	31,347
Persons	316,809	72,697	70,312	54,976	64,004	68,518	62,258
AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE							
Natural Increase¶ ..	10.80	13.12	12.19	11.57	9.99	9.37	8.78
Net Migration¶ ..	4.74	5.46	5.45	2.01	5.59	7.04	5.91
Total (Per cent.)§ ..	1.57	1.87	1.78	1.37	1.57	1.66	1.48

* See text on page 49.

† Excess of live births over deaths.

‡ Excess of overseas and interstate arrivals over departures.

¶ Average annual numerical increase per 1,000 of mean population during the period.

§ Average annual compound rate of total increase in population during the period.

|| Includes (for period July to December) the imputed natural increase of full-blood aborigines.

Table 3. Urban and Rural Distribution* of Population, N.S.W.

Area of State	At 30th June, 1961		At 30th June, 1966		
	Population	Proportion of State Population	Population	Proportion of State Population	Persons per Occupied Dwelling
		Per cent.		Per cent.	
Urban Centres in—					
Sydney Statistical Division ..	2,233,408	57.02	2,473,436	58.42	3.46
Newcastle Statistical District ..	280,115	7.15	302,228	7.14	3.51
Wollongong Statistical District ..	138,868	3.55	169,100	3.99	3.84
Rest of New South Wales ..	662,688	16.92	713,053	16.84	3.63
Total, Urban	3,315,079	84.63	3,657,817	86.40	3.51
Rural	591,343	15.10	566,946	13.39	3.81
Migratory	10,591	0.27	9,059	0.21	...
Total, New South Wales ..	3,917,013	100.00	4,233,822	100.00	3.56

* See text on pages 54 and 56.

Table 4. Divisional Distribution of Population*, N.S.W.

Statistical Division	Population at 30th June			Increase† in Population			
	1954	1961	1966	Numerical		Proportional	
				1954 to 1961	1961 to 1966	1954 to 1961	1961 to 1966
						Per cent.	Per cent.
Coastal—							
Sydney	1,938,016	2,303,464	2,541,307	365,448	237,843	18.9	10.3
North Coast	171,325	171,386	170,130	61	(-)1,256	...	(-) 0.7
Hunter and Manning—							
Newcastle Statistical District	274,685	308,516	327,478	33,831	18,962	12.1	6.2
Balance	125,295	140,004	155,210	14,709	15,206	11.7	10.9
South Coast—							
Wollongong Statistical District	100,725	150,387	177,432	49,662	27,045	49.3	18.0
Balance	68,274	72,026	76,058	3,752	4,032	5.5	5.6
Tableland—							
Northern	54,277	55,729	57,336	1,452	1,607	2.7	2.9
Central	148,961	149,185	147,394	224	(-)1,791	0.2	(-) 1.2
Southern	64,707	66,562	69,299	1,855	2,737	2.9	4.1
Western Slope—							
North	67,579	70,269	71,563	2,690	1,294	4.0	1.8
Central	66,844	67,982	69,064	1,138	1,082	1.7	1.6
South	127,793	135,155	141,762	7,362	6,607	5.8	4.9
Central Plains and Riverina—							
North	32,368	34,339	36,277	1,971	1,938	6.1	5.6
Central	28,352	29,006	28,421	654	(-) 585	2.3	(-) 2.0
Riverina	86,661	89,994	95,084	3,333	5,090	3.8	5.7
Western Division	60,519	62,169	60,681	1,650	(-)1,488	2.7	(-) 2.4
Lord Howe Island	278	249	267	(-) 29	18	(-)10.4	7.2
Migratory	6,870	10,591	9,059	3,721	(-)1,532	54.2	(-)14.5
New South Wales	3,423,529	3,917,013	4,233,822	493,484	316,809	14.4	8.1

* On the basis of boundaries as delimited at 30th June, 1966. See text on page 56.

† The sign (—) denotes a decrease.

Table 5. Population of Municipalities and Shires in Sydney Statistical Division*

Municipality or Shire	At 30th June			Proportional Increase†		Average Number of Persons per Acre, 1966
	1954	1961	1966	1954 to 1961	1961 to 1966	
				Per cent.	Per cent.	
Municipalities—						
Ashfield	39,777	39,723	41,933	(—) 0·1	5·6	20·5
Auburn	46,689	49,002	48,691	5·0	(—) 0·6	6·2
Bankstown	102,384	152,251	159,981	48·7	5·1	8·3
Blacktown	31,748	86,295	111,488	171·8	29·2	1·7
Blue Mountains (City) (part)‡	5,857	9,708	13,838	65·8	42·5	0·4
Botany	29,490	28,904	31,871	(—) 2·0	10·3	7·3
Burwood	31,341	31,089	31,843	(—) 0·8	2·4	17·8
Camden	4,847	6,372	8,661	31·5	35·9	0·2
Campbelltown	9,690	18,701	25,695	93·0	37·4	0·3
Canterbury	109,871	113,820	115,802	3·6	1·7	14·0
Concord	28,326	27,428	27,037	(—) 3·2	(—) 1·4	10·1
Drummoyne	30,855	30,197	30,630	(—) 2·1	1·4	15·4
Fairfield	49,027	80,707	101,226	64·6	25·4	4·3
Holroyd	40,385	56,364	65,823	39·6	16·8	6·8
Hunter's Hill	12,571	13,520	14,233	7·5	5·3	10·1
Hurstville	50,336	61,005	64,851	21·2	6·3	10·6
Kogarah	43,618	46,600	47,654	6·8	2·3	9·9
Ku-ring-gai	52,615	74,821	86,876	42·2	16·1	4·3
Lane Cove	21,806	23,723	25,109	8·8	5·8	9·8
Leichhardt	64,919	61,951	59,325	(—) 4·6	(—) 4·2	23·9
Liverpool (City)	26,610	30,874	68,959	16·0	123·4	0·9
Manly	33,639	36,049	38,141	7·2	5·8	10·2
Marrickville	78,261	75,348	76,763	(—) 3·7	1·9	21·0
Mosman	25,909	26,145	28,136	0·9	7·6	13·1
North Sydney	56,768	53,024	51,754	(—) 6·6	(—) 2·4	20·0
Parramatta (City)	80,697	104,061	106,996	29·0	2·8	8·8
Penrith (City)	18,838	33,049	46,357	75·4	40·3	0·5
Randwick	99,080	108,814	113,634	9·8	4·4	13·4
Rockdale	75,995	79,115	81,463	4·1	3·0	11·6
Ryde	54,101	75,568	81,291	39·7	7·6	8·2
Strathfield	26,179	26,429	26,704	1·0	1·0	7·7
Sydney (City)	193,103	172,202	159,188	(—) 10·8	(—) 7·6	22·2
Waverley	67,474	64,999	63,607	(—) 3·7	(—) 2·1	28·6
Willoughby	52,090	53,683	54,576	3·1	1·7	10·0
Windsor	9,867	12,047	13,299	22·1	10·4	0·4
Woolahra	49,073	47,977	47,326	(—) 2·2	(—) 1·4	17·6
Shires—						
Baulkham Hills	15,620	23,643	33,499	51·4	41·7	0·4
Hornsby	43,730	62,070	81,170	41·9	30·8	0·6
Sutherland	65,757	111,746	134,058	69·9	20·0	1·5
Warringah	59,073	94,440	121,819	59·9	29·0	1·9
Total, Sydney Statistical Division	1,938,016	2,303,464	2,541,307	18·9	10·3	2·5

* Figures for all years are on the basis of boundaries as delimited at 30th June, 1966.

† The sign (—) denotes a decrease.

‡ City of Blue Mountains is divided between Sydney and Central Tableland Statistical Divisions.

Table 6. Population of Larger Municipalities* outside Sydney Statistical Division, N.S.W.

Municipality	At 30th June			Proportional Increase†	
	1954	1961	1966	1954 to 1961	1961 to 1966
				Per cent.	Per cent.
Greater Wollongong	90,852	131,754	149,506	45.0	13.5
Newcastle	137,428	142,574	143,025	3.7	0.3
Greater Cessnock	38,729	35,281	34,515	(-) 8.9	(-) 2.2
Blue Mountains‡	22,245	27,039	30,731	21.6	13.7
Broken Hill	31,351	31,267	30,036	(-) 0.3	(-) 3.9
Maitland	25,676	27,353	28,428	6.5	3.9
Wagga Wagga	19,235	22,092	25,819	14.9	16.9
Albury	19,299	22,983	25,112	19.1	9.3
Shellharbour	5,523	13,394	22,061	142.5	64.7
Tamworth	15,701	18,984	21,680	20.9	14.2
Orange	18,247	18,977	20,995	4.0	10.6
Goulburn	19,183	20,544	20,871	7.1	1.6
Lismore	18,312	18,936	19,734	4.0	4.2
Bathurst	16,089	16,938	17,222	5.3	1.7
Grafton	14,964	15,526	15,951	3.8	2.7
Dubbo	12,009	14,118	15,561	17.6	10.2
Armistdale	10,186	12,875	14,984	26.4	16.4
Lithgow	15,128	14,229	12,811	(-) 5.9	(-) 10.0
Queanbeyan	7,310	9,448	12,515	29.2	32.5
Taree	9,068	10,050	10,560	10.8	5.1
Cooma	6,566	8,716	9,103	32.7	4.4
Casino	7,844	8,091	8,502	3.1	5.1
Parkes	7,973	8,223	8,438	3.1	2.6
Inverell	7,514	8,209	8,413	9.2	2.5
Kempsey	7,600	8,016	8,181	5.5	2.1
Moree	5,502	6,795	8,031	23.5	18.2
Gunnedah	5,434	6,855	7,507	26.2	9.5
Forbes	6,514	6,826	7,369	4.8	8.0
Cowra	6,097	6,288	7,076	3.1	12.5
Port Macquarie	4,408	5,952	7,063	35.0	18.7
Muswellbrook	5,635	5,717	6,312	1.5	10.4
Deniliquin	4,704	5,575	6,239	18.5	11.9
Cootamundra	5,760	5,939	6,219	3.1	4.7
Singleton	5,850	5,758	6,188	(-) 1.5	7.5
Narrabri	4,957	5,423	5,953	9.4	9.8
Kiama	4,350	5,239	5,865	20.4	11.9
Young	5,503	5,448	5,754	(-) 1.0	5.6
Glen Innes	5,842	5,771	5,737	(-) 1.2	(-) 0.6
Mudgee	5,294	5,312	5,372	0.3	1.1
Bowral	4,876	4,922	5,210	0.9	5.9
Ballina	3,558	4,129	4,931	16.0	19.4
Temora	4,567	4,469	4,536	(-) 2.1	1.5
Yass	3,662	3,909	4,098	6.7	4.8
Bega	3,624	3,858	3,925	6.5	1.7
Junee	4,064	3,980	3,904	(-) 2.1	(-) 1.9
Condobolin	2,840	3,150	3,571	10.9	13.4
Tenterfield	3,268	3,105	3,270	(-) 5.0	5.3

* Municipalities with a population at 30th June, 1966, of 3,000 or more. Figures for all years are on the basis of boundaries as delimited at 30th June, 1966.

† The sign (-) denotes a decrease.

‡ Relates to the whole of the City of Blue Mountains. Particulars for that part of the City included in the Sydney Statistical Division are given in Table 5.

Table 7. Age Distribution of the Population, N.S.W.

Age Group (years)	At 30th June, 1961			At 30th June, 1966		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0- 4	202,762	193,805	396,567	206,643	196,456	403,099
5- 9	190,744	182,888	373,632	209,902	200,318	410,220
10-14	189,083	180,332	369,415	195,459	187,027	382,486
15-19	154,919	146,546	301,465	193,411	182,904	376,315
20-24	136,433	126,621	263,054	162,734	155,196	317,930
25-29	129,925	118,141	248,066	142,848	135,261	278,109
30-34	146,292	133,592	279,884	132,878	123,340	256,218
35-39	149,277	141,849	291,126	148,178	137,283	285,461
40-44	131,065	128,803	259,868	147,939	141,860	289,799
45-49	127,059	123,335	250,394	129,423	127,512	256,935
50-54	110,588	105,936	216,524	121,365	120,698	242,063
55-59	88,412	85,222	173,634	102,843	101,483	204,326
60-64	70,380	80,133	150,513	78,580	82,352	160,932
65-69	56,005	70,574	126,579	58,797	73,603	132,400
70-74	45,214	57,985	103,199	42,383	60,620	103,003
75-79	26,873	37,511	64,384	29,984	45,040	75,024
80-84	12,233	20,180	32,413	14,619	24,731	39,350
85 or more	5,645	10,651	16,296	6,476	13,676	20,152
Total, All Ages	1,972,909	1,944,104	3,917,013	2,124,462	2,109,360	4,233,822
Summary—						
0- 5	241,630	230,561	472,191	250,411	238,037	488,448
6-14	340,959	326,464	667,423	361,593	345,764	707,357
15-20	182,526	172,557	355,083	227,927	215,594	443,521
21-64	1,061,824	1,017,621	2,079,445	1,132,272	1,092,295	2,224,567
65 or more	145,970	196,901	342,871	152,259	217,670	369,929

Table 8. Age Distribution of the Population of Sydney Statistical Division*, 30th June, 1966

Age Group (years)	Males	Females	Persons	Age Group (years)	Males	Females	Persons
0- 4	115,568	109,825	225,393	50-54	74,794	76,056	150,850
5- 9	114,917	110,143	225,060	55-59	61,426	63,431	124,857
10-14	108,977	104,061	213,038	60-64	46,231	51,981	98,212
15-19	114,961	112,036	226,997	65-69	33,783	46,573	80,356
20-24	101,405	100,245	201,650	70-74	24,518	39,468	63,986
25-29	86,970	84,138	171,108	75-79	17,550	29,795	47,345
30-34	80,049	75,087	155,136	80-84	8,517	16,449	24,966
35-39	90,034	84,980	175,014	85 or more	3,585	9,112	12,697
40-44	92,424	90,506	182,930				
45-49	80,645	81,067	161,712	All Ages	1,256,354	1,284,953	2,541,307

* See text on page 56.

Table 9. Conjugal Condition of Population, N.S.W., 30th June, 1966

Conjugal Condition	Number			Proportion per cent.		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Never married—						
Under age 15 ..	612,004	583,801	1,195,805	28.81	27.68	28.24
Age 15 or more ..	457,700	330,621	788,321	21.54	15.67	18.62
Married* ..	990,290	990,243	1,980,533	46.61	46.95	46.78
Widowed ..	47,009	182,501	229,510	2.21	8.65	5.42
Divorced ..	17,459	22,194	39,653	0.82	1.05	0.94
Total ..	2,124,462	2,109,360	4,233,822	100.00	100.00	100.00

* Includes persons permanently separated (legally or otherwise).

Table 10. Nationality* of the Population, N.S.W., 30th June, 1961 and 1966

Nationality	Males		Females		Persons		Number of Persons per 10,000 of Population	
	1961	1966	1961	1966	1961	1966	1961	1966
<i>British†—</i>								
Born in Australia	1,625,308	1,727,351	1,665,064	1,772,444	3,290,372	3,499,795	8,400	8,266
Born outside Australia ..	244,437	297,512	205,653	258,431	450,090	555,943	1,149	1,313
Total British ..	1,869,745	2,024,863	1,870,717	2,030,875	3,740,462	4,055,738	9,549	9,579
<i>Foreign—</i>								
American (U.S.)	1,910	3,106	1,230	2,312	3,140	5,418	8	13
Austrian ..	3,348	2,655	2,138	1,726	5,486	4,381	14	10
Chinese ..	2,855	2,411	888	772	3,743	3,183	10	8
Czechoslovak ..	472	296	177	133	649	429	2	1
Danish ..	989	694	542	417	1,531	1,111	4	3
Dutch ..	11,514	7,863	9,428	6,640	20,942	14,503	53	34
Finnish ..	1,160	751	845	612	2,005	1,363	5	3
French ..	961	983	873	989	1,834	1,972	5	5
German ..	11,900	8,728	8,875	6,618	20,775	15,346	53	36
Greek ..	11,530	18,468	9,444	18,333	20,974	36,801	54	87
Hungarian ..	3,613	1,448	2,624	1,009	6,237	2,457	16	6
Italian ..	24,741	22,944	17,878	19,298	42,619	42,242	109	100
Japanese ..	317	572	239	307	556	879	1	2
Latvian ..	761	290	553	190	1,314	480	3	1
Lebanese ..	2,078	2,973	1,503	2,256	3,581	5,229	9	12
Lithuanian ..	412	194	259	97	671	291	2	1
Norwegian ..	570	504	212	181	782	685	2	2
Polish ..	4,286	2,477	3,077	1,905	7,363	4,382	19	10
Portuguese ..	1,077	758	225	537	1,302	1,295	3	3
Russian ..	2,160	1,441	2,161	1,409	4,321	2,850	11	7
Spanish ..	709	2,228	400	1,806	1,109	4,034	3	10
Swedish ..	488	423	200	224	688	647	2	2
Swiss ..	625	618	377	433	1,002	1,051	3	2
Citizen of United Arab Republic	43	587	39	499	82	1,086	..	3
Yugoslav ..	6,635	10,521	3,530	5,801	10,165	16,322	26	39
Other ..	1,882	2,471	1,299	1,809	3,181	4,280	8	10
Stateless ..	6,128	3,195	4,371	2,172	10,499	5,367	27	13
Total Foreign ..	103,164	99,599	73,387	78,485	176,551	178,084	451	421
Total Population ..	1,972,909	2,124,462	1,944,104	2,109,360	3,917,013	4,233,822	10,000	10,000

* Nationality in relation to the country to which a person owes legal allegiance.

† All persons of individual citizenship status who, by virtue of the (Commonwealth) Nationality and Citizenship Act, 1948, are deemed to be British subjects. Includes naturalised British subjects. For purposes of the table, Irish nationality is included with British.

Table 11. Countries of Birth of N.S.W. Population, 30th June, 1961 and 1966

Country of Birth	Males		Females		Persons	
	1961	1966	1961	1966	1961	1966
<i>Australasia—</i>						
Australia	1,625,308	1,727,351	1,665,064	1,772,444	3,290,372	3,499,795
New Zealand	11,758	12,534	12,445	13,437	24,203	25,971
Other	969	1,354	975	1,356	1,944	2,710
Total, Australasia	1,638,035	1,741,239	1,678,484	1,787,237	3,316,519	3,528,476
<i>Europe—</i>						
England	103,854	117,555	92,919	108,242	196,773	225,797
Wales	3,518	3,938	2,814	3,361	6,332	7,299
Scotland	25,707	27,628	23,358	25,926	49,065	53,554
Ireland*	9,574	10,186	7,333	8,143	16,907	18,329
Austria	5,380	5,291	4,227	4,301	9,607	9,592
Czechoslovakia	3,327	3,190	1,831	1,860	5,158	5,050
Denmark	1,421	1,294	700	697	2,121	1,991
Estonia	1,496	1,381	1,455	1,394	2,951	2,775
Finland	1,412	1,143	915	833	2,327	1,976
France	1,246	1,443	1,151	1,390	2,397	2,833
Germany	18,753	18,202	17,015	17,408	35,768	35,610
Greece	15,390	25,792	11,370	22,702	26,760	48,494
Hungary	8,202	7,815	6,001	5,969	14,203	13,784
Italy	37,447	41,430	24,918	31,445	62,365	72,875
Latvia	2,764	2,558	2,309	2,226	5,073	4,784
Lithuania	1,451	1,343	923	914	2,374	2,257
Malta	9,764	12,919	7,305	10,160	17,069	23,079
Netherlands	15,636	15,273	12,021	11,848	27,657	27,121
Poland	11,317	11,197	7,165	7,537	18,482	18,734
Romania	1,146	1,219	905	988	2,051	2,207
Spain	845	2,384	465	1,934	1,310	4,318
Switzerland	975	1,025	610	697	1,585	1,722
U.S.S.R.†	5,963	5,762	5,941	6,029	11,904	11,791
Yugoslavia	11,489	17,515	6,113	9,889	17,602	27,404
Other	4,192	4,474	2,203	2,693	6,395	7,167
Total, Europe	302,269	341,957	241,967	288,586	544,236	630,543
<i>Asia—</i>						
China	5,118	5,624	3,204	4,062	8,322	9,686
Cyprus	1,996	2,382	1,317	1,833	3,313	4,215
Hong Kong	1,323	1,349	585	763	1,908	2,112
India	3,029	2,611	1,770	2,142	4,799	4,753
Indonesia	1,395	1,381	917	1,072	2,312	2,453
Lebanon	3,289	4,772	2,282	3,530	5,571	8,302
Malaysia	1,160	1,845	589	1,128	1,749	2,973
Other	3,432	4,934	2,576	4,112	6,008	9,046
Total, Asia	20,742	24,898	13,240	18,642	33,982	43,540
<i>Africa—</i>						
Republic of South Africa	1,560	1,840	1,475	1,864	3,035	3,704
United Arab Republic	3,901	5,326	3,529	4,874	7,430	10,200
Other	655	1,331	504	1,141	1,159	2,472
Total, Africa	6,116	8,497	5,508	7,879	11,624	16,376
<i>America—</i>						
Canada	1,419	1,844	1,149	1,647	2,568	3,491
United States	2,432	3,613	1,729	2,742	4,161	6,355
Other	433	775	402	717	835	1,492
Total, America	4,284	6,232	3,280	5,106	7,564	11,338
<i>Pacific Islands</i>	1,390	1,554	1,532	1,824	2,922	3,378
<i>At Sea</i>	73	85	93	86	166	171
Total born outside Australia	347,601	397,111	279,040	336,916	626,641	734,027
Total Population	1,972,909	2,124,462	1,944,104	2,109,360	3,917,013	4,233,822

* Northern Ireland and Republic of Ireland.

† Includes Ukraine.

Table 12. Period of Residence in Australia of Persons in N.S.W. Born Outside Australia, 30th June, 1961 and 1966

Period of Residence in Australia (years)	Number of Persons		Percentage Distribution		Increase*, 1961 to 1966
	1961	1966	1961	1966	
Under 1	45,567	55,779	7.3	7.6	10,212
1 and under 2	31,005	41,795	5.0	5.7	10,790
2 " " 3	30,851	35,241	4.9	4.8	4,390
3 " " 4	26,502	29,153	4.2	4.0	2,651
4 " " 5	29,013	25,987	4.6	3.5	(-) 3,026
5 " " 6	29,443	28,881	4.7	3.9	(-) 562
6 " " 7	28,565	29,605	4.6	4.0	1,040
7 or more	392,055	470,058	62.6	64.0	78,003
Not stated	13,640	17,528	2.2	2.4	3,888
Total Born outside Australia ..	626,641	734,027	100.0	100.0	107,386

* The sign (-) denotes a decrease.

Table 13. Population of Australian States and Territories

State or Territory	Population at 30th June			Proportion of Population of Australia		
	1954	1961	1966	1954	1961	1966
New South Wales ..	3,423,529	3,917,013	4,233,822	Per cent. 38.09	Per cent. 37.28	Per cent. 36.66
Victoria	2,452,341	2,930,113	3,219,526	27.29	27.88	27.87
Queensland	1,318,259	1,518,828	1,663,685	14.67	14.45	14.40
South Australia ..	797,094	969,340	1,091,875	8.87	9.23	9.45
Western Australia ..	639,771	736,629	836,673	7.12	7.01	7.24
Tasmania	308,752	350,340	371,435	3.44	3.33	3.22
Northern Territory ..	16,469	27,095	37,433	0.18	0.26	0.32
Australian Capital Territory	30,315	58,828	96,013	0.34	0.56	0.83
Australia	8,986,530	10,508,186	11,550,462	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 14. Population of Australian Capital City Statistical Divisions

Capital City Statistical Division	At 30th June, 1961	At 30th June, 1966			Increase in Population, 1961 to 1966	
		Males	Females	Persons	Numerical	Proportional
Sydney	2,303,464	1,256,354	1,284,953	2,541,307	237,843	Per cent. 10.3
Melbourne	1,984,815	1,108,020	1,122,560	2,230,580	245,765	12.4
Brisbane	692,634	382,780	394,894	777,674	85,040	12.3
Adelaide	659,146	380,198	390,977	771,175	112,029	17.0
Perth	475,398	274,872	283,949	558,821	83,423	17.5
Hobart	130,236	69,630	71,681	141,311	11,075	8.5
Darwin*	12,073	9,853	8,189	18,042	5,969	49.4
Canberra†	67,151	55,614	51,521	107,135	39,984	59.5

* City of Darwin.

† Canberra Statistical District, which includes Queanbeyan Municipality (in New South Wales) and other areas associated with the City.

Table 15. Mean Population*, Calendar and Financial Years

Year	Year ended 30th June			Year ended 31st December		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
NEW SOUTH WALES						
1961	1,951,836	1,924,085	3,875,921	1,970,810	1,943,157	3,913,967
1962	1,987,615	1,962,950	3,950,565	2,003,203	1,981,700	3,984,903
1963	2,019,224	1,999,453	4,018,677	2,033,293	2,014,639	4,047,932
1964	2,047,112	2,029,311	4,076,423	2,062,013	2,044,863	4,106,876
1965	2,078,117	2,061,576	4,139,693	2,094,896	2,078,714	4,173,610
1966	2,111,114	2,095,269	4,206,383	2,127,730†	2,112,576‡	4,240,306‡
SYDNEY STATISTICAL DIVISION†						
1961	1,123,550	1,147,770	2,271,320	1,139,240	1,162,430	2,301,670
1962	1,151,720	1,176,830	2,328,550	1,162,150	1,190,680	2,352,830
1963	1,172,720	1,201,350	2,374,070	1,183,780	1,213,470	2,397,250
1964	1,195,490	1,224,230	2,419,720	1,206,170	1,235,740	2,441,910
1965	1,218,880	1,247,120	2,466,000	1,231,340	1,259,950	2,491,290
1966	1,243,780	1,271,320	2,515,100	1,257,470‡	1,286,180‡	2,543,650‡

* Revised in the light of the results of the 1966 census.

† See text on page 56.

‡ Includes full-blood aborigines. See text on page 50.

Table 16. Marriage, Birth, and Death Rates*

Year	New South Wales			Sydney Statistical Division†	
	Marriages	Live Births	Deaths	Live Births	Deaths
1961	7.61	22.07	8.95	20.46	9.36
1962	7.62	21.44	9.25	19.93	9.60
1963	7.66	20.77	9.20	19.55	9.57
1964	7.95	19.61	9.61	18.58	9.91
1965	8.43	18.71	9.33	18.02	9.59

* Number per 1,000 of mean population (as revised in the light of the results of the 1966 census).

† See text on page 56.

Table 17. Classes of Dwellings in N.S.W.*

Class of Dwelling*	At 30th June, 1961		At 30th June, 1966						
	Total, N.S.W.		Sydney Statistical Division†	Newcastle Statistical District†	Wollongong Statistical District†	Rest of N.S.W.	Urban Centres†	Rural Areas†	Total, N.S.W.
<i>Occupied Dwellings—</i>									
<i>Private Dwellings—</i>									
House—	870,643	554,665	83,048	37,920	285,444	823,796	137,281	961,077	
House, Shed, Hut, etc.	19,235	4,049	714	452	7,094	6,952	5,357	12,309	
Total Houses	889,878	558,714	83,762	38,372	292,538	830,748	142,638	973,386	
Share of House	30,819	8,903	603	356	1,434	10,963	533	11,496	
Flat	104,092	133,371	6,544	5,997	18,468	161,616	2,764	164,380	
Other ..	23,433	23,955	1,180	825	2,900	28,261	599	28,860	
Total Private Dwellings	1,048,222	724,943	92,089	45,750	315,340	1,031,588	146,534	1,178,122	
Non-private Dwellings—									
Hotel (licensed)	2,015	640	166	44	1,089	1,516	423	1,939	
Motel ..	249	74	20	6	344	364	80	444	
Boarding House, etc.	7,953	3,974	165	305	973	5,226	191	5,417	
Educational, Religious, or Charitable Institution	944	441	63	25	346	730	145	875	
Hospital ..	507	218	21	9	210	400	58	458	
Other ..	1,719	587	64	27	1,606	972	1,312	2,284	
Total Non-private Dwellings	13,387	5,934	499	416	4,568	9,208	2,209	11,417	
Total Occupied Dwellings	1,061,609	730,877	92,588	46,166	319,908	1,040,796	148,743	1,189,539	
<i>Unoccupied Dwellings</i> ..	72,432	39,701	6,868	3,047	51,930	70,682	30,864	101,546	
Total Dwellings ..	1,134,041	770,578	99,456	49,213	371,838	1,111,478	179,607	1,291,085	

* For definitions, see text on page 423.

† See text on pages 54 and 56.

Table 18. Occupied Private Houses and Flats*, N.S.W.: Material of External Walls

Material of External Walls		At 30th June, 1961		At 30th June, 1966						
		Total, N.S.W.		Sydney Statistical Division†	Newcastle Statistical District	Wollongong Statistical District†	Rest of N.S.W.	Urban Centres†	Rural Areas†	Total, N.S.W.
HOUSES*										
Brick, Stone, or Concrete	..	330,860	{	253 012	7,451	3,612	43,321	293,224	14,172	307,396
Brick-veneer	..			45,541	4,038	3,352	7,667	56,968	3,630	60,598
Wood	..			88,102	59,920	15,260	133,642	226,111	70,813	296,924
Fibro	..			169,922	11,843	15,873	94,621	246,564	45,695	292,259
Other	..			2,137	510	275	13,287	7,881	8,328	16,209
Total Houses	..	889,878		558,714	83,762	38,372	292,538	830,748	142,638	973,386
FLATS*										
Brick, Stone, or Concrete	..	86,578	{	119,008	3,094	2,874	7,605	131,901	680	132,581
Brick-veneer	..			3,363	354	442	596	4,702	53	4,755
Wood	..			4,015	2,374	1,654	5,211	12,322	932	13,254
Fibro	..			6,888	688	1,009	4,831	12,443	973	13,416
Other	..			97	34	18	225	248	126	374
Total Flats	..	104,092		133,371	6,544	5,997	18,468	161,616	2,764	164,380

* For definitions, see text on page 423.

† See text on pages 54 and 56.

Table 19. Occupied Private Houses and Flats*, N.S.W.: Facilities

Facility	At 30th June, 1961		At 30th June, 1966						
	Total, N.S.W.		Sydney Statistical Division†	Newcastle Statistical District†	Wollongong Statistical District†	Rest of N.S.W.	Urban Centres†	Rural Areas†	Total, N.S.W.
Houses*									
Gas or Electricity—									
With Gas only	1,371	524	63	20	1,264	783	1,088	1,871	
With Electricity only .. .	477,495	253,820	50,694	31,229	232,056	447,035	120,764	567,799	
With Gas and Electricity ..	379,822	302,275	32,508	6,904	47,972	378,549	11,110	389,659	
Without Gas or Electricity ..	27,232	706	317	171	8,865	2,136	7,923	10,059	
Not Stated	3,958	1,389	180	48	2,381	2,245	1,753	3,998	
Total	889,878	558,714	83,762	38,372	292,538	830,748	142,638	973,386	
With Television Set	437,262	494,599	74,132	33,662	200,312	712,088	90,617	802,705	
FLATS*									
Gas or Electricity—									
With Gas only	76	178	12	3	16	206	3	209	
With Electricity only .. .	27,998	46,799	2,844	4,035	13,387	64,639	2,426	67,065	
With Gas and Electricity ..	75,641	85,520	3,667	1,937	4,896	95,744	276	96,020	
Without Gas or Electricity ..	109	42	2	5	59	69	39	108	
Not Stated	268	832	19	17	110	958	20	978	
Total	104,092	133,371	6,544	5,997	18,468	161,616	2,764	164,380	
With Television Set	51,585	98,814	4,378	4,006	10,165	115,768	1,595	117,363	

* For definitions, see text on page 423.

† See text on pages 54 and 56.

Table 20. Occupied Private Houses and Flats*, N.S.W.: Nature of Occupancy

Nature of Occupancy	At 30th June, 1961		At 30th June, 1966						
	Total, N.S.W.		Sydney Statistical Division†	Newcastle Statistical District†	Wollongong Statistical District†	Rest of N.S.W.	Urban Centres†	Rural Areas†	Total, N.S.W.
HOUSES*									
Owner and/or Purchaser by Instalments	683,057	462,349	70,359	30,288	212,668	674,183	101,481	775,664	
Tenant—									
Governmental Housing†	28,455	22,975	3,459	3,964	9,028	38,646	780	39,426	
Other	155,274	65,613	8,516	3,677	54,866	104,813	27,859	132,672	
Caretaker	9,487	3,267	738	232	7,234	5,574	5,897	11,471	
Other Methods of Occupancy	9,397	1,565	326	112	4,987	2,926	4,064	6,990	
Not Stated	4,208	2,945	364	99	3,755	4,606	2,557	7,163	
Total Houses	889,878	558,714	83,762	38,372	292,538	830,748	142,638	973,386	
FLATS*									
Owner and/or Purchaser by Instalments	21,022	34,396	1,042	754	2,937	38,255	874	39,129	
Tenant—									
Governmental Housing†	5,575	9,894	719	611	1,205	12,410	19	12,429	
Other	75,383	86,368	4,635	4,567	13,573	107,507	1,636	109,143	
Caretaker	1,183	1,225	91	34	331	1,573	108	1,681	
Other Methods of Occupancy	1,652	402	26	13	284	631	94	725	
Not Stated	277	1,086	31	18	138	1,240	33	1,273	
Total Flats	104,092	133,371	6,544	5,997	18,468	161,616	2,764	164,380	

* For definitions, see text on page 423.

† See text on pages 54 and 56.

‡ Tenant of N.S.W. Housing Commission.

INDEX

A

- Abattoirs, 137, 138, 592, 612, 618, 621, 749
- Aborigines—
 Aborigines Welfare Board, 247–248
 Census Records, 50, 79, 90, 109
 State Expenditure, 229
- Absentees, Taxation of—
 Deceased Estate, 457
 Income, 464
- Accident Insurance, 568–571
(see also Workers' Compensation)
- Accidents—
 Civil Aviation, 926
 Deaths Registered, 123, 135
 Industrial, 215, 217–223
 Mines, 1075
 Omnibus and Tramway, 888
 Railway, 878
 Road, 911–915
- Admiralty Jurisdiction, 391
- Admission Centres, 293–294
- Adoption of Children, 241–242
- Aerated Water, Cordials, etc., 969, 1019–1020
- Aerial Agriculture, 651
- Aerial Medical Services, 303
- Aerodromes, 920–921
- Age and Invalid Pensions, 231, 263–267
- Age Distribution of Population, 67–72, 1081
- Agent-General in London, 38
- Agents—
 Employment, 207, 212
 Real Estate and Stock, 260–261, 716
- Agricultural Colleges, 346–347, 372, 766
- Agricultural Council, Australian, 656
- Agricultural Holdings Act, 647
- Agriculture, Department of, 655–656
- Agriculture *(see also Production, Rural, Marketing, specific crops)*, 668–716
- Area and Cultivation, 634–635, 668–670
- Crops, 668–670
- Education and Research, 655–656, 683, 699, 705, 707
- Employment, 643–646
- Fertilizers, 650–651, 674–676
- Finance, 665–667
- Government Agencies, 655–656
- Holdings, 636–637, 669
- Liens, 582
- Machinery, 647–649
- Planting and Harvesting Dates, 676
- Prices, 157, 673
- Production, 671–673
- Rainfall, 638–639, 682–683
- Share Farming, 646
- Air Ambulance, 922
- Aircraft, 920, 1,000
- Air Force, 46
- Air Mails, 924, 928
- Air Services, 922–925
- Alcoholic Drinks *(see Liquor, Alcoholic)*
- Alienation of Crown Lands, 632, 807–809
- Alien Population, 88
- Altitude of Territorial Divisions and Towns, 14, 16, 17, 18
- Ambulance Transport Services, 303
- Amusement *(see Films, Picture Shows, Racing, Theatres)*
- Anchorage, 859–864
- Animals *(see Livestock)*

- Antimony, 1044, 1045
- Anti-Poliomyelitis Campaign, 298
- Apiaries Act, 783-784
- Appeals, Law, 380, 406-407
- Appendicitis, Deaths, 123
- Apples, 708, 711, 715
- Applied Arts and Science Museum, 374-375
- Apprenticeship, 212-213
 Commissioner, 173, 212, 399
 Councils, 174, 212
 Technical Education, 340-344
- Apricots, 708, 711, 715
- Arbitration, Industrial (*see* Industrial Arbitration)
- Architects, 428
- Area—
 Australian States, 2
 New South Wales, 1, 2, 806-808
- Armistice—
 Population, 63, 1080
 Teachers' College, 336-337
 University, 352-353, 354-365
- Army, 46
- Artesian Bores, 641, 793-794
- Artificial Breeding, Dairy Cattle, 768-769
- Art Gallery, National, 377
- Art Unions, 252
- Asbestos Production, 1042, 1065
- Assurance, Life (*see* Life Assurance)
- Asylums for Infirm, 244
- Atomic Energy Act—Control of Mining, 1073
- Attorney-General of N.S.W., 30, 379
- Auctioneers, Licensed, 260-261
- Auditor-General of N.S.W., 37-38
- Australian Agricultural Council, 656
- Australian Atomic Energy Commission, 942
- Australian Broadcasting Commission, 935
- Australian Broadcasting Control Board, 934-935
- Australian Capital Territory (*see also* Canberra), 5, 41
 Area, 2
 Cession to Commonwealth, 1
 Population, 79, 80, 1084
 Schools, 312
- Australian Canned Fruits Board, 714
- Australian Coastal Shipping Commission, 851
- Australian Council of Trade Unions, 224
- Australian Dairy Produce Board, 762
- Australian Egg Board, 782
- Australian Forestry Council, 798
- Australian Forestry School, 798
- Australian Loan Council, 506
- Australian Meat Board, 753
- Australian Museum, 374
- Australian National Airlines Commission, 918
- Australian Resources Development Bank, 521-522
- Australian Shipbuilding Board, 851-852
- Australian Stevedoring Industry Authority, 852
- Australian Wheat Board, 685-686
- Australian Wheat Pools, 688-689
- Australian Wine Board, 707
- Australian Wool Board, 741
- Australian Wool Industry Conference, 742
- Australian Wool Realization Commission, 737
- Aviation, Civil, 917-926
 Accidents, 926
 Aero Clubs, 921
 Aerodromes, 920-921
 Agreement Act, 918
 Air Ambulance and "Flying Doctor" Service, 922
 Aircraft, 919, 920
 Airlines Equipment Act, 919
 Control of, 917-919
 Fares and Freight Rates, 925
 International Organizations, 919-920
 Services, 917-918, 922-925
 Licences, 919, 920

Aviation, Civil (*continued*)—

- Navigation Charges, 917
- Pilots, 920
- Rationalization Committee, 918
- Regular Services, 922-925
- Traffic Control, 921

Awards, Industrial, 169-177, 178-206,
398, 644-646

B

Baby Health Centres, 300-301

Bacon—

- Consumption, 139
- Exports, 778
- Factories, 1016
- Prices, 153, 785
- Production, 750

Bags, 970

Bakeries (incl. Cakes and Pastry),
1013

Production, 969

Bananas, 669, 670, 708, 711, 715

Banking, 512-540

Advances, 513, 516, 520, 523, 526,
528, 531, 532, 533-536, 540,
543

Assets, 528, 540

Australian Resources Develop-
ment Bank, 521-522

Banking Act, 1959, 513-514

Commonwealth Bank, 512, 514-
521

Commonwealth Banking Cor-
poration, 512, 514, 517-521,
539

Commonwealth Banks Act,
(1959), 514

Commonwealth Development
Bank, 514, 519-521, 544, 664

Commonwealth Savings Bank,
439, 512, 514, 517, 519, 520-
521, 538-540, 544

Commonwealth Trading Bank,
512, 514, 517, 518-521, 526-
528, 532

Debits to Customers' Accounts,
538

Deposits, 513, 515, 516, 520, 523,
526, 527, 529-532, 537, 539,
544

Exchange Rates, Oversea, 548

Banking (*continued*)—

Farm Development Loan Funds,
515, 529, 530, 533, 534

Interest Rates, 542-545

Legislation, 512-514

Overdraft Limits, 530, 531, 535

Reserve Bank, 512, 514-517, 664

Balance Sheet, 516

Central Banking Business,
515

Note Issue Department, 514,
516, 517

Profits, 517

Rural Credits Department,
516, 517, 664

Reserve Bank Act, (1959), 514

Rural Bank, 521-525, 664

Savings Banks, 514, 538-540, 544

Assets, 540

Branches, 540

Deposits, 539, 540

Housing Loans, 439, 519, 539,
544

Interest Rates, 544

Special Accounts, 512

Statutory Reserve Deposits, 512,
513, 515, 520, 528-531

Term Loan Funds, 515, 529, 530,
533, 534

Trading Banks, 526-538, 544

Advances, 526, 532-536

Assets, 528

Branches, 526

Debits to Customers' Ac-
counts, 538

Deposits, 526, 527, 532, 536

Interest Rates, 543, 544

Overdraft Rates, 544

Bankruptcy, 408-409, 579, 580

Barley, 669-671, 676, 699

Barristers, 383-384

Basalt, 1068

Basic Wages, 178-191

Bathurst—

Altitude, 16

Climate, 13, 16

Gaol, 416

Population, 63, 1080

Beans, 941

- Beef (*see also* Meat, Cattle)
 Consumption, 139
 Exports, 751-757
 Prices, 153, 157, 747-748, 753-755
- Beekeeping, 643, 783-784
- Beer—
 Consumption, 140, 257-258
 Excise, 842, 843
 Prices, 157
 Production, 969, 1020
 Sales, 162, 163, 168
- Beeswax, 784
- Betting (Horse and Greyhound Races),
 250-251
 Taxation, 454, 455, 460-461
 Totalizators, 250-251, 461
- Births, 95-108
 Ages of Mothers, 100-102, 105, 108
 Confinements, 108
 Excess over Deaths, 52, 59
 Ex-nuptial, 101-103, 106-108
 Fertility of Females, 96-99
 First and Interval Since Marriage, 104, 105
 Live, 95-105
 Plural, 107
 Previous Issue of Mothers, 101
 Rates, 96-100, 103, 106, 1085
 Registration, 89
 Reproduction Rates, 99
 Sexes, 101, 102-103
 Still-births, 105-106, 108
- Biscuits, 968, 1013
- Blind Population—
 Education, 305, 325-326, 334
 Institutions, 305
 Pensions, 263-264
- Blood Transfusion Service, 303
- Blue Mountains Tourist Resort, 5
- Board of Health, 138, 283, 296
- Boards, Marketing (*see* Marketing)
- Bond Yields, 542
- Bookmakers' Taxes, 460-461
 Turnover, 251
- Boot and Shoe Repairing, 1010
- Boots, 976, 1009
- Botany Bay, 828, 844, 849, 857, 861-862
- Bottling and Foodstuffs, 968
- Boundaries of New South Wales, 1-2
- Bounties, 705, 707, 714, 764-765, 940-941
- Bran and Pollard, Production, 968, 1012
- Brands, Livestock, 759
- Brandy and Wine Sales, 258
- Bread (*see also* Flour)—
 Delivery, 142
 Manufacture, 142
 Prices, 153, 154
- Bread Industry Act, 142
- Bread Research Institute, 142
- Breweries, 253-256, 1020-1021
- Bricks, 157, 976, 982-983
- Brickworks, 982
- Bridges (*see also* Sydney Harbour Bridge), 887, 895-897
- Broadcasting, 934-937
 In Schools, 327
 Listeners' Licences, 936-937
- Broken Hill—
 Aerial Medical Service, 303
 Climate, 13, 18
 Mines, 222, 1049
 Population, 63, 1080
 Railway, 881
 Standard Time, 19
 Water Board, 611
- Bronchitis, Deaths, 123
- Broom Millet, 670, 676
- Building (*see also* Housing)
 Co-operative Societies (*see* Co-operative Societies)
 Employment, 438
 Finance, 438-452
 New Buildings—
 Number, 434-437
 Statistics, Scope, and Definitions, 428-429
 Value, 430-433
 Wage Rates, 197, 199

Building Materials (*see also* Bricks, Cement, Glass, Stone, Tiles, Timber)—

Prices, 157

Production, 976, 977

Building Society Agency (Rural Bank), 446

Bulk Handling of Grain, 686-687

Bureau of Mineral Resources, 1074

Burrinjuck Dam, 12, 789, 791-792

Bursaries and Scholarships, 366-373

Bush Fire Prevention and Control, 654-655

Bush Nursing Association, 301, 303

Butter (*see also* Dairying)—

Consumption, 139

Exports, 762, 764, 765, 766, 778

Factories, 774, 1017

Freights, 864, 880

Grading, 761-762

Marketing, 762-767

Equalization Scheme, 763-764

Paterson Plan, 763

Quotas, 763

Prices—

Retail, 153

To Farmers, 774-775

U.K. Contract, 774

Wholesale, 157, 774-775, 785

Production, 638, 770, 773-775, 785, 1017-1018

Subsidy, 764-765

Canberra (*see also* Australian Capital Territory), 5, 41

Population, 79, 80, 1084

Weather, 12, 16

Cancer—

Deaths, 123, 128-130

N.S.W. State Council, 283

Canning—

Fish, 805

Fruit, 714-715, 968

Meat, 752, 968

Milk, 968, 1017-1018

Vegetables, 714, 968, 1015-1016

Capertee Shale Oil Field, 1065

Capital Punishment, 420

Cardboard Box Factories, 1027

Cash Orders, 578

Catchment Areas Protection Board, 653, 806

Catchment Areas, Water, 625

Cattle (*see also* Livestock, Meat)—

Beef, 744-747

Calves, 744-746, 749

Dairy, 744-746, 769-771

Geographical Distribution, 746

Interstate Movement, 745

Research, 750-751, 766-767

Slaughtering, 750, 756

Cattle Compensation Act, 760

Cattle Tick, 760

Caves, Limestone, 5

Cement Works, 981-982

Censorship of Films, 249

Census, 49, 1077-1088

Aborigines, 79

Ages, 67-72, 1081

Conjugal Condition, 72-73, 1082

Employment, 208-211

Housing, 423-427, 1086-1089

Population, 49-64, 1077-1084

Rents, 158-159

Sex Distribution, 65-67, 1077, 1081-1083, 1084, 1085

Unemployment, 211-212

Censuses of Motor Vehicles, 902-904

C

"C" Series Index of Retail Prices, 150

Cabaret, Liquor Permit, 255

Cabinet and Furniture Making, 1024

Cabinet, New South Wales Government, 29-30

Salaries of Members, 31

Cable Communication, 931-932

Cadmium, 1044, 1045

Calves and Calving (*see also* Cattle), 744-746, 749

- Central Bank, 512, 514-517
- Cereal Foods and Starch, 1012
- Charitable Aid, Government Relief, 229-238, 243-244
- Cheese—
 Consumption, 139
 Marketing Quotas, 763-764
 Prices, 153
 Production, 770, 775, 785, 968, 1017
 Subsidy, 764-765
- Chemicals, 978, 984
- Cherries, 708, 711, 715
- Childbirth, Deaths in (*see* Puerperal Diseases)
- Child Endowment, 231, 232-233
- Child Health Centres, 301
- Children (*see also* Infant, Infante, Schools, Youth)—
 Adoption, 241
 Ages, 67-71, 1081
 Child Welfare Department, 238-243
 Courts, 239-240, 242, 402-405
 Crippled, 302, 326
 Day Nurseries, 302, 334-335, 338
 Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, 305, 325-326, 334
 Deaths, 110-112, 115-121
 Delinquents, 242, 402-405
 Deserted, 242
 Employment, 241, 953-954
 Far West Health Scheme, 301
 Foster Homes, 239, 240-241
 Immigrant, 243
 Intellectually Handicapped, 314, 325-326
 Legislation, 238-243
 Medical Services, School, 301-302
 Neglected, 238-240
 Proportion to Population, 68-69
 School Pupils (*see* Schools)
 State Wards, 240
- Chronological History of New South Wales, 21
- Churches (*see* Religions)
- Cigarettes and Cigars, 157
 Sales, 161, 162, 163, 1021
- Cirrhosis of Liver, Deaths, 123
- Cities, Australian Capital—
 Population, 80, 1084
- Citrus Fruits, 669-671, 708-710, 715
- Civil Defence, 47
- Civil Service (*see* Public Service)
- Clays, 1042, 1066
- Climate, 6-20
- Clinics—
 Baby, 299-301
 School, 301-302
 Tuberculosis, 297
 University Training, 350, 352
 Venereal Diseases, 298
- Closer Settlement (*see also* Land), 661-663, 810-815
- Cloth (*see* Textiles)
- Clothing—
 Factories, 1007-1009
 Imports, 834
 Retail Price Index, 152
- Clubs, Registered, 252-257
- Coal—
 Consumers, 1064
 Consumption, 877, 961-963, 1063-1064
 Exports, 835, 844-846, 849, 1063
 Interstate Trade, 844-846, 1063
 Prices, 1064-1065
- Coal Board, Joint, 1053-1054
- Coal Industry Tribunal, 1054-1055
- Coal Mining, 1053-1062
 Employment, 1040, 1042-1043, 1056, 1059
 Fields, 1053, 1056
 Financial Assistance, 1054, 1073-1074
 Industrial Arbitration, 1054-1055
 Industrial Disputes, 176-177, 225-228
 Inspection of Mines, 1074
 Investment, 1057
 Long Service Leave, 1055
 Manshifts, 1060
 Mechanical Extraction, 1061
 Miners' Pensions, 272-274
 Open Cut, 1058, 1059

- Coal Mining (*continued*)—
 Output per Manshift, 1061
 Production, 1042, 1043, 1057–1058
 Quality, 1062
 State Mines, 1056
 Finances, 487
 Subsidies, 1065
 Wages, 197, 1040, 1056
 Workers' Compensation, 216–217
 Coastal Trade, 849
 Coffee, 140, 833
 Coinage, 509–511
 Coke—
 Coal Used, 1064
 Production, 979
 Used in Factories, 961–963
 Colleges of Advanced Education, 345, 348–349
 Commercial Broadcasting Service, 935–936
 Commercial Schools, 324, 340–341
 Commercial Television Service, 935–936
 Common Law, 378, 385
 Commons—Land Reserved, 247
 Commonwealth Bank (*see also* Banking), 512, 514–521
 Commonwealth Banking Corporation (*see also* Banking), 512, 514, 517–521, 539
 Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, 170–173
 Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, 178–181
 Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalization Committee Ltd, 763–764
 Commonwealth Development Bank (*see also* Banking), 514, 519–521, 544, 664
 Commonwealth Dried Fruits Control Board, 712
 Commonwealth Employment Service, 207
 Commonwealth Fisheries Office, 801
 Commonwealth Forestry and Timber Bureau, 798
 Commonwealth Grants Commission, 474, 475
 Commonwealth Industrial Court, 170
 Commonwealth Savings Bank (*see also* Banking), 439, 512, 514, 517, 519–521, 538–540, 544
 Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, 142, 145, 656, 743, 758, 760, 766–767, 803, 942, 1073
 Commonwealth Trading Bank (*see also* Banking), 512, 514, 517, 518, 520, 521, 526–528, 532
 Commonwealth Wheat Industry Assistance Act, 666–667
 Communication, 927–937
 Companies—
 Auditors' Board, 550
 Banking, 512, 526
 Capital Raisings, 551–553
 Debentures, 545, 551–553
 Foreign, 550
 Incorporated, 549–550
 Insurance, 561–570
 Investment, 550
 Prices of Shares, Index, 554
 Registrar of, 550
 Registrations, 550
 Taxation, 469–470
 Compensation (*see* Accidents and Workers' Compensation)
 Compulsory Defence Training, 46
 Conciliation, Industrial (*see* Industrial Arbitration)
 Concrete, Ready-mixed, 981–982
 Condiments and Spices, 1019
 Confectionery Factories, 1014
 Conjugal Condition—
 At Marriage, 91
 Of Population, 72, 1082
 Conservation—
 Fodder, 652
 Soil, 653–654
 Water, 786–788, 791–793
 Conservation, Department of, 653–654, 656, 786
 Conservatorium of Music, 347
 Consolidated Revenue Fund, 454, 455, 476–484

Constitution—

- Commonwealth, 41
- State, 26

Construction Materials, 1068

Consumer Price Index, 151-152

Consumption of Foodstuffs, 138-141

Co-operative Societies, 554-558

- Building, 438-439, 448-450, 554, 557-558

- Community Advancement, 246, 554

- Community Settlement, 246, 554

- Rural, 555-556, 715, 761, 764

Copper—

- Interstate Trade, 846, 848
- Mining, 1042, 1044, 1046
- Prices, 1069, 1070

Copyrights, Registrations, 411

Coroners' Courts, 379, 405-406

Cotton, 704-705

Cotton Spinning and Weaving, 1001

Country Women's Association, 303

County Councils, 586, 592, 598, 600, 601, 603, 606, 607-623

- Electricity Works, 607-610

- Finances, 592

- Government Assistance, 613-614

- Loans, 615-621

- Water and Sewerage, 611-612

Courts of Law—

- Appeals, 406-407

- Children's, 239-240, 242, 402-405

- Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, 170-173

- Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, 150, 178-181

- Commonwealth Industrial, 170

- Coroners', 379, 405-406

- Criminal, 392-396, 401-405

- Appeal, 406-407

- Disputed Returns (Parliamentary Elections), 41

- District, 396-397

- Divorce, 386-390

- Fair Rents Boards, 149, 401

- High Court of Australia, 380, 407-408

Courts of Law (*continued*)—

- Industrial Commission of N.S.W., 173-175, 223, 398-399

- Land and Valuation, 391-392, 806-807

- Licensing (Liquor), 252-257, 379, 400

- Magistrates, 381, 399-400, 401-405

- Marine Inquiry, 397-398, 871

- Mining Wardens, 400-401, 1071

- Petty Sessions, 379, 401-405

- Quarter Sessions, 393

- Small Debts, 399-400

- Supreme, 378-391, 406, 407

- Transport Appeal, 379-380

Cows, Dairy, 744-746, 769-771

Crabs and Crayfish, 804

Credit Unions, 554, 558

Cremation, 305

Crime, 392-396, 401-405

Criminal Injuries Compensation, 396

Crops (*see also* Agriculture, specific crops, Irrigation), 668-670

Crown Employees Appeal Board, 175

Crown Lands (*see also* Land Settlement), 637, 807-809, 814

Cumberland County Council, 590

Currants, 712

Currency, 509

Customs Tariffs, 821-826

D

Dairies Supervision Act, 761

Dairy Cattle (*see also* Cattle), 744-746, 769-778

Dairy Industry Act, 761

Dairy Industry Assistance Acts, 764

Dairy Industry Extension Grant, 767

Dairy Industry Stabilization Fund, 765-766

Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Ltd, 763, 765

Dairy Produce Export Control Act, 762

- Dairy Produce Research and Sales Promotion Act, 766
- Dairy Produce Board, Australian, 762, 766, 767
- Dairy Products Board, State, 764
- Dairying (*see also* specific commodities), 744-746, 761-778
- Consumption of Products, 139
- Control and Supervision, 761-766
- Education and Research, 766
- Employment, 643-646
- Exports, 778
- Finance, 763-767
- Herds, 768
- Marketing, 762-767
- Pig Breeding, 776-778
- Prices, 153, 154-155, 157, 765, 774-775, 785
- Production, 770-771, 773-774, 775, 784
- Rainfall Index, 772
- Subsidies, 764-765
- Dairying Industry Act, 764
- Darling River, 4, 5
- Navigation, 867
- Daylight Saving, 19
- Day Nurseries, 302, 334-335, 338
- Deaf Mutism, 305, 325-326, 334
- Death Duty, 454, 455, 457-459, 471, 583-584
- Deaths, 109-135
- Accidental (*see* Accidents)
- Ages, 110-113
- Causes, 119, 121-135
- Children, 111, 115-121
- Expectation of Life, 113
- Industrial, 217-218, 221
- Infants, 115-121
- Rates, 110, 112-115, 1085
- Registration, 89
- Debt, Public, of N.S.W., 496-503
- Local Government, 592, 618-621
- Debts—
- Small Debts Court, 399-400
- Decimal Currency, 509-511
- Defence, 46
- Defence Forces Retirement Benefits, 275-276
- Defence Personnel, Deaths, 109-110
- Dehydration of Foods (*see* Dried Foods)
- Delinquency, Juvenile, 242, 315, 402-403
- Delivery Services—
- Bread, 142
- Milk, 143-144
- Dental Clinics, 301-302, 350
- Dentists Registered, 304
- Department of Decentralization and Development, 942
- Desertion—
- Divorce Suits, 386, 388
- Of Wife and Children, 242-243
- Diamonds, 1066
- Diatomite, 1042, 1066
- Dingoes, 757
- Diphtheria—
- Cases, 124, 296
- Deaths, 123, 124
- Immunization, 124
- Discount Rates—
- Treasury Bills, 543
- Diseases, Infective—
- Cases Notified, 296-297
- Deaths, 124-128
- Treatment, 296
- Diseases of Animals, 759-760
- District Court, 396-397
- Divorce, 95, 386-390
- Divorced Persons (Census), 72, 1082
- Re-marriages, 91, 92
- Docks, 869
- Dolomite, 1042, 1066
- Dredging Leases, 1071
- Dried Foods—
- Eggs, 782-783
- Fruits, 712
- Milk, 770, 778, 1017
- Dried Fruits Boards, 138, 712
- Drink (*see* Intoxicants)
- Drug Dealers Licences, 304

Drunkenness—
 Convictions, 259, 403-404
 Grounds of Divorce, 386, 388
 Ducks, 785
 Dumaresq-Barwon Border Rivers
 Commission, 787
 Dwellings (*see* Housing)
 Dyeing and Cleaning Establishments,
 1010-1011

E

Education (*see also* Schools, Teachers,
 Universities), 306-377
 Education Council, Australian, 307
 Egg Marketing Board, 780-781
 Eggs—
 Consumption, 139
 Exports, 782, 783
 Marketing, 780-782
 Prices, 153, 157, 783, 785
 Production, 781
 Elections—
 Local Government, 587, 623
 Parliamentary—
 Commonwealth, 43-44
 Court of Disputed Returns,
 41
 Electorates and Elections
 Act, 38-40
 New South Wales, 39-40
 Electrical and Wireless Equipment,
 997
 Electrical Machinery—
 Exports, 835
 Imports, 831, 834
 Manufacture, 997
 Used in Factories, 959-961
 Electricity—
 Authority, 1034
 Commission, 156, 487, 1033
 Consumption in Factories, 961-962
 Dwelling Connections, 426, 1088
 Generating Stations, 1032-1033
 Prices, 156
 Production, 608, 1032
 Retail Distribution, 156, 1034

Electricity (*continued*)—
 Supply, 156
 Works, 592, 596, 607-610, 616,
 618, 621
 Elevators, Grain, 487, 686-688
 Emigration (*see also* Migration)—
 Overseas, 80-87
 Employment (*see also* Unemploy-
 ment), 207-228
 Agencies, 207, 212
 Children, 241, 953-954
 Control of, 207
 Factories, 949
 Mines, 1040, 1042, 1050, 1059
 Re-establishment and Employ-
 ment Act, 662
 Rural, 643-645
 Work Force, 208-212
 Encephalitis, 296
 Endowment, Child, 231, 232-233
 Engineering Works, 987-988
 Entertainments (*see* Films, Picture
 Shows, Racing, Theatres)
 Equity Jurisdiction, 385
 Erosion of Soil, 653-654
 Estates (Deceased Persons)—
 Intestate, 409-410
 Probate Granted, 390-391, 409-
 410, 583
 Public Trust Office, 409-410
 Taxation—
 Commonwealth, 471
 State, 457-459
 Evaporation, 12
 Examinations (School), 335-336
 Exchange, Overseas, 512, 513, 546-548
 Bank Rates, 548
 Banking Regulations, 818
 Reserves, 546
 Excise Tariff, 842
 Executive Council of N.S.W., 29
 Ex-nuptial Births (*see* Births)
 Expectation of Life, 113
 Expenditure (*see* Finance)

Exports (*see also* Trade)

- Controls, 818
- Development, 818-819
- Incentives, 819
- Insurance Scheme, 820
- Interstate, 844-849
- Intrastate, 849
- Market Development Allowance, 819
- Oversea, 817-841

Extradition of Offenders, 411-412

F

Factories, 939-1038

- Articles Produced, 967-979
- Capital Value of Buildings and Plant, 957
- Classification, 944-946
- Comparability of Statistics, 946
- Definitions, Statistical, 943-944
- Employees, 949-954
 - Ages, 953-954
 - Monthly, 951-952
 - Occupations, 950-951
 - Seasonal Trends, 951-952
 - Sex, 952
 - Wage and Salary Earners in Industrial Groups, 210, 951
- Fuel Used, 961-963
- Geographical Distribution, 949, 964-965
- Government, 966-967
- Individual Industries, 980-1032
- Investment, 958
- Machinery, 957
- Materials Used, 956
- Motive Power, 959
- Production—
 - In Divisions, 964-966
 - Principal Items, 967-979
 - Value, 944, 956-957
- Size, 947-949
- Structure of, 947
- Value of New Buildings, 430-433
- Wages Paid, 955-956
 - Rates, 197, 199

Fair Rents Boards, 149, 401

Family Endowment (*see* Child Endowment)

Farm Development Loan Funds, 515, 529, 530, 533, 534

Farm Produce Agents Act, 137, 716

Farmers' Relief Act, 665-666

Farming (*see* Agriculture)Farms (*see* Rural Holdings)

Federation, 41

Fellmongering, 1004-1005

Felspar, 1042, 1067

Ferries, 867, 895

Fertility of Females, 96-99

Fertilizers, 650-651, 674-676, 978

Fibrous Plaster and Products, 980-981

Figs, 708, 715

Films, Cinematograph—

- Censorship, 249
- Imports, 834
- In Schools, 327

Finance—

- Local Government, 585-630
- Private, 509-584
- Public, 453-508

Finance Companies, 572-575

Financial Agreement, Commonwealth and States, 505-506

Financial Assistance Grants to States, 473-476

Fire Brigades, 262

Fire Insurance, 568-570

Fish, 801-805

- Canning, 805
- Consumption, 139
- Control and Supervision, 801-802
- Marketing Authority, 802
- Production, 803-805
- Trade, Oversea, 805

Flathead, 803

Flats (Dwellings)—

- Census Records, 423-427
- New Buildings, 430-435

Flood Control, 790-791

Flour—

- Consumption, 140
- Exports, 690, 835
- Freights, Ocean, 864
- Mills, 1011
- Prices, 153, 154, 157, 673
- Production, 1012

Flying Doctor Medical Service, 303

Fodder, 652, 670, 671, 673, 692

Foodstuffs (*see also* under names of commodities)—

- Consumption, 138–141
- Exports, 835
- Imports, 833
- Marketing, 137–138, 142–144
- Nutrient Value, 141
- Prices, 153–155, 157
- Purity, 138
- Relief, 229
- Sales, 162, 163, 168
- Standards, 138, 144–145
- Supply, 137–138, 142–144

Forestry (*see also* Sawmills, Timber), 795–800

- Commission, 797
- Employment, 799
- Production, 798–799, 800
- Schools, 325, 798
- Trade, Oversea, 800

Forestry and Timber Bureau, 798

Forestry School, Australian, 798

Forty-hour Week, 201–202

Foster Homes, 240–241

Fowls, 779–780, 785

Franchise—

- Local Government, 587
- Parliamentary, 38, 43

Freights, 864, 880, 925

Friendly Societies, 244–245, 559–560

Fruit, 669–672, 708–713, 714–715

- Canning, 714, 968, 1015–1016
- Consumption, 140
- Cultivation, 669–672, 708–711
- Dried, 712
- Exports, 835

Fruit (*continued*)—

- Interstate Trade, 845, 848
- Marketing, 137, 712, 715–716
- Orchards, 669, 670, 708–711
- Production, 669–672, 708–711

Fruit Industrial Sugar Concession Committee, 714

Fruit Juices, 714

Fuel Used in—

- Factories, 961–963
- Mines, 1040
- Railways, 877

Funeral Benefits, 231, 265, 267

Furniture Factories, 977, 1024

G

Gas—

- Consumption in Factories, 960–962
- Dwelling Connections, 426, 1088
- Machinery in Factories, 959–960
- Prices, 155–156
- Production, 979, 1031–1032
- Works, 592, 595, 610, 616, 618, 621, 1031–1032

Gaols, 416–422

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, 825–826

Geography of New South Wales, 1–5

Gift Duty, 472

Glass and Bottle Works, 983–984

Gold—

- Currency, 509
- Mining, 1039, 1042, 1044, 1047–1048
- Prices, 548–549, 1047–1048, 1070
- Production, 1042, 1044, 1047–1048

Goulburn—

- Climate, 13, 16
- Population, 63, 1080
- Training Centre, 416

Government Coal Mines, 1056

Government Employment (*see* Employment)

Government Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertaking, 870

Government Factories, 966–967

Government—

Commonwealth, 41
State, 26

Government Insurance Office, 570–572

Government, Local (*see* Local Government)

Governor of N.S.W., 27–28

Governor-General, 42

Grafton—

Climate, 13, 14
Population, 63, 1080

Grain Elevators Board, 487, 686–687

Granite, 1068

Grapes (*see also* Wine), 669–672, 706–707

Grasses Sown, 636–637, 649–650

Greyhound Racing, 250–251, 461–462

Groceries, Prices, 153, 157

Gypsum, 981, 1042, 1067

H

Habitual Criminals, 417

Halls, Public, Licensing of, 249–250

Ham, 778, 785

Harbour Bridge (Sydney Harbour Bridge), 887, 895–897

Harbours (*see* Ports)

“Harvester” Wage, 179

Harvesting and Planting Dates, 676

Hat Factories, 1008

Hawkesbury Agricultural College, 346–347, 372

Hawkesbury River, 4, 5

Hay, 652, 670–672, 673, 695, 699, 701

Health, 231, 282–305

Health and Medical Research Council, National, 282

Health Departments of Commonwealth and State, 282–283

Heart Diseases, Deaths, 123, 131–132

Hides and Skins, 728, 757, 758, 835, 839, 864

High Court of Australia, 379, 407–408

Higher School Certificate, 306, 321, 335–336

Highways, 889–897

Hire Purchase Agreements, 572–578

History of N.S.W., 21–25

Holidays, 202–204

Homes Savings Grant, 451–452

Homicide—Deaths, 123, 134

Honey, 783–784, 785

Horse Racing, 250–251, 454, 460–462

Horses, 717–718, 747

Hosiery and Knitting Factories, 1003

Hospital Benefits, 231, 286–288

Expenditure, 231, 286–288, 292, 296

Hospitals—

Commission, 290

Contribution Funds, 286–288

Private, 287, 288–289

Psychiatric, 293–296

Public, 287, 289–292

Repatriation, 293

Schools, 326

Hostels, School, 322

Hotel Licences, 252–256

Hours of Work, 201–204

Housing (*see also* Building), 423–452

Advances, 438–452, 519, 539, 544, 602, 605, 616, 618

Census Records of Dwellings, 423–427, 1086–1089

Commonwealth—State Agreement, 439–443

Facilities in Dwellings, 426, 1088

Flats, 423–427, 430–435, 1086–1089

Housing Commission, 440, 443–444

New Dwellings, 430–437

Rents, 158–159

Tenancy Laws, 146–149

War Service Homes, 439–440, 447

Hume Dam, 787, 790, 791–792

Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage, 628-630

Hunter, Port (*see* Port Hunter)

Hunter River, 4, 5

I

Ice Cream, 968

Ice Production, 979

Illegitimacy—

Ages of Mothers, 101

Legitimation Act, 109

Live Births, 103

Plural Births, 108

Still-births, 106

Ilmenite, 1048

Immigration—

Oversea, 80-86

Assisted, 84-86

Restriction, 86

Population Increase from, 52, 80

Imports (*see also* Trade)—

Interstate, 844-849

Intrastate, 849

Oversea, 817-842

Income Taxation (*see* Taxation)

Industrial Accidents, 215, 217-223

Industrial and Heavy Chemicals, 984

Industrial Arbitration, 169-177, 207, 398-399, 408

Awards and Agreements, 169-177, 178-206

Commission of N.S.W., 173-175, 223, 398

Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, 170-173

Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, 150, 178-181

Commonwealth Industrial Court, 170

Conciliation Committee and Commissioners, 173-175, 399

Crown Employees, 175-176

Hours of Work, 201-204

Preference to Unionists and Ex-Servicemen, 177

Industrial Arbitration (*continued*)—

State System, 169-170, 173-175

Tribunals, 169-175, 398-399, 408

Wages Regulation, 178-196, 644-646

Industrial Development, Research, and Standardization, 942

Industrial Diseases, 214, 215, 218-219, 222-223

Compensation, 214-223

Industrial Disputes, 176-177, 225-228

Industrial Hygiene, 214

Industrial Life Assurance, 561-567

Industrial Organizations, 172, 174-175, 223-224

Industrial Training, 340-349, 351-352

Infant Welfare, 238-243

Baby Health Centres, 300-301

Infantile Mortality, 115-120

Infantile Paralysis (*see* Poliomyelitis)

Infectious Diseases (*see* Diseases, Infective)

Inquests, 405-406

Insanity, 293-296

Installment Credit for Retail Sales, 572-578

Institute of Tropical Medicine, 298

Insurance—

Export Insurance Scheme, 820

General, 568-570

Government Office, 570-572

Life Assurance, 561-567

Motor Vehicle, 898, 907

Workers' Compensation (*see* Workers' Compensation)

Intellectually Handicapped Children, 240, 314, 325-326

Interest Bill—

Public Debt (N.S.W.), 504

State Business Undertakings, 505
Omnibuses and Tramways, 885

Railways, 875

Interest Rates, 542-545

Banks, 543, 544

Government Securities, 495, 542

Interest Rates (*continued*)—

- Mortgages, 545
- Public Debt (N.S.W.), 499, 500
- Rural Loans, 664-665
- Seasonal Treasury Securities, 542
- Short-term Money Market, 541
- Treasury Bills, 543

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, 547

International Currency Reserves, 546

International Development Association, 547

International Finance Corporation, 547

International Monetary Fund, 547

International Trade Agreements, 823-826

Interstate—

- Air Services, 923, 924, 925
- Railways, 882-883
- Shipping, 855-856
- Shipping Freight Rates, 864
- Trade, 844-849

Intoxicants (*see* Liquor, Alcoholic)

Invalid Pensions, 231, 263-267

Investment in Premises and Equipment in—

- Factories, 957
- Mines, 1057

Investment Companies, 550

Investment Societies, Co-operative, 554

Iron Foundries, 996

Iron and Steel—

- Imports and Exports, 833, 835, 837, 840
- Interstate Trade, 845-848
- Oversea Trade, 990
- Pipes and Tubes, 992
- Prices, 157, 990
- Production, 975, 989
- Smelting and Rolling, 988-991
- Works, 988-995

Iron and Steel Sheets and Sheet Metalworking, 993-994

Iron Ore, 1048

Iron Oxide, 1042, 1048

Irrigation, 788-793, 809

Commission, 786

Rural Bank Agency, 660-661

J

Jam—

- Consumption, 140
- Factories, 1015-1016
- Prices, 153, 157
- Production, 968, 1015

Jenolan Caves, 5

Jervis Bay, Territory ceded to Commonwealth, 1

Joinery Works, 1023

Joint Coal Board, 1053-1054

Judges, 380-381

June Water Supply, 487

Jury System, 382-383

Justices of Peace, 382

Juvenile Delinquency, 242, 315, 402-403

K

Katoomba—Weather, 16

Kerosene, Wholesale Price, 157

Kindergartens, 319-321, 334-335

Knitting Factories, 1003

Kosciusko, Mt., 3, 5

L

L.G.S. Ratio, 530

Labour (*see* Employment)

Labour Departments, Commonwealth and State, 172, 175, 207, 214

Lambs and Lambing, 723-724, 748, 750

Land—

- Administration and Legislation, 391-392, 401, 806-807
- Alienation, 632, 807-809
- Boards and Courts, 391-392, 401, 806-807

- Land (*continued*)—
 Closer Settlement, 488-489, 661-662, 810-815
 Holdings, 632-637
 Type, 634-635
 Occupied for Mining, 808, 1070
 Reserves, 810
 Settlement, 637-641, 806-815
 War Service, 662-663, 810-815
 Taxation, 454, 455-456
 Tenure, 637, 807-809
 Uses, 636-637
 Valuation, 592-595
- Landlord and Tenant Legislation, 146-149
- Lands Department, 806
- Law and Justice (*see also* Police, Prisons), 378-412
 Administration, 379, 412
 Courts (*see* Courts of Law)
 Judiciary, 378-382
 Poor Persons' Legal Aid, 383
- Lead—
 Bonus to Miners, 1052
 Exports, 835
 Interstate Trade, 845
 Mining, 1042-1044, 1049-1072
 Ocean Freight Rates, 864
 Prices, 1069-1070
 Production, 1042-1043, 1049-1051
- Leases—
 Alienable, 807-809
 Inalienable, 809
 Mining, 1070
 Perpetual, 808-809
- Leather—
 Exports, 835
 Production, 979, 1006-1007
 Tanneries, 1006-1007
- Leave, 203-206
- Legislative Assembly, 35-36
- Legislative Council, 33-34
- Legitimation Act, 109
- Lemons, 708-710, 715
- Leprosy, 296, 298
- Letters Posted, 928
- Lexias, 712
- Libraries, 327-328, 375-377
- Library Board, 375-376
- Licences—
 Agents, 260-261
 Auctioneers, 260-261, 716
 Aviation, 919, 920
 Drivers, 898, 907-908, 910
 Drug, 304
 Fisheries, 801
 Import, 817-818
 Liquor, 252-256
 Mining, 1071
 Pawnbrokers, 260
 Pistol, 260
 Potatoes, 713
 Private Hospitals, 288-289
 Public Halls, 249-250
 Racecourses, 250
 Sawmills, 797
 Television, 934-937
 Wireless, 934-937
- Licensing (Liquor) Court, 252-257, 379, 400
- Liens on Crops, Wool, Livestock, 582
- Life Assurance, 561-567
 Taxation of Companies, 470
- Lime Production, 979
- Limestone, 981, 1042, 1067, 1068
- Liquor, Alcoholic—
 Consumption, 140, 257-258
 Drunkenness, 259, 404
 Imports, 833
 Juveniles, Supply Prohibited, 239
 Licences to Sell, 252-256
 Revenue, 256
 Royal Commission, 252
- Livestock (*see also* Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, Meat), 717-719, 747-749, 759-760, 880
- Loan Council, Australian, 506
- Loans, Public—
 Authority to Raise, 453, 494, 505, 615, 618, 626, 628
 Expenditure from, 491-494
 Guaranteed by State, 502
 Local Government, 592, 615-623

Loans, Public (*continued*)—

Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage, 626

State, 477, 491-508

Local Government (*see also* Municipalities, Shires), 585-630

Authorities, 585

Building Supervision, 427-428

Elections, 587, 624

Electricity, Distribution, 1033-1034

Employees' Superannuation, 280-281

Finances, 585-630

Franchise, 587

Functions, 588-591

Libraries, 376-377

Rating, 454, 455, 595-600

Superannuation, 280-281

Trading Concerns, 607-613

Value of Rateable Property, 592-595

Water Supply and Sewerage Services, 592, 611, 616, 618, 621, 624-630

Lockouts (Industrial) (*see* Industrial Disputes)

Long Service Leave, 205-206

Lord Howe Island, 2

Lotteries, 251-252, 482

Lucerne, 669-672, 701

M

Machinery—

Electrical (*see* Electrical Machinery)

Exports, 832, 835, 840

Imports, 831, 833-834, 837, 838

Interstate Trade, 847, 848

Made in Factories, 974

Used in Factories, 957

Mining, 1040, 1057

Rural Industries, 647-649

Macquarie University, 353-354, 358-361, 362-365

McMaster Animal Health Laboratory, 760, 766-767

Magistrates, Stipendiary, 381, 403-405

Magnesite, 1042, 1067-1068

Mail Services, 928-929

Main Roads (*see* Roads)

Maize, 669-672, 676, 695-696

Malignant Neoplasms (Cancer), 123, 128-130

Mandarins, 708-710, 715

Manganese, 1042, 1044

Manufacturing Industries (*see* Factories)Manures (*see* Fertilizers)

Marble, 1068

Margarine—

Consumption, 139

Factories, 1018

Production, 969, 1018

Marine Inquiry Courts, 397-398, 871

Marine Insurance, 568-570

Maritime Services Board, 859-860

Marketing (*see also* specific rural industries)—

Australian Agricultural Council, 656

Boards, 137-138

Primary Products, 137-138, 655

Dairy Products, 761-767

Eggs, 138, 780-783

Fish, 802

Fruit, 137, 711, 715-716

Dried, 138, 712

Grapes, 138, 707

Meat, 137, 748, 752-756

Milk, 143-144, 769-770

Potatoes, 713

Rice, 138, 700

Sugar, 702-704

Vegetables, 137, 715-716

Wheat, 138, 684-694

Wine, 138, 707

Wool, 735-737

Markets, Sydney Municipal, 137, 715

Marriages, 90-95, 1085

Martin Committee (Tertiary Education), 308-309

Maternal Mortality (*see* Puerperal Diseases)

Maternal Welfare, 299

- Maternity Allowances, 231-232
- Matrimonial Causes Jurisdiction, 386-390
- Measles, Deaths, 123, 124
- Meat (*see also* Slaughtering), 747-756
 Abattoirs, 137, 138, 592, 612, 618, 621, 749
 Canned and Preserved, 750-752, 968
 Consumption, 139
 Exports, 751-756, 832, 835, 839
 Freights, Railway, 880
 Levies, 750
 Marketing, 137, 748, 750-756
 Prices, 153, 157, 748, 754-755
 Production, 750, 756-757
 United Kingdom Agreement, 753-755
 United States Agreement, 756
- Meat Industry Board, Metropolitan, 487
- Medical Benefits, 231, 284-286, 288
- Medical Inspection of School Children, 301
- Medical Practitioners, 304
- Medical Services—
 Aerial, 303
 Friendly Societies, 244-245
 Government, 282-303
- Meningitis, Cases, 296
- Mental Diseases, 293-296
 Psychiatric Centres, 293-294
- Mentally Handicapped Children, 240, 325-326
- Mercantile Marine Offices, 870
- Metal and Machinery Works, 987-988
- Metal Manufactures—
 Employment, 987
 Imports, 833
 Production, 972, 975, 987
- Metals (*see also* Copper, Gold, Lead, Silver, Tin, Zinc)—
 Control, 1073
 Exports, 835
 Mining Employment, 1043
 Prices, 990, 1069-1070
 Production, 1043-1052
- Meteorology, 6-19
- Metropolis (*see* Sydney, City of or Sydney Statistical Division)
- Metropolitan Water, Sewerage, and Drainage Board, 624-628
- Migrants—
 Assimilation, 86
 Distribution of, 74-76
 Education, 328
- Migration (*see also* Emigration, Immigration), 80-87
 Oversea, 80-87
 Tourist, 81
- Military Forces, 46
- Milk (*see also* Dairying), 143-144, 153, 154-155, 769-771
 Board, 143-144, 154-155, 768-770
 Consumption, 139
 Distribution, 143-144
 Prices, 143, 153, 154-155, 157, 785
 Production, 770-771, 785
 Products, 770, 778, 968, 1017-1018
 Utilization, 770
- Mineral Oil Treatment Plants, 986
- Minerals, Non-metallic, 1065-1068
- Mining, 1039-1075
 Accidents, 1075
 Coal (*see also* Coal Mining), 1053-1065
 Employment, 209, 1040, 1043, 1050, 1059
 Government Assistance, 1073-1074
 Industrial Disputes, 227
 Inspection of Mines, 1074
 Lands, 1070-1071
 Laws, 1070-1074
 Leases, 1070-1071
 Licences, 1071
 Machinery, 1041, 1057
 Miners' Pensions, 272-274
 Miner's Right, 1070
 Production, 1040, 1044-1053, 1056-1059, 1065-1068
 Value, 1040-1043, 1056-1059
 Royalties, 480, 1072-1073
 Wages, 1040, 1050, 1056
 Rates, 197, 199

Mining (*continued*)—

- Wardens' Courts, 400-401, 1071
- Workers' Compensation, 214,
216-217, 222-223

Ministers of the Crown, 30, 379
Salaries, 31

Ministries, 30, 42

Minting, 509

Mitchell Library, 375

Monazite, 1048

Money, 509-511

Moneylenders' Registration, 579

Money Orders, 929

Mortality (*see* Deaths)

Mortgages—

- Interest Rates, 545
- Registration, 410-411, 581

Morwong, 803

Motive Power in Factories, 959-961

Motor Trade, Retail Sales, 162-164,
168

Motor Transport, 898-916

Motor Vehicles—

- Accidents, 911-915
- Bodies Made, 974
- Censuses, 902-904
- Control of Traffic, 898
- Drivers—
 - Ages, 908
 - Licences, 898, 907-911
- Exports, 835
- Factories, 997-999
- Imports, 833, 838
- Insurance, 568-570, 898, 907
- New Vehicles Registered, 905-907
- Production, 997-999
- Public, 884, 898, 901-902
- Registration, 900-907
- Retail Sales and Repairs, 162-164,
168
- Speed Limit, 898
- Taxes, 463, 898, 899, 909-911
 - Expenditure from, 486, 911
 - Paid to Main Roads Fund,
909
 - Revenue, 454, 455, 911
- Traffic Offences, 915-916

Mullet, 803

Municipal Libraries, 376-377

Municipal Markets, 137, 715

Municipalities—

- Area, 586, 591
- Councils, 587
- Elections, 587, 623-624
- Finances, 592-623
- Government Assistance, 613-614
- Loans, 592, 615-622
- Population, 60-64, 591, 1079
- Rates, 595-600, 602, 603
- Roads, 889
- Valuation of Property, 592-595

Murray Committee (Universities),
308, 354-355

Murray River, 4, 786-787, 791-792,
867

Murray River Commission, 786-787

Murrumbidgee River, 4, 787, 788-792

Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area, 788-792

Museums, 374-375

Musical Instrument Factories, 1029

Music, Conservatorium of, 347

Mutton and Lamb (*see also* Meat)—

- Consumption, 139
- Exports, 751-756, 835
- Prices, 153, 157, 754

N

National Art Gallery, 377

National Association of Testing
Authorities, 943

National Debt, 496-508

Sinking Funds, 506-588

National Fitness, 302

National Health and Medical Research
Council, 282

National Service Training, 46-47

Re-establishment Benefits, 370

National Welfare Fund, 230-231

Nationality—

- Migrants, 83
- Population, 77-78, 1082

Naturalization, 87
 Navigation Laws, 850
 Navy, 46
 Nectarines, 708, 715
 Newcastle—
 Abattoirs, 613
 Climate, 14
 Factories, 964, 965
 Harbour (*see* Port Hunter)
 Iron and Steel Works, 988–991
 Local Government (*see* Newcastle, City of)
 Mercantile Marine Office, 870
 Milk Supply, 143–144
 Omnibus Services, 886–887
 Population, 57, 63, 1078, 1080
 Retail Shops, 167
 Road Accidents, 912
 University of, 353, 358–365
 Wage, Basic, 187
 Water and Sewerage Works (*see* Hunter District)
 Newcastle, City of—
 Area, 586, 591
 Council, 587
 Finances, 592
 Government Assistance, 613
 Loans, 617–620, 622–623
 Population, 63, 1080
 Rates, 598, 599, 600
 Valuations, 591, 594
 New England, University of, 352–353, 354–365
 New South Wales Institute of Business Studies, 345
 New South Wales Institute of Technology, 345
 New South Wales, University of, 351–352, 354–365
 Newspapers and Periodicals, 1025
 New York Office, 38
 Non-ferrous Metals, 995–996
 Northumberland County Council, 590
 Note Issue, Australian, 509–511
 Noxious Animals, 757–758
 Nurseries, Plant, 670

Nursery Schools, 319–320, 334–335, 338
 Nurses Registered, 304
 Nutrients Consumed, 141

O

Oats, 669–672, 676, 697–698
 Observatory, Sydney, 19, 310
 Oil—
 Imports, 831, 833
 In Factories—
 Consumption, 961–963
 Power of Machinery, 960
 Oil Shale, 1065
 Miners' Pensions, 272–274
 Old Age Pensions (*see* Age and Invalid Pensions)
 Omnibuses and Tramway Services, 884–888, 898, 901–902
 Accidents, 888
 Employees—
 Pensions, 280
 Wages, 888
 Fares, 887
 Finances, 476–479, 884–886
 Government Assistance, 886
 Rolling Stock, 888, 999
 Traffic, 886–887
 Onions, 153, 713
 Opals, 1067
 Open Cut Coal Mining, 1058, 1059
 Optical, Surgical, and Scientific Instruments—Factories, 1031
 Optometrists Registered, 304
 Oranges, 708–710, 715
 Orchards (*see also* Fruit), 669, 670, 708–711
 Overseas Telecommunications Commission, 931–932
 Oysters, 802, 804

P

Paints, 984
 Paper Currency, 509

- Paper—
 Factories, 975, 1024–1025
 Imports, 831, 833, 837
 Interstate Trade, 845, 847, 848
- Parents and Citizens' Associations, School, 312
- Parks, 246–247
- Parliament—
 Commonwealth, 41
 New South Wales, 26, 31
 Cost, 45
 Dissolution, 27, 32
 Duration, 30, 32
 Elections (*see* Elections)
 Party System, 33
 Payments of Members, 34, 35–36
 Pensions, 36–37
 Representation, 39
- Parliamentary Committees, 37
- Parramatta—Population, 61, 1079
- Passports, 87
- Pastoral Industry (*see also* Rural Production and specific products), 717–760
 Education and Research, 726, 743, 750–751, 753
 Employment, 643–646
 Exports, 751–756, 757
 Finance, 656–667
 Livestock (*see* Livestock)
 Machinery, 647–648
 Marketing, 735–738, 741–742, 751–756
 Pastures, 649–651, 717–719, 758–759
 Pests and Diseases, 757–760
 Prices, 153–157, 738–741, 747–748, 753–755
 Production, 726–734, 750, 756, 757
 Rainfall, 734–735
 Wage Rates, 644–645
- Pastures Protection Boards, 758–759
- Patents Registration, 411
- Paterson Plan, 763
- Pawnbrokers, Licensed, 260
- Pay-roll Tax, 472, 819
- Peaches, 708, 711, 715
- Pears, 708, 711, 715
- Peas, 713
- Pensioners' Medical Benefits, 231, 285–286
- Pensions—
 Age and Invalid, 231, 263–267
 Commonwealth Expenditure, 229, 231
 Blind Persons, 263–266, 305
 Commonwealth Public Service, 274–275
 Defence Forces, 275–276
 Government Services, 274–280
 Judges, 277
 Local Government, 280–281
 Miners, 272–274
 Parliamentary, 36–37
 Police, 278
 Railway Employees, 278–280
 State Public Service, 276–277
 War, 270–272
 Widows, 231, 268–270
- Perch, Golden, 803
- Petrol—
 Duty allotted to Roads, 893–894
 Imports, 831, 833
- Petroleum Exploration Licences, 1071–1072
- Petroleum Oil, 1065
- Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations—Factories, 985
- Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme, 231, 285
- Pharmacists, Registered, 304
- Physiotherapists, Registered, 304
- Picture Shows, Licensing, 249–250
- Pigs (*see also* Livestock, Meat, Dairying), 717–718, 776–778
- Pilotage, 859, 865, 871
- Pineapples, 708, 715
- Pistol Licences, 260
- Planning Authority, State, 589–590
- Plant, Equipment, Machinery, and Other Engineering Establishments, 994
- Planting and Harvesting Dates, 676

- Plastic Moulding and Products, 1030
- Platinum, 1044
- Plums, 708, 711, 715
- Pneumoconiosis—Workers' Compensation, 222
- Poker Machines, 251, 454, 455, 462–463
- Police, 413–415
 - Accident Compensation, 214
 - Pensions, 278
 - Traffic Duties, 898
- Poliomyelitis, 123, 125, 296, 298
- Poor Persons' Legal Expenses, 383
- Population, 49–80, 1077–1085
 - Age Distribution, 67–72, 1081
 - Australian States and Cities, 79–80, 1084
 - Census, 49, 1077
 - Country Towns, 62–64, 1080
 - Geographical Distribution, 52–58, 1078
 - Increase, 50–64, 1077–1080, 1084
 - Sources of, 52, 1077
 - Mean, 64, 1085
 - Metropolis, 60–62, 1079
 - Municipalities, 60–64, 591, 1079–1080
 - Sex Distribution, 65–67, 1077, 1081–1083
 - Shires, 61, 591, 1079
- Pork, 749, 750, 776, 785
- Port Hunter, 828, 844, 849, 862–863
 - Mercantile Marine Office, 870
 - Tides, 20
- Port Jackson (*see* Sydney Harbour)
- Port Kembla—
 - Iron and Steel Works, 988–989
 - Mercantile Marine Office, 870
 - Shipping, 857, 863
- Ports, 859–863
 - Maritime Services Board, 859–860
 - Pilotage, 859, 865, 871
 - Rates and Charges, 864–866
- Postal Orders, 929, 930
- Postal Services, 928–930
- Potatoes, 153, 157, 669, 672, 676, 713, 845, 848
- Poultry (*see also* Eggs), 137, 139, 779–783, 785, 785
- Prawns, 804
- Premier, 29, 30, 31
- Prices—
 - Commissioner, 146, 154
 - Company Shares, 554
 - Control, 146, 154, 155
 - Export, 841
 - Gold, 548–549, 1047
 - Import, 841–842
 - Metals, 990, 1069–1070
 - Regulations, 146
 - Retail, Food, 153–155
 - Retail Price Indexes, 149–153
 - Wholesale, 154–155, 157–158, 747–748
- Primage Duty, 472–473, 821
- Primary Industry, Department of, 656, 817
- Printing Establishments (other than Newspapers), 1026
- Prisons, 416–422
- Privy Council Appeals, 380, 407
- Probate—
 - Estate Duties—
 - Rates, 454, 455, 457–459, 471
 - Revenue, 454
 - Value of Estates, 390–391, 583
 - Jurisdiction, 390–391
- Production—
 - Agriculture, 671–673
 - Dairy, 769–775, 784–785
 - Factory, 944, 947, 956–957, 964, 967–979
 - Fisheries, 804–805
 - Forestry, 800
 - Mining, 1040, 1043–1053, 1056, 1057–1062, 1965–1068
 - Pastoral, 756–757
 - Poultry, 779–783
 - Rural, 642
- Profits Tax, Undistributed, 470
- Property, Valuation for Rating, 592–595
- Prospecting for Minerals, 1070

Protective, Jurisdiction, Supreme Court, 259, 283, 384, 390
 Prothonotary of Supreme Court, 381
 Prunes, 708, 711, 712
 Psychiatric Services, 259, 282, 293-296
 Public Accounts Committee, 37
 Public Debt of New South Wales, 496-504
 Public Finance, 453-508
 Public Service Employees, 175
 Industrial Arbitration, 175
 Pensions, 274-280
 Public Library of N.S.W., 375
 Public Trust Office, 409-410
 Puerperal Diseases, 123, 133-134, 296
 Pure Foods, 138
 Pyrophyllite, 1042

Q

Quadruplets Born, 107
 Quarantine, 296, 850
 Quarries, 1042, 1043, 1068
 Quinces, 708, 715

R

Rabbit-proof Fencing, 758
 Rabbits, 757-758
 Racing, Horse and Greyhound—
 Betting Turnover, 251
 Courses Licensed, 250
 Taxes, 454, 455, 460-462
 Radiocommunication, 931-934
 Radiography (*see* Wireless)
 Railway and Tramway Rolling Stock Works, 999
 Railways, Private, 881
 Railways, State, 872-880
 Accidents, 877-878
 Capital Cost, 872, 873-874
 Coal, Oil, and Petrol Used, 877, 1064
 Diesels, 876, 877, 878
 Electric, 873

Railways, State (*continued*)—
 Employees—
 Institute, 373
 Pensions, 278-280
 Wages, 877
 Expenditure, 875
 Fares, 879-880
 Finances, 476-479, 874-875
 Freight Charges, 880
 Gauges, 882-883
 Length, 873
 Locomotive Mileage, 876
 Revenue, 875
 Rolling Stock, 878, 999
 Traffic, 874, 876
 Victorian Border Lines, 881

Rainfall, 7-19
 Area Series, 7
 Indexes, 682-683, 734-735, 772
 In Divisions, 10, 11
 In Sydney, 13, 15

Rates and Taxes (*see* Taxation)

Rayon and Nylon Weaving Factories, 1004

Real Estate—

 Mortgages (*see* Mortgages)
 Registration of Documents, 410-411
 Tiles, 580-582
 Transactions, 580-582
 Valuations, 592-595

Real Property Act, 580-582

Receipts—

 Stamp Duty on, 459, 460

Red Cross Society, Australia, 303

Re-establishment Training, 370

Referenda, 44-45, 257

Reformatories, 242, 315, 403

Refrigerators Produced, 972

Regions, Climatic, 12-18

Registrar-General, 410-411

Registration (*see also* Licences)—

 Aircraft, 917, 919, 920
 Aliens, 87

 Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 89

- Registration (*continued*)—
 Companies, 550
 Land Titles, 581
 Mortgages, 581-582
 Motor Vehicles, 900-907
 Shipping, 868
- Rehabilitation Service, Common-wealth, 231, 236
- Religions—
 Population, 248-249
 School Children, 317, 328, 329
- Religious—
 Marriages, 94-95
 Licences to Celebrate, 89
 Schools, 329-333
 Social Work—
 Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, 305, 334
- Rents, House, 158-159
 Control of, 146-149
 "Economic", 440
 Fair Rents Boards, 149, 401
 Index Numbers, 151-152
- Repatriation Hospitals, 293
- Representatives, House of, 42-43
- Reproduction Rates (*see* Births)
- Reserve Bank of Australia, 512, 514-517, 664
- Reserve Deposit Ratio, 512, 513, 529-531
- Reserves, Land, 246-247, 810
- Reservoirs, Water, 625, 628
- Rest Homes, 244
- Retail Prices (*see* Prices)
- Retail Stores (*see* Shops)
- Retail Trade, 160-168
- Returned Servicemen (*see* War, Returned Servicemen)
- Rice, 699-700
 Consumption, 140
 Cultivation, 669-670, 676, 699-700, 789-790
 Production, 669-670, 700
 Exports, 700, 835
 Marketing Board, 700
- River Murray Waters, Agreement, 786-787
- Rivers—
 Irrigation Schemes, 788-793
 Length, 4
 Navigation, 867
- Road and Traffic Funds, 485, 486
- Road Maintenance Contribution, 485-486
 Road Safety, 915
- Roads, 889-897
 Accidents, 911-915
 Commonwealth Grants, 893-895
 Developmental Roads, 891
 Expenditure, 892-895, 897
 Length, 889, 890
 Local Rates, 597, 891
 Main Roads, 889-895
 Maintenance Charges, 899, 910-911
 Petrol Duty allotted to, 893-894
 Traffic Offences, 915-916
- Royalties—
 Mining, 480, 1072
 Timber, 480, 797
- Rubber—Imports, 833
- Rubber Goods—
 Imports, 833
 Factories, 1027-1029
 Interstate Trade, 847, 848
- Rubber Tyres—Production, 1029
- Rural (*see also* Agriculture, Pastoral, Dairying)—
 Employment, 643-646
 Finance, 656-667
 Holdings, 632-637
 Irrigation, 788-793, 809
 Land Settlement, 637-641, 806-815
 Machinery, 647-649
 Production, 638-642
 Rainfall, 638-639
- Rural Bank of N.S.W., 444-446, 512, 522-525, 658-662
 Advances for Homes, 444-446
 Assistance to Settlers, 525, 658-662
 Interest Rates, 664-665
 Personal Loans, 524

Rural Bank of N.S.W. (*continued*)—
 Rural Industries Agency, 659–660
 Rural Reconstruction Agency, 659
 Rural Co-operative Societies, 554–556
 Rural Reconstruction Board, 665–667
 Rural Workers' Accommodation Act, 646
 Rutile, 1039, 1048–1049
 Rye, 670

S

St George County Council, 608, 609
 Salaries (*see* Wages)
 Sales Tax, 473, 822
 Salmon, Australian, 803
 Sands, Mineral, 1042, 1048–1049
 Savings Banks, 514, 538–540, 544
 Sawmills, 799, 1022–1023
 Scarlet Fever, 123, 124, 296
 Scholarships and Bursaries, 366–373
 Scholarships Board, Commonwealth, 336
 School Certificate Examination, 306, 321, 335–336
 School Libraries, 327–328
 Schools, 311–349
 Agricultural, 324–325
 Compulsory Attendance, 306
 Correspondence, 323–324
 Evening, 324
 Examinations, 335–336
 Free Transport to, 315
 Opportunity, 325–326
 Primary, 306, 317–321, 325–326, 332–333
 Private, 313–317, 329–335
 Pupils, 313–323, 326, 330–333
 Savings Banks, 317
 Secondary, 306, 321–323
 Secondary School Studies, Board of, 311–312
 Teachers, 313, 330–331, 336–339

Seamen—
 Compensation for Accidents, 871
 Engagements and Discharges, 870
 Mercantile Marine Offices, 870
 Seasonal Treasury Securities, 542, 543
 Seasons, 6
 Senate of Commonwealth Parliament, 42
 Servicemen, Returned (*see* War, Returned Servicemen)
 Settlement, Land (*see* Land)
 Sewerage Services—
 Finances, 592, 611, 616, 618, 621, 624–630
 Sex Distribution of Population, 65–67, 1077, 1081–1083
 Shale, Oil, 1065
 Share Capital—New Issues, 551–553
 Share Farming, 646
 Share Prices Index, 554
 Shark, 803
 Shearing, 197, 726–729
 Sheep (*see also* Mutton and Wool)
 717–726
 Breeds, 724–726
 District Rainfall, 734–735
 Flocks, 722
 Lambing, 723–724
 Number, 720–723
 Prices, 748
 Research, 726
 Slaughtered, 721, 749, 756
 Wool (*see* Wool)
 Sheep Skins (*see* Skins and Hides)
 Shells, Sea, 1042, 1067
 Sheltered Employment, 236
 Sheriff of Supreme Court, 381
 Ship and Boat Building Works, 999–1000
 Shipbuilding and Repairing, 869, 1000
 Shipping, 850–871
 Australian Coastal Shipping Commission, 851
 Australian Shipbuilding Board, 851
 Cargo, 855–858

Shipping (*continued*)—

- Certificates of Seaworthiness, 859
- Coastal Trade Licences, 850
- Control of, 850
- Country of Registration, 855
- Insurance, 568-570
- Interstate, 855-857, 861-863
- Legislation, 850
- Marine Inquiry Courts, 397-398, 871
- Maritime Services Board, 859
- Mortgages, 582
- Port Charges, 864-866
- Registers, 868
- Storage Charges, 866
- Tonnage Entered and Cleared, 854-858, 861-863

Shipwrecks, 397-398, 871

Shires (*see also* Municipalities)—

- Area, 586, 591
- Elections, 587, 623-624
- Finances, 592-623
 - Loans, 592, 615-622
- Government Assistance, 613-614
- Population, 61, 591, 1079
- Roads, 889
- Valuation of Property, 592-595

Shops, Retail—

- New Buildings, 430-432
- Sales, 160-168

Short-term Money Market, 541

Sick Leave, 204

Sickness—

- Benefits, 231, 234-235, 244
- Treatment, 231, 288-305

Silage (*see also* Fodder Conservation), 652

Silicosis Workers' Compensation, 222-223

Silos, Grain, 686-687

Silver—

- Coinage, 509-511
- Mining, 1042, 1043, 1044, 1049-1052
- Prices, 1069

Silver-Lead-Zinc Mining, 1049-1052

Sinking Funds, 506-508, 615, 619, 622

Skins and Hides, 835, 839, 864, 728, 757, 758

Slaughtering of Livestock, 749

Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme, 787, 1034-1038

Authority, 1034

Council, 1038

Utilization of Power, 1038

Soap and Candle Factories, 986-987

Social Services, 229-235

Social Services Contributions, 464

Soil Conservation, 653-654

Solicitors, 383-384

Spastic Centre, 302

Special Bonds, 495, 496

Special Deposits Account, 476-477, 485, 490

Spirits (*see* Liquor, Alcoholic)

Stamp Duties, 454, 455, 459

Standards Association of Australia, 942

Starr-Bowkett Societies, 439, 448-450, 557

State Planning Authority, 589-590

Stationery, Manufactured, 1026-1027

Statute of Westminster, 41

Statutory Reserve Deposits, 512, 513, 515, 528, 529-531

Steatite, 1042

Steel (*see* Iron and Steel)

Stevedoring Industry Authority, 852

Still-births, 105-106

Stock Exchange—

Index of Share Prices, 554

Stone Quarried, 1042, 1068

Strikes (*see* Industrial Disputes)Subsidies (*see also* Bounties), 705, 707, 714, 764-765

Sugar—

- Agreements, 702-704, 714
- Consumption, 139

In Factories, 1014

Interstate Trade, 845, 848

Prices, 153, 157, 703-704

Production, 969, 1014

Sugar-cane, 669-672, 676, 702-704

Sugar Milling and Refining, 1014

Suicides, 133-135

Sulphur, 1044, 1052

Sulphuric Acid, 941, 978

Sultanas, 712

Sunday Entertainment, 249

Superannuation (*see* Pensions)

Superphosphate Used, 674-675

Supreme Court, 378-390, 406, 407

Swine (*see* Pigs)

Swine Compensation Act, 760

Sydney, City of (*see also* Sydney Statistical Division)—

Area, 586, 591

City Railway, 873

Climate, 13, 14, 15

Corporation Act, 585

Finances, 595-606, 614, 617-623

Library, 376

Population, 60-62, 65, 69-71, 591, 1079

Sydney County Council Electricity Undertaking, 607-610

Charges, 156

Sydney Harbour—

Administration, 859

Coastal Trade, 849

Finances, 476-479, 859-860

Interstate Trade, 844-845

Oversea Trade, 828

Port Charges, 864-866

Shipping, 857-861, 865-869

Tides, 19

Transport Board, 868

Wharfage, 860-861, 866

Sydney Harbour Bridge, 887, 895-897

Sydney Municipal Markets, 137

Sydney Observatory, 19

Sydney Statistical Division—

Area, 58, 60

Births, 99-100, 1085

Boundaries, 60

Building, 435

Deaths, 113-114, 116, 118, 1085

Sydney Statistical Division (*continued*)—

Dwellings, 423-427, 1086-1089

Factories, 949, 964

Milk Supply, 143-144

Population, 60-62, 69, 70, 71, 1078, 1079, 1081, 1085

Property Valuations, 591, 592-595

Racing, 250-251

Roads, 889

Transport Services—

Ferries, 867

Omnibuses and Tramways, 884-888

Railways, 873

Sydney, University of, 349-350, 354-365

T

Talc, 1042

Tanneries, 1006-1007

Tariff Board, 822

Tariffs, 821-826, 842-843, 940

Anti-Dumping Duties, 822

Customs, 821-826, 843

Excise, 842-843

Petrol Duty for Roads, 893-894

Primage Duty, 472-473, 821

Reciprocal Agreements, 823-826

Special Advisory Authorities, 823

Taronga Park Zoological Gardens, 247

Taxation—

Commonwealth, 454, 463-473

Concession (Export Incentives), 819

Customs and Excise Duties, 821-826, 842-843

Estate Duties, 471

Gift Duty, 472

Income, 463-471

Pay-roll, 472

Primage, 472-473, 821

Sales, 473, 822

Social Services Contribution, 464

Uniform, 463-464, 473-476

State Reimbursement, 473-476

Wool, 473, 742-743

Local, 454, 455, 595-600, 602, 603

Main Roads, 597, 891-893

Taxation (*continued*)—Local (*continued*)—

Water and Sewerage Rates,
611, 625, 629

State, 454-463, 479

Income, 454, 455

Land, 454, 455

Motor Vehicles, 454, 455,
463, 485, 486, 898, 899,
909-911

Poker Machines, 454, 455,
462-463

Probate, 454, 455, 457-459

Racing and Betting, 454, 455,
460-462

Stamp Duties, 454, 455, 459

Taxi-cabs, 898, 901-902, 907

Tea—

Consumption, 140

Imports, 833

Prices, 153, 157

Teachers—

Private Schools, 313, 330, 337-338

Public Schools, 313, 338-339

Technical Colleges, 341

Training Colleges, 336-338

Teachers Colleges, Commonwealth
Grants for, 338

Technical College, Sydney, 340

Technical Education, 340-346, 367,
372

Government Expenditure, 310,
348-349

Scholarships, 367, 371, 372

Telecommunications Commission,
Overseas, 931-932

Telegraphs, 930

Telephones, 927, 931

Television, 934-937, 1088

Temperature, 6, 13-18

Tenancy Law, 146-147, 401

Tenancy of Rural Holdings, 637, 646,
807-810, 813

Term Loan Funds, 530

Textiles—

Exports, 832

Factories, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953,
955, 957, 960, 962, 966,
1001-1004

Employees, 1001, 1002

Fuel Used, 963

Textiles (*continued*)—

Production, 970, 1001-1004

Imports, 831, 833, 837

Interstate Trade, 847, 848

Theatre Licences, 249-250

Tick, Cattle, 760

Tides, 20

Tiles, 976, 982, 983

Timber—

Interstate Trade, 845, 848

Prices, 157

Production, 798-799, 977, 1022-
1023

Royalties, 480, 797

Sawmills, 799, 1022-1023

Trade, Overseas, 800, 833, 835

Time, Standard, 19

Tin—

Interstate Trade, 848

Prices, 1069-1070

Production, 1042, 1044, 1053

Titanium, 835, 1044, 1049

Tobacco—

Cultivation and Production, 669,
670, 676, 705

Factories, 1021

Imports, 831, 833

Interstate Trade, 847, 848

Juveniles, Supply Prohibited, 239

Sales, 161, 162, 163

Tomatoes, 140, 713, 715

Totalizator Agency Board, 250-251,
461

Totalizators on Racecourses—

Investments, 250-251

Tax, 461-462

Tourist—

Bureau (Government), 5, 482

Resorts, 4-5

Vehicles, 902

Tourists—

Arrivals and Departures, 80-83

Town and Country Planning, 428,
589-591

Towns (*see also* Municipalities)—

Population, 60-64, 1080

Tractors, 647-648, 941

Trade—

- Agreements, 823–826
- Coastal Trade, 849
- Exports Oversea, 817–843
 - Direction, 829–830, 832, 839–840
 - Items, 835, 839–840
 - Price Index, 841
 - Ships' Stores, 840
- Imports, Oversea, 817–843
 - Country of Origin, 829–831, 836–838
 - Items, 833–834, 836–838
 - Price Index, 841–842
 - Sales Tax, 822
- Interstate, 844–849
- Promotion, 818–820
- Reciprocity, 823–826
- Representation Abroad, 818–819

Trade Mark Registration, 411

Trade Unions (*see* Unions, Trade)

Traffic—

- Accidents, 911–915
- Regulations, 898

Tramway Services (*see* Ominbus and Tramway Services)

Transport Services, 867–868, 872–888, 917–926

Treasury Bills, 543

Treasury Notes, 542, 543

Triplets Born, 107

Trustee, Public, 409–410

Tuberculosis, 297

- Benefits, 231, 297
- Compensation, 222
- Deaths, 123, 126–128

Tungsten, 1044

Turkeys, 785

Twins Born, 107

Typhoid Fever, 123, 124, 296

Tyre Retreading and Repairing, 1029

U

Unemployment, 208, 210–212

Unemployment and Sickness Benefits, 231, 234–235

Unemployment Relief, 235

Uniform Taxation, 463–464, 473–476

Unions—

- Employees, 172, 174–175, 223–225
- Employers, 172, 174–175, 223–224
- Preference to Members, 177
- Trade, 223–225

United Kingdom Tariff Preference, 823

Universities Commission, Commonwealth, 308, 354, 356–359

Universities, 349–365

- Courses, 350, 351–354, 363
- Degrees Conferred, 365
- Finances, 354–361
- Libraries, 376
- Government Aid, 354–360
- Murray Committee, 308, 354–355
- Scholarships, 366–369, 371–372, 373
- Staff, 362
- Students, 362–365
- Tutorial Classes, 351, 374

University of Newcastle, 353, 358–365

University of New England, 352–353, 354–365

University of New South Wales, 351–352, 354–365

University of Sydney, 349–350, 354–365

University Scholarships, 366–369, 371–372, 373

Urban Boundaries, 54

V

Valuation—

- Estates for Probate, 390–391

Land—

- Court, 391–392
- Fees, 481
- Taxation, 592–595

- Property for Local Rates, 592–595

Valuer-General, 593

Veal, 749–750

Vegetables (*see also* Potatoes, Peas, Beans, Tomatoes), 137, 140, 153, 157, 670, 713–716, 968, 1015–1016

Venereal Diseases, Treatment, 298
 Veterinary Science, 349-350, 363, 365,
 760
 Victorian Border Railways, 881
 Violence, Deaths, 134-135
 Vital Statistics, 89-135
 Vocational Guidance, 327
 Voting at Elections, 39-40, 44

W

Wages, 178-201
 Award Rates, 178, 196-200
 Basic, 178-191
 Components (Basic Wage, Margin,
 etc.), 200
 Margins, 178, 192-196, 200
 Rates by Occupation, 197, 199
 Rural Industries, 644-646
 Secondary, 178, 192-196, 200
 Total Paid, 200-201
 Wagga Wagga—
 Agricultural College, 324, 346-
 347, 372, 766
 Population, 63, 1080
 Teachers' College, 336, 337
 War, Returned Servicemen—
 Children's Education, 370
 Homes, 447
 Pensions, 270-272
 Preference in Employment, 177
 Re-establishment Training, 366,
 370
 Re-establishment and Employ-
 ment Act, 662
 Service Land Settlement, 662-
 663, 810-815
 Water Conservation, 786-794
 Organization, 786-788
 Underground Water, 793-794
 Works and Storage Dams, 791-
 793
 Water Trust, 791
 Wealth, Private, 583
 Weather, 6-19
 Rainfall Indexes, 682-683, 734-
 735, 772
 Weights and Measures, Standard, 143-
 144

Westminster, [Statute] of, [41]
 Wharfrage—
 At Newcastle, 862
 At Sydney, 860
 Rates Levied, 866
 Wheat, 668-695
 Bulk Handling, 686-687, 861
 Consumption, 692
 Cultivation, 670, 674-682
 Exports, 677, 689-691, 835, 839
 Finance, 657, 666-667
 Freights, Ocean, 864
 Grading, 691
 Holdings, 669, 680
 Interstate Trade, 848
 Machinery, 647-648
 Marketing, 684-692
 F.A.Q. Standard, 691
 Pools, 688-689
 Prices, 157, 673, 693-694
 Production, 638, 670-671, 677-
 678, 694-695
 Rainfall, 682-683
 Research, 142, 683
 Return to Grower, 694
 Stock Feed, 692
 Treated in Factories, 1012
 Varieties, 680-682
 Wheat Board, Australian, 138, 154,
 685-686
 Wheat Industry Stabilisation Plans,
 684-685
 White Lead, Paints, and Varnish, 985
 Wholesale Prices (*see* Prices)
 Whooping-cough, Deaths, 123, 124
 Widowed Persons, 72, 1082
 Re-marriages, 91, 92
 Widows' Pensions, 231, 268-270
 Wife and Child Desertion, 242-243
 Winds, 6-7
 Wine—
 Consumption, 140, 257-258
 Wine Marketing Board, 707
 Licences to Sell, 252-256
 Production, 670, 706-707, 969
 Wireless Apparatus Made, 972-973,
 997

Wireless Broadcasting, 934-937

Wireless Telegraphy and Telephony,
931-934

Wireworking Factories, 993

Withholding Tax, 464

Wood (*see* Timber)

Wool (*see also* Sheep, Pastoral
Industry), 638, 726-744

Auction Sales, Sydney, 735-741

Australian Wool Board, 741

Australian Wool Realization
Commission, 737

Carding, Spinning, and Weaving,
1001-1002

Consumption in Factories, 1002,
1006

Exports, 757, 835, 839

Fleece, Weight of, 733-734

Freights, 864, 880

Interstate Trade, 848

Joint Organization, 737

Liens, 582

Marketing, 735-738

Prices, 157, 738-740

Production, 638, 726-728, 756

Quality of Clip, 730-732

Research and Publicity, 741-744

Scouring, 1004-1006

Shearing, 726-729

Spinning, 1001

Tax, 742

United Kingdom Contracts, 737

Wool (*continued*)—

United Kingdom — Dominion
Wool Disposals Ltd, 737

Weaving, 1001

Woollen Cloth, 970

Workers' Compensation, 214-223

Commission, 214, 397

Insurance, 214, 215-217, 568-570

Miners', 214, 216-217, 222-223,
1075

Seamen, 871

Workers' Educational Association, 374

Work Force, 208-212

Wyndham Committee (Secondary
Education), 308

Y

Yarns, 970, 1001, 1002, 1003

Youth—

Apprenticeship, 212-213, 399

Employment—Factories, 954

Offenders, 242, 402-405

Z

Zinc, 1042-1044, 1049-1052

Exports, 1051

Interstate Trade, 846, 848

Prices, 1069, 1070

Zircon, 1039, 1044, 1048-1049

Zoological Gardens, 247

COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS

NEW SOUTH WALES OFFICE

PUBLICATIONS

The publications listed below are obtainable from the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician, Bank House, 315 George Street, Sydney. In addition to these publications, the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician issues a number of mimeographed publications, particulars of which may be obtained on application.

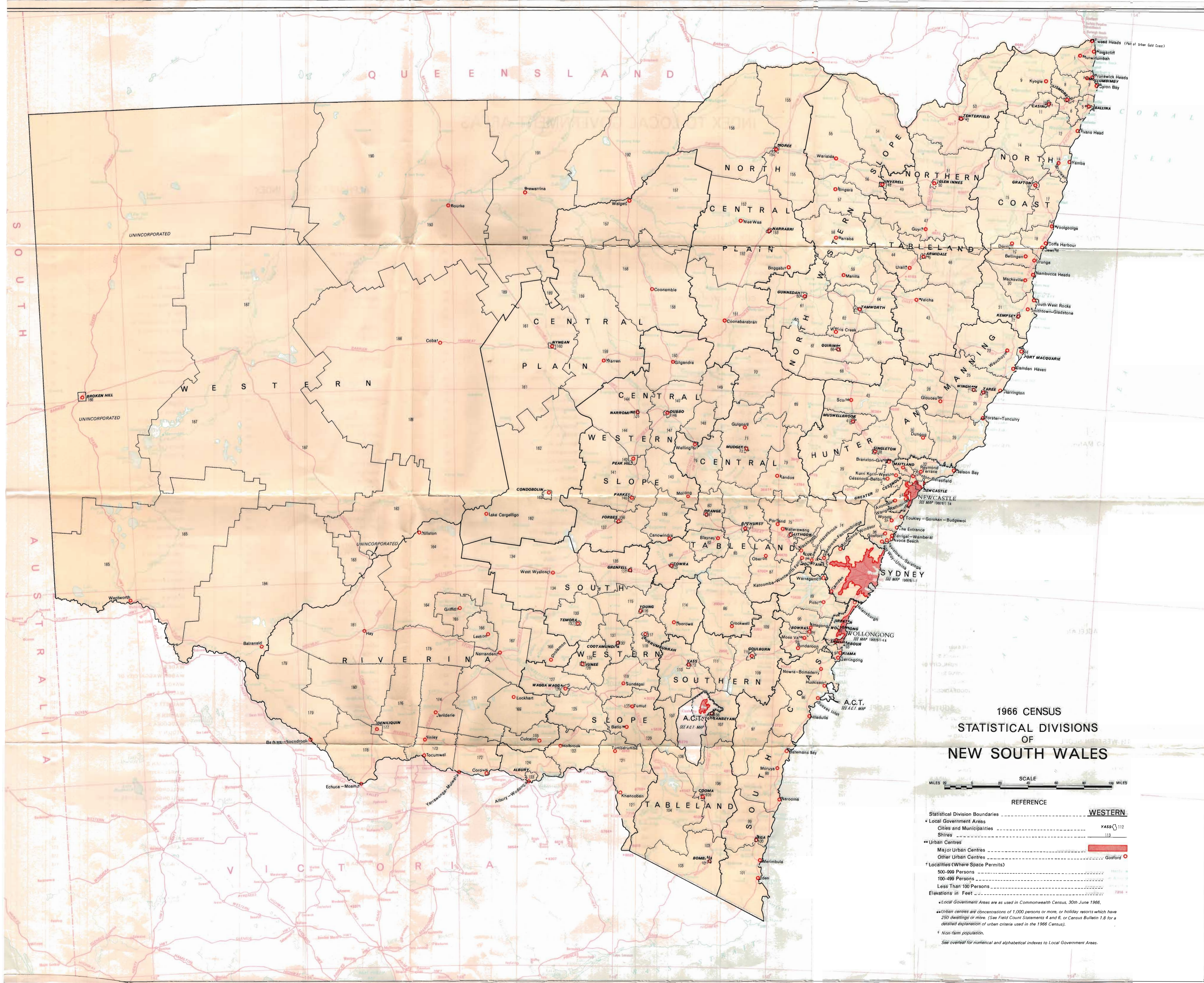
The *Official Year Book of New South Wales* presents a comprehensive statistical survey of the social, demographic, and economic structure and growth of the State, and describes the legislative provisions and administrative arrangements which are of significance for a proper interpretation and analysis of the statistics of the State. The Year Book is prepared in Parts (which may bear different numbers from year to year), each of which is issued separately as printed; the Volume is issued when all Parts have appeared.

More detailed statistics relating to matters treated generally in the Year Book are available in the various parts of the *Statistical Register*, and the more recent statistics are available in the *Monthly Summary of Business Statistics* and the quarterly *Statistical Bulletin* and in the mimeographed publications issued by the Bureau. The *Pocket Year Book* contains a wide range of statistical and other material in compact form and is useful as a handy reference book.

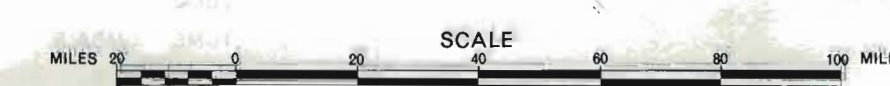
Publication	Latest Issue	Month of Issue	Price	
			Excluding Postage	Including Postage
Official Year Book of New South Wales:—				
Volume	No. 60, 1969	Sept., 1970	\$ 1.70	\$ 2.07
Parts—				
I. Geography, History, and Government	No. 60, 1969	Jan., 1968	0.20	0.25
II. Population and Vital Statistics	No. 60, 1969	Aug., 1969	0.20	0.25
III. Food, Prices, Retail Trade, and Labour	No. 60, 1969	Aug., 1969	0.20	0.25
IV. Social Condition	No. 60, 1969	Feb., 1970	0.20	0.29
V. Finance and Local Government	No. 60, 1969	Aug., 1970	0.20	0.29
VI. Rural Industries and Settlement	No. 60, 1969	Aug., 1970	0.20	0.29
VII. Trade, Transport, and Communication	No. 60, 1969	Sept., 1970	0.20	0.29
VIII. Factories and Mines	No. 60, 1969	Sept., 1970	0.20	0.29
Statistical Register of New South Wales:—				
Building	1967–68	Dec., 1969	0.90	1.03
Factories	1966–67	Nov., 1969	1.25	1.42
Finance	1967–68	Aug., 1969	0.90	1.03
Local Government	1965	June, 1970	0.90	1.07
Mining	1968	June, 1970	0.40	0.49
Population and Vital Statistics	1966	June, 1970	1.25	1.46
Rural Industries and Settlement and Meteorology	1966–67	Aug., 1969	1.25	1.50
Social Condition	1966 and 1967	Sept., 1970	1.25	1.42
Trade, Transport, and Communication	1965–66	Sept., 1968	0.90	1.07
Pocket Year Book of New South Wales	1970	Apr., 1970	0.20	0.29
Statistical Bulletin (Quarterly)	No. 355 Mar. Qr., 1970	Aug., 1970	0.25*	0.34*
Monthly Summary of Business Statistics	No. 443 July, 1970	Sept., 1970	0.15†	0.20†

* Annual subscription, \$1.36 (including postage).

† Annual subscription, \$2.40 (including postage).



1966 CENSUS
STATISTICAL DIVISIONS
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES



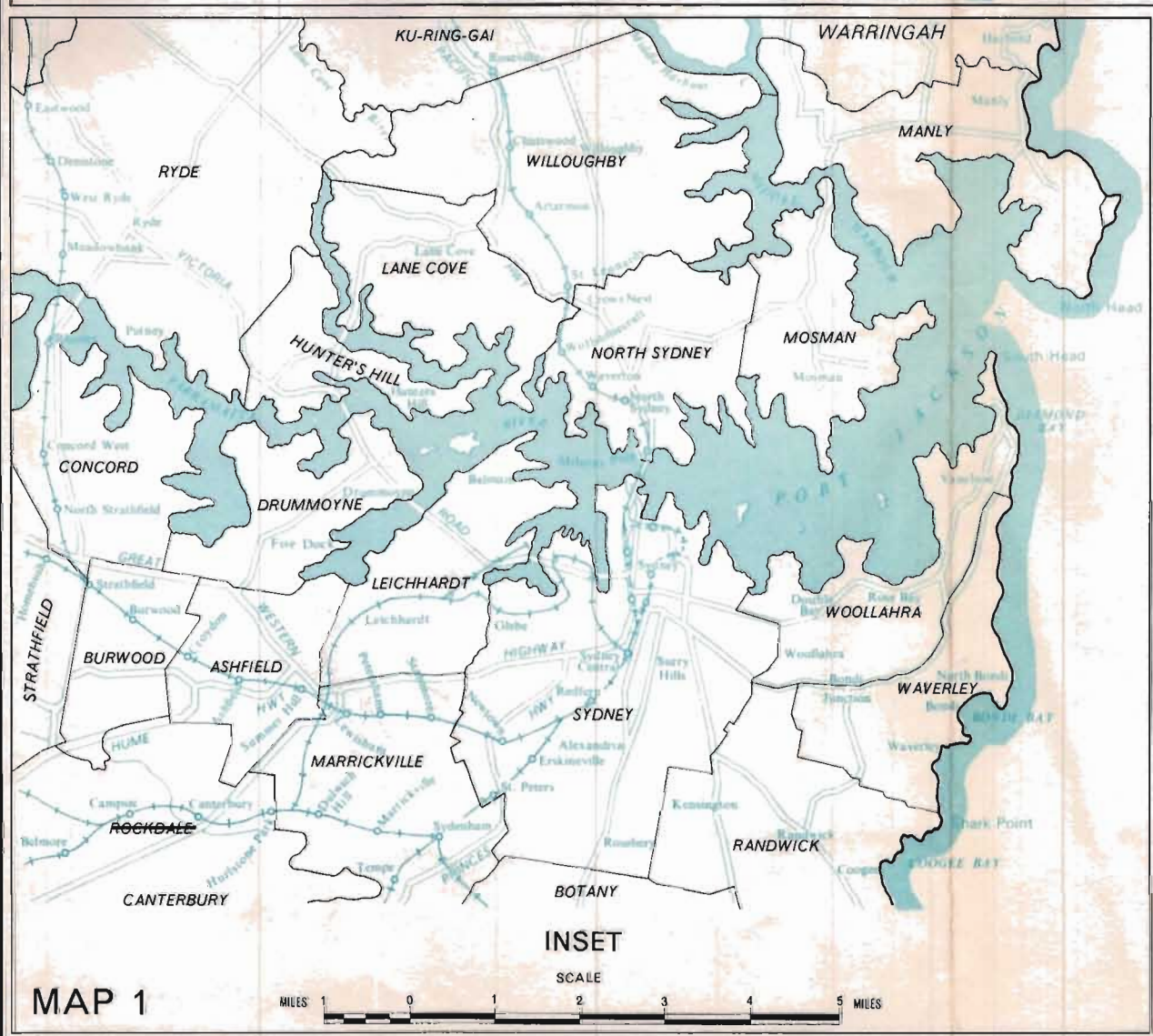
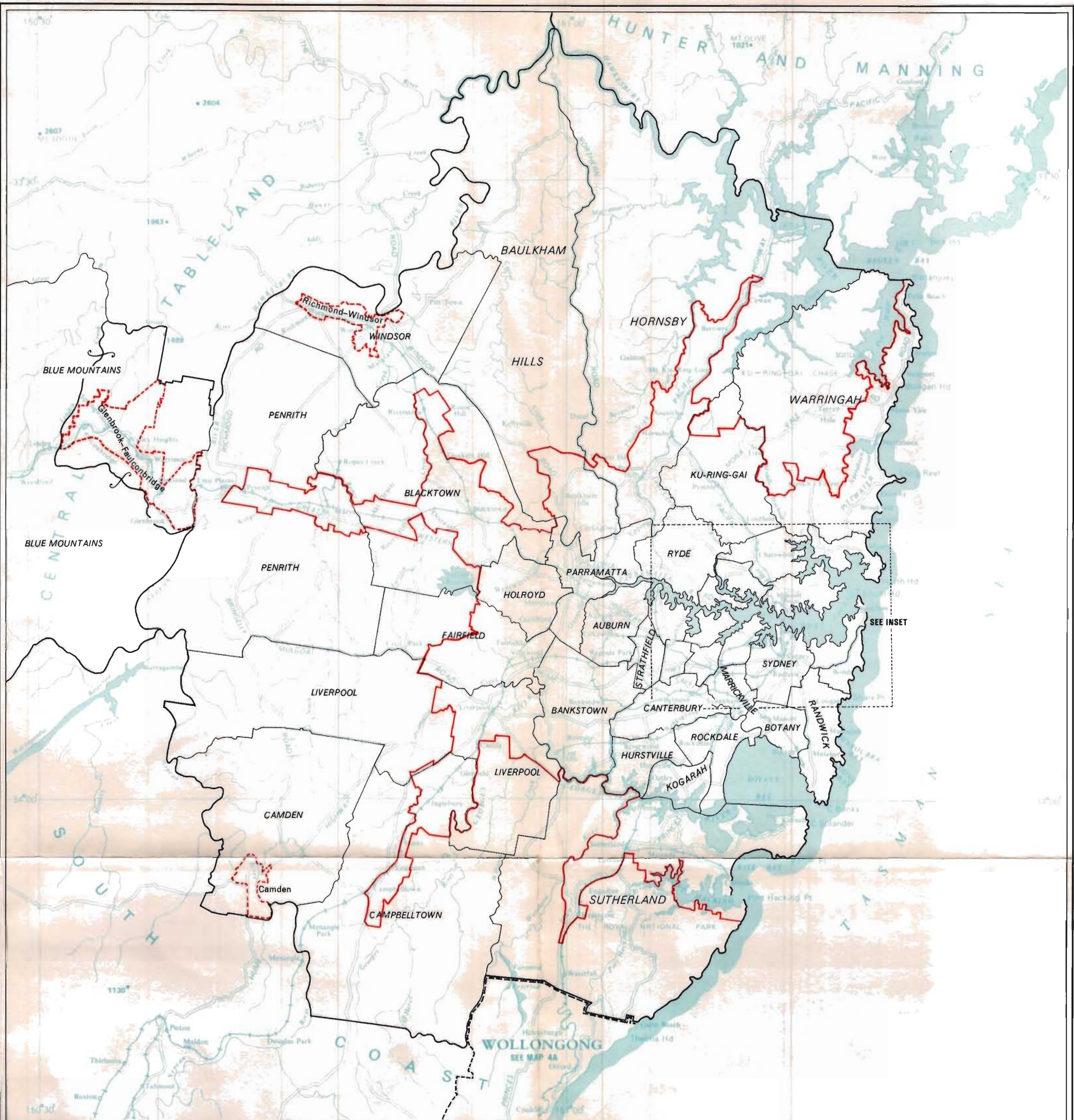
REFERENCE	
Statistical Division Boundaries	WESTERN
Local Government Areas	YASS 112
Cities and Municipalities	113
Shires	113
Urban Centres	
Major Urban Centres	Gosford
Other Urban Centres	
Localities (Where Space Permits)	
500-999 Persons	
100-499 Persons	
Less Than 100 Persons	
Elevations in Feet	

Local Government Areas are as used in Commonwealth Census, 30th June 1966.
Urban centres are concentrations of 1,000 persons or more, or holiday resorts which have 250 dwellings or more. (See Field Count Statements 4 and 6, or Census Bulletin 1.8 for a detailed explanation of urban criteria used in the 1966 Census).
Non-farm population.
See overleaf for numerical and alphabetical indexes to Local Government Areas.

M = Municipality S = Shire

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

M = Municipality S = Shire



SYDNEY STATISTICAL DIVISION



- REFERENCE
- Statistical Division Boundary
Sydney Metropolitan Area
* Local Government Area Boundaries
Cities and Municipalities SYDNEY
Shires HORNSBY
Other Urban Centres Camden
Statistical District Boundary

* Local Government Areas are as used in Commonwealth Census 30th June 1966

MAP 1